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CITY CHATTER.

A FIRMER UNDERTONE—TRADE AND TRAFFICS—GOOD FEATURES IN MINES—OIL SHARES DULL—FIVEPENNY RUBBER.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

More cheerful conditions marked the resumption of Stock Exchange business immediately following the August holiday, but this was due more to bear re-purchasing than to any accession of public business which continues extremely small. In the face of this, prices found it difficult to maintain improvements, and early promise was not quite maintained.

Gilt-edged stocks were again the brightest feature of the House, and it is interesting to note that 5 per cent. War Loan is now standing only a few shillings under the highest level on record, and the prospect of an early conversion loan is apparently becoming a remote possibility.

India loans made further headway, and although the political outlook is still uncertain, a hopeful feeling prevails as to the outcome of the peace talks with the leaders of the Nationalist movement. No effect was produced on Australian stocks by the preliminary findings of Sir Otto Niemeyer which he disclosed to the Loan Council. Efforts are being made to reduce the current year's loan expenditure considerably. A few of the Australian banking shares responded to a little enquiry. Several of the recently issued scrips again met with a keen demand, notably London Electric Railway 5 per cent. Debenture stock, which now stands at a substantial premium.

Buying of good Foreign loans continued in evidence and a recovery in Brazilian and San Paulo issues was welcome. The results of the first month of the working of the Coffee scheme have come to hand, and are regarded as being very satisfactory. Peruvian Corporations were influenced by the poor traffic return for July. Hopes of a small payment on the Ordinary have almost vanished, and there is even some anxiety regarding the Preference dividend which, by the way, is non-cumulative.

Another batch of poor traffics accentuated the weakness of the Home Railways, and London Midland and Scottish and London and North Eastern stocks have sunk to new low records. Everything seems to conspire against them, and on top of the trade depression comes the prolonged spell of bad weather which, it is feared, will also have an adverse effect upon receipts.

A sharp recovery occurred in Argentine Rails, and while the improvement in the exchange was a contributing factor the chief reason for the revival was the devastation of American crops by the drought. This should create a larger demand than usual for the crops of the Argentine, and together with the inevitable rise in prices will be to the advantage of the railway companies which derive the greater part of their revenue from the transportation of cereals.

TRADE AND TRAFFICS.

Interesting statistics were issued recently by Imperial and International Communications designed to show the close relation between the company's receipts and the state of British overseas trade. The figures fully supported the contention of the directors that the disappointing results secured by the great cable merger were due to a falling off in world business generally. The experience of the Western Union, the largest American telegraph enterprise, was precisely similar, and was attributable to the same causes.

If cable and wireless undertakings lose business through the slackness of international trade, it is obvious that railways are even more liable to suffer, as every shrinkage in the volume of overseas trade means less revenue for the railways, a large part of whose income is derived from the transportation of imports, exports, and re-exports. It was clearly shown in the cable companies' statistics that receipts bore a close relationship to the state of trade. The railways, if they chose to do so, would have no difficulty in showing their dependence upon the movement inward and outward of manufactured goods and raw materials. Even after due allowance is made for the effect of lower prices on the value of overseas trade in the first six months of the present year, it will be found that the volume of business has declined to an extent which partly explains the shrinkage in railway traffics, the latest returns of which reveal a continued contraction in revenue from all sources.

The falling off in the value of British overseas trade in the first half of the present year was slightly over 12 per cent. But a large part of that was due to lower prices, the fall in average commodity values being about 12 per cent. From the fact that the decrease in the traffic receipts of the four big groups in the same period was only about 3½ per cent., it may be inferred that the railways have not fared so badly in the circumstances.

Electrification Delays.

Our remarks last Sunday on the subject of the long-delayed electrification of London suburban lines have provoked some comments from a well-known lecturer on economics and transport who, excusing the North-Eastern Railway for its apparent lack of enterprise, urges that if there had been any prospect of financial success by the introduction of electrification at Liverpool Street it would have been done years ago. In short, he thinks that "there has been too much accent placed on technical efficiency in regard to electrification and not enough on financial aspects." That may be so, though it does not get rid of the fact that a railway which, like the Southern, electrified its suburban lines—and is already planning to electrify one of its principal main lines—has been able to regain an immense volume of passenger traffic which would otherwise have been permanently lost.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the week in the Industrial market was the sudden demand which sprang up for Ford Motors, and although some reaction occurred towards the close, the price was still well above that ruling a week ago. The buying was inspired to a great extent by American support on the strength of the re-opening of the Detroit works and the re-engagement of a large number of workmen. In connection with the English company, it was reported that the works at Dagenham are now nearing the output stage, but the rumour that the company intended to place a light car on the market was followed by a prompt denial.

The preliminary figures of the Columbia Graphophone Company aroused a good deal of interest, and a rise in the price of the shares reflected the satisfaction felt at the setting up of a fresh record in profits in an admittedly difficult year. This was tempered in only a slight degree by the fact that the large number of shares now ranking has necessitated a reduction in the distribution for the year. The continued prosperity of the Columbia Company must make the Radio Corporation even more anxious to bring it into its fold, and while the possibility of this lasts both Columbias and H.M.V. can be expected to remain in the speculative limelight.

Further evidence of the prosperity of the brewing industry was furnished by the report of the Friary Holroyd and Healy's Breweries, references to which have previously been made. Increased profits were earned, although no change is made in the dividend. It is noteworthy that stress is laid on the duties and taxes which the company has to bear, the payment of which represented over 72 per cent. of the earnings.

It is a sign of the times that America is evincing an increasing interest in British Industrials, and during the past week three more companies have been added to the already large number whose securities are quoted in New York. These are Allied Newspapers Ordinary, Gas Light and Coke £1 units, and Ever Ready (Great Britain) Ordinary. As a result of this development, the respective shares will command a larger market.

As was suggested a week ago, Kelly's Directories 6½ per cent. Debentures proved very attractive to those on the look out for sound Industrials offering a good return, while among other recently issued Debentures Courage 5½ per cent., Newcastle Electric 5 per cent., and South Metropolitan Gas 5 per cent. were also in demand.

In the Stores group, Waring and Gillow Ordinary and Preference scored a small recovery as a result of bear covering. The recent announcement of the postponement of the Preference dividend is still being commented upon, and in the absence of any explanation by the company, a good deal of mystification prevails. In the circumstances a further statement as to the position of the concern is desirable.

On a cessation of the recent liquidation, United Molasses and Imperial Chemical Industries enjoyed a modest recovery, while the latter were also helped by the latest conference between nitrate producers. It is hoped that agreement will be reached in the matter of prices between the Chilian producers and the synthetic manufacturers, and the elimination of all useless competition by the formation of an International Cartel. Among Internationals, International Nickels were quoted "ex" the rights to the new issue, these being valued at ½. Little effect was therefore produced on the quotation. Advices from New York were unsatisfactory, and most of this group found lower levels.

It is reported that the Peninsular and Oriental group is negotiating for the acquisition of the Royal Mail Shipping interests in Australia and New Zealand. This appears to have some connection with the recommendation of the Royal Mail committee of inquiry regarding the transference of its less profitable interests. Peninsular and Oriental units responded a little, but Royal Mail stocks were unaffected.

Motor shares suffered from a bout of liquidation early on, but developed a firmer tendency towards the close. Austins were a lively feature, owing to the threat of more intensive competition in the light car market, but the fall was checked by the Ford denial. Dunlops were the centre of a variety of rumours, the most interesting being the reported sale of the Macintosh Cable Company to British Insulated Cables on very favourable terms.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

If obtainable around 19s. 6d., the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference £1 shares of General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation can be recommended as a sound investment offering a return of just over 5 per cent. For 1929, net income amounted to £8,666,159, while after providing for dividends and various allocations, the available balance was sufficient to pay the Preference interest more than 32 times over.

Now standing at 27s. 6d. the Ordinary shares of London County Freehold and Leasehold Properties look cheap in view of the remarks made at the meeting. It was then hinted that in all probability the total dividend for the current year would be raised from 10 per cent. to 11 per cent. This concern is very progressive and should have no difficulty in conforming to this forecast. On an 11 per cent dividend basis the yield at the current price would be 8 per cent.

For each of the past four years, Bovril has paid a dividend of 13 per cent. on the deferred shares, and judging by the maintenance of the interim announced a week or so ago at 5 per cent., it seems likely that the final will again be 8 per cent. Substantial profits have been earned over a number of years and for 1929 the net figure expanded by over £12,000 to £329,820. The deferred shares obtainable at 38s. 9d. to return £6 14s. per cent. are a promising industrial holding

Participating to the extent of ¼ per cent. for every 1 per cent. paid on the Ordinary over 10 per cent., the 5½ per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of Barratt and Company have enjoyed substantial distributions for many years past. Since 1926-27 the total payment has been 23 per cent., the Ordinary during this time receiving 80 per cent. The company has a fine profit-earning record and the preference shares now standing around 55s., should be useful for "mixing," the yields being over 8½ per cent.

As a "safety first" investment, the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of British American Tobacco are eminently suitable They are a first charge upon the earnings of the company, and on the basis of last year's net profit of £6,257,772, the dividend was covered more than 27 times. There is also ample security behind them, the general financial position being exceptionally strong. They are obtainable at 20s. and return a straight 5 per cent. on the money.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES

	Aug 1.		Aug 8.		+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.					
Conversion 3½%	79⅛	...	79⅜	...	+ ⅛
Do. 5%	104¾	...	104⅞	...	+ ⅛
War Loan 5%	103⅝	...	103¾	...	+ ⅛
Consols 4%	88⅜	...	88⅛	...	— ⅛
Funding 4%	90⅝	...	91	...	+ ⅜
India 3½%	62½	...	63¼	...	+ ¾
Do. 2½%	100½	...	100⅝	...	+ ⅛
FOREIGN.					
China 5% (1912)	35	...	31	...	— 4
San Paulo 7%	4¾ dis.	...	4 dis	...	+ ¾
Belgian 7%	111	...	111½	...	+ ½
Mexican 5%	20	...	18½	...	— 1½
Peru Corp. Pref.	40¼	...	36½	...	— 3¾
Turk. Unified	10	...	8¾	...	— 1¼
German Potash 7%	105½	...	106	...	+ ½
Egyptian Unified	75½	...	75	...	— ½
Austrian 7%	½ prem.	...	½ prem.	...	+ ⅛
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
Gt. Western	77½	...	76	...	— 1½
L.M. and S.	37½	...	36½	...	— 1
L. & N.E. Preid.	15½	...	19	...	— ½
Southern Def.	25½	...	25¼	...	— ¼
Lon. Elec. Debs.	2¼ pm.	...	2⅝ pm.	...	+ ⅜
B.A. Gt. South	88	...	91	...	+ 3
B.A. Western	67½	...	69	...	+ 1½
Cen. Argentine	70½	...	72¾	...	+ 2¼
Cordoba 2nd Pref.	24	...	25½	...	+ 1½
Leopoldina	39¼	...	38	...	— 1¼
INDUSTRIALS.					
Allied News	1⅝	...	1⅛	...	— ⅜
Anal. Press	19/6	...	19/6	...	—
Daily Mail Trust	2/6	...	2/-	...	+ 1/6
Guinness	104/-	...	106/6	...	+ 2/6
Ford Motor	3⅜	...	4½	...	+ 1⅛
Columbia Graph.	3½	...	3¼	...	— ⅜
Gramophone	2⅛	...	2¾	...	— 1/6
Radio Corp.	43⅜	...	41½	...	— 2⅛
Simms Motor Units	19/6	...	21/3	...	+ 1/9
Unilever	2⅛	...	2⅜	...	+ ⅜
Thornycroft	2⅞	...	2⅞	...	— ⅛
United Molasses	1½	...	1⅝	...	+ ⅛
Kelly's Directories 6½% Debs.	½ prem.	...	1¾ prem.	...	+ 1¼
Johnson & Phillips	36/6	...	38/-	...	+ 1/6
English Scottish & Aust. Bank	5	...	5⅛	...	+ ⅛
Waring & Gillow					
Pref.	7/6	...	10/-	...	+ 2/6
Harrods	2⅛	...	2⅜	...	+ ⅛
Aerated Bread	18/3	...	19/6	...	+ 1/3
MINES.					
City Deep	7/9	...	7/3	...	— -/6
Randfontein	10/-	...	10/3	...	+ -/3
Sub Nigel (10/-)	2½	...	2⅞	...	+ ⅜
Congo Border	1¼	...	1⅜	...	+ ⅛
N'Changa Copper	2⅛	...	3⅛	...	+ 1/-
Rio Tinto (£5)	35½	...	35	...	— 1½
London Tin	12/3	...	12/6	...	— -/3
Lake View (4/-)	10,4½	...	11/-	...	+ -/7½
Minerals Separation	6⅝	...	6¾	...	+ ⅛
Ashanti Goldfields	28/-	...	29/6	...	+ 1/6
OILS.					
Anglo-Persian	4⅛	...	4⅛	...	— ⅛
Burmah	4¾	...	4¼	...	— ⅜
Lobitos	1⅝	...	1¾	...	+ ⅛
Royal Dutch	32½	...	32½	...	—
Shell Transport	4⅛	...	4⅜	...	+ ⅛
V.O.C.	2⅜	...	2¼	...	— ⅛
RUBBERS.					
Djember	1	...	⅞	...	— ⅛
Kuala Lumpur	1½	...	1⅜	...	— ⅛
Bajoe Kidoel	1¼	...	1⅛	...	— ⅛
Sonosekar	⅝	...	⅝	...	— ¼
TEAS.					
Amalgamated	18¼	...	17	...	— 1¼
Cons. Tea & Lands	20¼	...	20	...	— ¼
Empire of India	1⅝	...	1¾	...	— ⅛
Sumatra Tea	17/-	...	18/-	...	— 1/-

GOOD FEATURES IN MINES.

Interest in the Mining market continues to be devoted almost entirely to African shares. The expectation that a good showing would be made by the Kaffir returns for July was fully justified by events. Appended are the more notable examples of increase, the contrast being made with the results for June and also for May, the last preceding 31-day month:—

	July.	June.	May.
	£	£	£
Crown Mines	86,860	85,910	83,010
Durban Deep	6,100	4,410	4,500
East Rand Prop.	18,180	12,250	12,080
Government Areas	242,480	224,060	240,100
Modder B.	47,320	41,350	48,140
New State Areas	80,920	76,050	76,060
Nourse	6,100	5,080	*260
Randfontein	37,600	35,210	32,450
Sub Nigel	53,880	49,830	46,590
West Springs	18,900	16,900	17,980
West Rand	31,520	30,900	30,500

* Accident.

Little attention was paid to the set-back in the profit of the Robinson Deep, which arose from the cessation of milling at the Village Deep plant, in accordance with the arrangement made at the time of the absorption. When the change-over is completed in a month or so, costs are expected to be lower, and the total profits higher than of late. Dealers are still talking hopefully of the prospects of the large low-grade producers such as the one just mentioned, Crowns, East and West Rand, and Randfontein. News of fresh diamond discoveries in the Transvaal caused renewed selling of diamond shares, especially De Beers deferred; and the outlook is regarded with nervousness.

Northern Rhodesians have been subject to the conflicting influences of the N'Changa discoveries and the Bwana report. Cables issued by the first-named company reported values ranging from 10 to 22 per cent. copper in borehole B 36, which is situated near the boundary of the Congo Border property. Under the influence of this news Changas were at one time 3 9-16 bid, and Congos 14¾ bid. The annual statement of the Bwana company contained no reference to the rumoured debenture issue, while the balance sheet showed that nearly £600,000 remained to be received upon the last issue of some 900,000 shares. Naturally, adverse comment was thereby evoked. Last year a profit of £60,250 was made as against a loss of £23,700 for 1928-29; but the price of copper has now fallen to a level substantially below production costs.

Base Metal issues continue in the doldrums, the only feature being a decline in San Francisco shares on the further reduction in the July profits and the intimation that the output of zinc is to be meantime suspended. Lake Views are better on the successful operation of the first unit of the flotation plant and Tigons in anticipation of an official statement. A revival in Chosen Corporation was brought about by an encouraging development on one of the company's "prospects" and a substantial increase in the monthly profits. Ashanti Goldfields rallied on more hopeful advices from the mine.

OILS DULL.

Business in the Oil share market has again been of a dull and listless character. The reports of all the major oil companies have now appeared and with little more to go for at present public interest has become practically negligible. Professional transactions were restricted by the preliminaries in connection with the carry over. Nevertheless, little complaint can be found with the tendency of the leading issues. Sufficient investment demand exists for the first-class descriptions to enable prices to be fairly well maintained, and it is only in the more speculative stocks that declines have occurred in quotations. Even these are of little importance.

Production figures of individual companies for the past month made a satisfactory showing, both the Phœnix Oil and Transport and the Apex (Trinidad) companies reporting record outputs. The opinion is held that the Phœnix Company has endeavoured to obtain a maximum yield to ensure supplies for its refineries before the curtailment agreement comes into force in Rumania.

A slight increase was reported in the American daily average production figure for the past week, but this failed to have any depressing effect on the market, it being generally felt that the position of the industry is undoubtedly improving. The latest increase is understood to be due to the temporary cessation of the curtailment plan in South West Texas, which, it is believed, will be of short duration.

Shell Transport and Royal Dutch maintained a firm appearance, and Anglo-Persians and Burmahs were favoured at one time. Activity in Attocks was again accompanied by rumours of favourable developments, but interest flagged at the end of the week. Venezuelans remained on the dull side, and dealings in Trinidads had little effect on quotations.

FIVEPENNY RUBBER.

Business in raw rubber was reported at 4 15-16d. last Wednesday as a result of liquidation of August commitments by speculative holders. Conditions became a trifle steadier later, but the buyers' price of spot usually remained at only 5d., with orders from the trade on a very limited scale. Further consideration of the recommendations of the British-Dutch liaison committee made it apparent that the most important conclusion arrived at was that it is impossible to devise any scheme on a voluntary basis which can effectively meet the present critical situation.

On the other hand there would appear to be a growing doubt in the market that Government support of compulsory measures of output restriction will be forthcoming. It is this fear which is blamed for the almost daily decline in the price of the commodity. Nevertheless, it is quite evident that the Malay Government view the position with marked seriousness, as it has already sanctioned a 25 per cent. cut in the standard rate of pay for estate labour to take effect from October 5 next. At the same time all Chinese immigration has been suspended.

Meanwhile there is still a certain section which holds the view that the final salvation of the industry will be brought about by a survival of the fittest policy. At the present selling price of raw rubber all concerns are working at a loss of anything up to 6d. per lb. Already five concerns have announced their intention of suspending operations. These include the Majedie, Pahi, Permatang, Roebourne and Sekong companies, while estates in Ceylon are also reported to be closing down.

No tea auctions were held during the week owing to the recent holiday, while the share market was idle with few prices altered on the period.

THE OUTLOOK.

Although there has been no apparent change in sentiment, it is noticeable that liquidation is less in evidence, while tentative attempts to support several prominent Industrials have been made. Whether the persistent selling, which has overshadowed markets for so long has at last spent itself remains to be seen, but it looks as if prices have reached that stage which can best be described as "bumping on the bottom." Paradoxical though it may appear, the view is taken that the presence of so many "bears" is really a bull point for markets. As prices in last year's boom were rushed up to levels out of all proportion to merits, so the fall has been overdone, and present quotations not only represent their real values but in some instances even less.

It is unlikely that any revival will occur until the holiday season is over, when, as was suggested a week ago, the courage of investors may receive the much-needed stimulus which is necessary to bring about a welcome recovery. It would indeed take only a little real buying to send prices up with a jerk, and there is no doubt that present prices offer good opportunities to the discriminating investor who has an eye to the future.

MONEY MARKET.

LOANS EASIER AFTER EARLY PRESSURE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Owing to holiday demands for currency the banks have during the past week called in more heavily than of late from the Money Market, and conditions as a result developed on less favourable lines for borrowers. Immediately after the holiday the pressure for accommodation became quite pronounced, and it was considered necessary to ease the position by special purchases of August and September bills at 2¼ per cent. and "hot" Treasury bills at 2 7-32 per cent. In spite of this, lenders at one time occasionally held out for 2¾ per cent. as their rate for the granting of fresh day-to-day advances, although the bulk of the business has been put through at 2 to 2¼ per cent. With the approach of the week-end the pressure, as is customary, relaxed, and both yesterday and to-day credit until Monday was forthcoming down to 1½ per cent.

An appreciable advance occurred in the rate of discount at which the Treasury bills were allotted, the average coming out at £2 6s. 2.4d. per cent., against £2 4s. 3.71d. per cent. last week. This result was naturally reflected in the bill market, where rates, which had previously shown a harder tendency, further advanced, the current quotation for three months' fine bank drafts being 2 5-16 per cent. The clearing banks continued to inquire for October maturities at 2¼ per cent. to a shade under.

Part of the £900,000 bar gold which arrived from the Cape had already been engaged for France, so that the actual quantity available was approximately £700,000. French buyers again secured the bulk of this amount.

At the Bank of England bullion movements have resulted in a net influx of £501,809 since Monday last, owing chiefly to the receipt of sovereigns from South America. Very little business took place in silver, and prices show little alteration at 16d. per oz. for both cash and future shipment.

Movements in the leading foreign exchanges, apart from that on Berlin, have been rather less favourable to this country. New York cable transfers finish the week at 4.87⅛, against 4.87 3-16, while exchange on France reacted from 123.81 to 123.75, and later rallied to 123.80¼. Belgian, Dutch, and Swiss currencies have also appreciated when measured in terms of sterling.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Aug. 9	Aug. 2
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £	124.21	123.80-.81	123.80-.82
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.38½-.4¼	20.37¼-.38
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.80¾-.81¼	34.80¼-.81¼
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08½-.8⅛	12.09⅜-.9⅜
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.96-92.99	92.97-93.00
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22¼	43.85-.88	43.50-43.60
Lisbon, sight	Escudo	4.80	108¼-108⅜	108¼-.3⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £	25.22⅛	25.04-.04¼	25.06⅜-.07
Oslo sight	Kr. to £	18.16⅜	18.16¼-.3⅛	18.16¼-.3⅛
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10¼-.3⅛	18.10-.10½
Copenhagen, sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-.16½	18.15⅞-.16¼
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193¼-193¾	193¼-193⅜
Vienna	Sh. to £	34.53½	34.42-34.46	34.43-34.46
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164⅛-.14	164¼-164⅜
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T.	d. to rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅝d.	1s. 5⅝d.
Calcutta, T.T.	d. to rupee	18d.	1s. 5⅝d.	1s. 5⅝d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	d. to dol.	—	1s. 3⅝d.	1s. 3⅝d.
Shanghai, T.T.	d. to tael	—	1s. 6¾d.	1s. 6¾d.
Singapore, T.T.	d. to dol.	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅜d.	2s. 3⅜d.
Kobe	Yen	24.57d.	2s. 0⅛d.	2s. 0⅛d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.87⅛-.⅛	4.87⅛-.⅛
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.86⅜-.⅛	4.86⅜-.⅜
Rio de J., T.T.	d. to mil.	5.89d.	5⅜-5⅛	5⅜-5⅜
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar	47.58d.	41⅝-41⅜	40⅝-40⅝
Valp'rlso, 90d's	Pesos to £	39 9	39.83	40.02
Montevideo, T.T.	d. to dol.	51d	41-41⅛	40⅞-41
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	13.27½	13.06¼

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

D. JAY.—Do not advise a further purchase.

X. X. X.—You should certainly accept the present offer.

A. O (Hunstanton).—Suggest you keep A, B, and C, and sell D.

DEVONIAN.—All three stocks are worth holding if you can afford to wait for recovery.

HEATHER.—Cunard Friary Holroyd Breweries, Courtaulds, and Handley Page Preference might suit you.

J. L. H. (Mayfair).—Thanks for calling attention to error in parity quotation, which has been corrected.

H. H. (Ashton-under-Lyne).—In common with Motors generally, they have suffered from liquidation. Hold for recovery.

ROBIN.—In view of the present economic situation in Australia, do not care to advise a purchase of No 1. Nos. 2 and 3 are good purchases if you are prepared to wait.

BORER.—(1) Sell unless you are prepared to lock them away (2) Hold, if you can afford to wait (3) Sell when a favourable opportunity occurs. Would not increase your holding of the Prefs.

J. B.—Th fall in both cases is due to unfavourable trade conditions and the depreciation in exchange They are sound shares, and should be held for recovery. Would not increase your holding.

SMALL INVESTOR.—While fall seems to have gone far enough liquidation may be resumed. Would not increase your holding. A purchase of Atlas Electric and General Trust might suit your requirements.

A. S A. B.—(1) The fall in the shares is due partly to the depreciation in exchange and partly to unfavourable trade conditions. (2) They are independent. (3) The board is a very strong one. (4) They may, of course, decline further, but at the present price they certainly appear undervalued

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

A. G.—The housekeeper allowance can only be claimed by widow or widower.

A. F. C.—You will be entitled to life insurance allowance on same basis as hitherto, namely, 2s. in £

J. R. W.—As income does not exceed £500, you can claim age allowance, which is one-sixth of total income.

E. B.—The child allowance can be claimed for whole of 1930-31 so long as child is alive during any part of that year.

R. G. R.—For 1930-31 reduced rate relief is in respect of first £250 of taxable income, and on this you will pay only 2s. in £ instead of 4s. 6d.

P. W.—The inspector's calculation is correct. You had omitted to reckon tax on ground-rent, which you must pay at 4s. 6d. in the £ and deduct from ground-rent when you pay it.

I. A. H.—The executor is entitled to make claim for any allowances to which deceased was entitled during past six years, and tax recovered will form part of estate and be liable to death duties.

BRADFOLE.—Although dividend on Preference shares is in respect of period ended March 31, 1930, it does not become due until Preference dividend has actually been declared by shareholders at necessary meeting, and if this was after April 5 dividend did not become due until income-tax year 1930-31, and correct rate of tax deductible is 4s. 6d. in £.

M. B. H.—The dividends on stock in Irish Free State will be subjected to Irish Free State tax at 3s. in £ normally but, as you are resident in this country you will not be liable to this tax, and can obtain refund You will have to pay English income-tax at 4s. 6d. in £ on these dividends, since they fall within Case 5 of Sch. D, and are assessable upon you.

RUBBER DULL.

The Mincing Lane market for raw rubber was very quiet, with a dull tendency. Spot and January-March closed 1-16d. easier at 5d. and 5⅜d. respectively. Other quotations remained unchanged, August at 5d., Sept. 5 1-16d. October-December 5 3-16d., April-June, 1931 at 5⅜d., and January-December 5¾d.

Stocks in the United Kingdom are expected to show a decrease in the aggregate of 200 tons during the past week.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT FUTURES.

This week prices have advanced 2s. to 3s. 6d. per quarter, the market being influenced by the very severe drought in the United States, continued talk of damage to the Canadian crop by rust and heat and larger buying in North America by European deficiency countries. The American drought is not unfavourable for the wheat crop, which is now mature and partly threshed, but it has severely damaged maize, and it is expected large quantities of wheat will have to be used instead of maize for animal feed. Estimates of the increased home consumption in the United States vary between 50 and 100 million bushels.

All the advances have not been well maintained, for Russia has sold freely, and this fact has encouraged buyers to resist the higher demands of holders.

In spite of some damage to the spring wheat crop in North America it is still expected that exporters supplies this season will be very large and much above import requirements, but some important crops, including the Canadian, are not yet saved, and the new crops of the Southern Hemisphere are far distant, as the main harvest there does not take place until December. Before these late crops are gathered importers will have to buy the bulk of their overseas supplies in North America, and the buying will doubtless encourage holders there to keep up prices.

Closing quotations.—Good milling wheat (per 100 lb.): October, 7s. 8¾d. (against 7s. 1¾d. last week); December, 7s. 9¾d. (7s. 2¼d.); March, 7s. 10¾d. (7s. 3¾d.). A year ago the respective prices were: October, 9s. 11¾d.; December, 10s. 2¾d.; March, 10s. 6¾d.

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**L·N·

WALL STREET ERRATIC.

CLOSING ABOVE DAY'S LOWEST.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY CURTAILED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A weak tendency prevailed at the opening of the market, and stocks were heavily liquidated during the first hour of trading. A long list of active issues, including Case Threshing Machine, Vanadium, Westinghouse Electric, American Can, U.S. Steel, Houston Oil, Warner Brothers, Auburn Auto, Dupont, and Sears Roebuck sold off 2 to 6 points, but most of these losses were regained in a shortlived rally on short covering. The upturn, however, attracted renewed selling, although final quotations were largely above the day's low levels.

Weekly reviews reported that wholesale and retail buying had been retarded and industrial activity curtailed by the heat and drought conditions, while it is reported that the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. is to cut operations from 60 to 55 per cent. capacity next week.

Finally, Columbia Carbon, U.S. Steel, American and Foreign Power, American Can, American Tobacco "B," Auburn Auto, Case Threshing Machine, A. M. Byers, Eastman Kodak, Electric Power and Light, Houston Oil, Sears Roebuck, Standard Gas, New York Central, and Warner Brothers lost 1 to 3 points, while American Telephone and Telegraph and Union Pacific each gained 3, and American Waterworks, American Smelting and Refining, Gillette Safety Razor, United Fruit, and General Electric advanced 1 to 2 points.

The closing was irregular. Government Bonds dull. Railroad Bonds steady. The day's sales totalled 1,505,000 shares. Money on Call nominal. Sterling Exchange steady. Silver ½c. up at 34⅜.—*Reuter.*

COTTON FIRMER.

RECOVERY AFTER EARLY SELLING.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The selling movement which developed after the bureau report yesterday was continued in the first hour to-day, and several months made new low records for the year. After selling at 12.22 c. about two weeks ago, October recovered to around 13.15 c. on "short" covering prior to the bureau report, operators fearing that the estimate might fall to under 14,000,000 bales. But with the estimate over a million bales above the consumption in the past season this, combined with speculation and "hedge" pressure, carried October to 12.20 c.

Predictions for unsettled weather in the west belt and more hope of relief next week, announced by the Weather Bureau, kept sentiment against the market. Apart from showers at Shreveport, New Orleans, and Amarillo there was no change in the central or western districts, where the crop is deteriorating steadily.

The fact that the Bureau indicates a yield of only about half a million bales less than last year, while the carry-over is a million and a-half larger than a year ago, with both domestic and foreign trade conditions unfavourable, and the whole marketing season immediately ahead, explains the temper of speculative and trade interests.

The weekly weather forecast predicted scattered showers in central and west areas about the middle of the week. Covering over Sunday steadied the market in the second hour.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady and 3 points to 1 point higher. Trading ruled steady early on favourable Liverpool advices but later values receded under quite general selling owing to cloudy and more unsettled weather in the west, poor trade, and an absence of serious crop damage reports. Covering and trade buying brought about a rally in the final dealings and the market closed steady at 5 to 6 points gain for old contracts and 7 points to 1 point rise for new deliveries. Spot steady and 5 points up.

Highest and lowest prices in the last thirty seconds of trading at New York:—August, 12.33-12.33; September, 12.47-12.47; October, 12.61-12.61; November, 12.68-12.68; December, 12.76-12.75; January, 12.83-12.83. New Contracts:—October, 12.37-12.36; November, 12.44-12.44; December 12.54-12.53; January, 12.64-12.63; February, 12.73-12.73; March, 12.83-12.83; April, 12.89-12.89; May, 12.98-12.96; June, 12.98-12.98; July, 13.01-13.01. Spot middling upland, 12.60.

Highest and lowest prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans.—October, 12.38-12.37; December, 12.58-12.57. Spot middling, 12.17.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American futures opened about 3 to 4 points lower, under the influence of overnight American cables, but later prices improved on the excessive heat in America. The market afterwards reacted on some Bombay liquidation, but most offerings were absorbed by trade calling. The market closed steady at 2 points down to 1 up.

Closing American Futures:—August 6.82, September 6.71, October 6.73, November 6.73, December 6.76, January 6.79 February 6.81, March 6.86, April 6.88, May 6.93, June 6.95, July 6.98, August 6.99, January (1932) 7.06. Egyptian:—November 10.82, December 10.94, January 10.98, March 11.17, May 11.40, July 11.56. Upper:—November 7.84, December 7.93, January 7.98, March 8.15, May 8.31, July 8.45.

SPOT REPORT.—There was more inquiry for Americans and quotations declined 29 points. Brazilians quiet and with a loss of 29 points. Egyptians were in fair demand, "Extra Fine" 50, and other Sakellaridis 40 points lower. Upper quotations 34 and Pilion 35 points lower. East Indians show a loss of 30 points.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.—American Middling, 7.25; Brazilian, Pernam Maceio, etc., fair, 6.45; Egyptian, Sakellaridis, F.G.F., 11.95; East Indian, M.G. Broach, good ——; F.G., 4.55; fine, 4.80; Tinnevelly, F.G.F., 5.90; good, 6.20; Oomra, M.G. good, 3.55; F.G., 3.80; fine 4.05; M.G., Bengal good, 3.30; F.G., 3.50; fine, 3.70.—*Reuter.*

UTILITIES SOLD ON CURB.

FORD OF ENGLAND A FIRM FEATURE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Prices broke from 1 to 7 points under an accumulation of overnight selling orders, but after the absorption of this liquidation the list partially made up early losses.

Electric Bond and Share, opening slightly under yesterday, then rising 3 points before reacting, was a notable exception among utilities, which bore the brunt of pressure. Ford of England, which has been one of the week's features, held firm throughout.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
131/2	American Gas and Electric	128	132½
60/3	American Light and Traction (New)	59	59
30⅜	Associated Gas and Electric A.	30⅛	30¼
34½	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	34	35
28⅜	Cities Service	27⅞	27⅝
6⅝	Creole Oil	6⅛	6⅛
78½	Electric Bond and Share	76⅜	76
19⅛	Electric Shareholding Common	18⅝	19
41½	Ford (Canada) "A"	40	30½
120⅛	Gulf Oil of Penna	117¾	117⅛
87¼	Humble Oil	85	85
20½	Imperial Oil of Canada	20	20
19	International Petroleum	18⅛	18⅜
28½	Middle West Utilities	27¾	28⅛
86¼	Newmont Mining	84	82
16⅛	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	15⅝	15½
11½	Penn Road Corporation	10⅝	10¾
16⅛	Silica Gel. Corporation	16½	16½
51½	Standard Oil of Indiana	49⅞	49⅞
34⅛	Swift International	33¼	33
83½	Vacuum Oil	81½	80⅜
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
51⅜	Associated Electrical Industries	53⅜	53⅜
2⅛	British Celanese Ord.*	2⅛	2⅛
2⅛	Burma Corporation	2¼	2¼
3/16	Bwana M'Kubwa	3	3
1/2	Cables and Wireless "B" *c*	1/2	1/2
21⅜	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	20⅝	19⅝
11½	General Elect. Ord.*	11½	11¾
14⅞	Gramophone Ord.*	14½	14
34½	Hydro-Electric	34	33⅞
4	Marconi Canada *b*	3⅞	3¾
9¼	Marconi Marine Ord.*	9	9
20⅜	Roan Antelope *d*	19⅞	20½
11⅛	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	11⅛	11⅛
7⅜	Triplex Glass Ord.*	7	7
6⅛	United Molasses	6¾	7¼

* American Deposit Receipt.

a Receipt represents four English shares.
b Warrants for Shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat was firm at the opening and 1¼c. to 2⅛c. up, due to early firmness on the corn market, buying by seaboard houses, and general covering. A sharp reaction occurred afterwards, owing to the absence of any important export demand, coupled with hedge selling in the north-west and weakness of outside markets. Close was barely stead at 5⅛c. to 4c. loss. No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 93c. Closing Options: September, 95¾ to 95½; December, 101⅝ to 101½; March, 106⅜ to 106¾; May 109¾ to 109⅝.

Maize opened firm and 5⅛c. to 1⅜c. higher on it being estimated that the drought in Kansas was causing a loss of 3,000,000 bushels daily. The continuance of hot dry weather in the main area of the corn belt was a further factor for the rise. Subsequently prices broke under a bearish weekly forecast and heavy selling, credited to prominent professional operators, developed. Covering in the late dealings brought rallies, and the market closed steady, 1c. up to 3c. down. Spot, No. 2 mixed Western, 100. September, 98½; December, 94⅝; March, 96⅝; May, 98¾.

Oats.—Steady, 1⅜c. up to 1½c. down. September, 41⅞; December, 45½; March, 47⅛; May, 49¾.

Rye.—Barely steady, 1½c. to 1⅜c. lower. September, 64½; December, 70⅛; March, 73½.

Lard opened firm. After showing some strength in the early part of the session the market eased, owing to the weakness of Hogs and weak Liverpool advices. The close was steady with futures 2½ to 5 points dearer and spot 5 points higher.

Prime Western Steam Spot, 11.00. Closing Options.—September, 10.97½; October, 11.05; December, 10.97½; January, 11.07½.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat.—Irregular, 12c. down to ½c. up. No. 2 Northern Manitoba Spot, 111⅛; No. 2 Hard Winter, 104⅛; No. 2 Red Winter, 107⅛.

Rye.—Steady 3c. up. No. 2 Spot 75⅛.

Maize.—Steady at ½c. advance. Western No. 2 Mixed Spot, 111⅛.

Flour.—Steady and unchanged. Spring Clears, 100 per cent., 4.90 to 5.15.

Petroleum.—Steady. Standard white, in cases, 16.65; barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25; Mid-Continent crude, 33 to 33.9 Baume 1.15½; Pennsylvania crude, 1.75 to 2.05.

Burlaps.—Quiet. Hessian cloth, light weight, 4.80; heavy weight, 6.20

Rubber.—Quiet and barely steady. First latex crepe spot, 10⅛ buyers; smoked ribbed sheets spot, 10 buyers, 10¼ sellers, September 10⅛ buyers, October-November-December, 10⅜ buyers, 10⅝ sellers.

Rubber Exchange of New York (closing) contract "A."—Steady 10 points up to unchanged. September, 10.20; October, 10.40; December, 10.60; January, 10.70; March, 11.00; May, 11.30. Sales, 52 lots.

The coffee, cocoa, and sugar markets remained closed yesterday.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat at the opening was steady and 5⅝c. to 5¼c. higher. The market moved up early under the influence of unexpectedly strong cable advices, the unsettled weather conditions in Western Europe and a bullish *Free Press* crop report. Later, prices broke, owing to a poor export inquiry for Manitoba wheats and on a report that the Canadian pool were heavy sellers of futures. Further depressing factors were a private report that the yield in parts of Alberta would average seventeen bushels to the acre and advices that Russia were offering freely to Europe. The market closed barely steady and 1¼c. down. Closing options: October, 101⅞; December, 103½; May, 109⅛.

Rye.—Barely steady, 1½c. to 5⅝c. lower. October, 61¾; December, 63¾; May, 70¾.

Oats.—Barely steady at 1¼c. to 1½c. decline. October, 46; December, 44⅝; May, 48¼.

Barley.—Barely steady at ⅞c. loss. October, 44½; December, 46⅞.

Flaxseed.—Easy, unchanged to 2½c. down. October, 177; December, 175.—*Reuter.*

U.S. STEEL UNFILLED ORDERS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The U.S. Steel Corporation's unfilled orders, on hand at the end of last month, amounted to 4,022,000 tons compared with 3,968,000 tons at the end of June and 4,088,000 tons at the end of July last year.—*Reuter.*

COMPANY REPORTS AND NOTICES.

TAMPICO OIL.—Production in Mexico during July, 21,078 barrels, in respect of which royalty due to company amounted to 1,581 barrels.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL.—The London financial agents are advised that the production for the week ended August 2 was 219,000 barrels.

MIDLAND BANK.—The opening of a new branch in Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey, under the management of Mr. H. A. Anstiss is announced.

ZINC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The registered office has been changed from 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, to 70, Charterhouse Chambers, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.—A new branch is now open at 18, Bell House Road, Firth Park, Sheffield, the hours of business being 9.30 a.m. till 3 p.m., Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.—The opening of a sub-branch at 41, Tower Road, Strawberry Hill, under the management of Mr. Crompton T. Taylor, who is also manager of Twickenham branch, is announced.

CALEDONIAN (SELANGOR) RUBBER.—In view of the increased depression in the market the directors have now decided not to recommend any dividend for the year ended March 31, 1930. For 1928-9 dividend of 12½ per cent. was paid.

MINING TRUST.—Mount Isa.—Ore shaft depth, 527 ft. Cutting station. Laylor shaft crosscut, 24ft. Drifts crosscuts, etc., 231 ft. Villemagne. —During month of July milled 9,447 tons, produced 637 tons zinc and 286 tons lead concentrates. New Guinea Goldfields.—Cable not yet received.

WATERLOO MILLS CAKE AND WAREHOUSING (HULL).—After providing for trade expenses, Debenture interest, etc., a loss for the year to June 30 last was disclosed of £15,456. Deducting the credit balance of £650 brought forward, there remained a debit of £14,806. The directors state that farmers, owing to a fall in price of their commodities, were unable to take up goods purchased under contracts, so that these were left in the company's hand and a loss of £16,397 was sustained in respect of same.

CLARKSON'S OLD BREWERY, BARNSLEY.—Net profit for the year to June 30 was £17,910, compared with £18,460, and available balance £21,203, against £21,443. The directors recommend a final dividend on the 6,500 ordinary of £10 each of 10s. per share, tax free, making 10 per cent., together with a bonus of 10s., also tax free, the same as for 1928-9. It is proposed to appropriate £3,500 as before for alterations and improvements to properties, carrying forward £4,053, compared with £3,293 brought in.

MERCHANTS' WAREHOUSING, DUBLIN.—Net profits for the year to June 30 were £8,628, against £10,124 for 1928-9; available, £24,953 (against £25,553). To provision for extension of machinery and plant £3,000 (against £3,500). Dividend at rate of 6 per cent. plus bonus of 5 per cent., both less tax (same); forward, £17,325, compared with £16,325 brought in. Having regard to the variations in the quantities of goods available for handling and storage the results of the year's working are considered by the directors as satisfactory. Further provision is made for the extension of the grain-handling plant. It is expected that the work will be in hand at an early date.

BARRY AND STAINES LINOLEUM.

FREE SHARE ISSUE FROM RESERVES.

A meeting of the Barry and Staines Linoleum (formerly Linoleum Manufacturing and Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd) is to be held on August 19 at 6, Old Bailey, E.C., to consider a resolution to capitalise £100,000, part of the sum standing to the credit of the reserve and profit and loss account. This is to be distributed as a bonus in Ordinary shares to the Ordinary shareholders of the company.

The bonus issue was forecast at the annual meeting of the company on June 24 last. Early in the year the capital was increased to £1,600,000 by the creation of 650,000 Ordinary shares and 350,000 6 per cent. Preference of £1 each. The increased capital arose out of the amalgamation, and up to May 27 last 647,446 Ordinary were allotted to shareholders of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd under the scheme.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT.

The gold output of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines for July, 1930, amounted to 912,652 fine ounces compared with 887,867 for the previous month, and 889,480 for the corresponding month last year.

A slight decrease is shown in the number of natives employed, who are returned at 221,271 against 221,393 for June.

CONDITIONS IN SAO PAULO.

With reference to the reports which have appeared regarding a revolution in Sao Paulo, Brazil, the following private cablegram has been received in London from a reliable source:—"In case there should be incorrect or exaggerated reports the facts are that yesterday (Thursday) afternoon there was a demonstration in Sao Paulo by students and conflicts with police on occasion of memorial service for late President of Parahyba do Norte.

"Everything perfectly quiet, and incident is without general significance."

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due, c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a. arrived.)

THE MAILS.

AIDAN (Booth) fr. Manaos a. Mersey, 9.
AKI MARU (N.Y.K.) Yokohama f. Sydney c. Brisbane, 9.
AMARAPOORA (Henderson) Rangoon f. Tilbury p. Gravesend. 9
ASCANIA (Cunard) London f. Montreal a. Southampton, 9.
BARBADIAN (Leyland) f. Puerto, Mexico, l. Mersey, 9.
BEAVERBURN (Canadian Pacific) f. Montreal l. Gravesend, 9.
BEAVERFORD (Canadian Pacific) f. Montreal l. Gravesend, 9.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (Canadian Pacific) Liverpool f. Montreal l. Belfast, 9.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (Bibby) f. Rangoon l. Mersey, 9.
HENZADA (Henderson) fr. New York a. Auckland, 9.
KIDDERPORE (P. and O.) f. Bombay l. Kobe, 9.
KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN (Nederland) Batavia f. Amsterdam a. Belawan-Deli, 9.
KURMARK (H.A.L.) f. Hamburg l. Singapore, 9.
MALWA (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Southampton, 9.
MANTUA (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Singapore, 9.
MELITA (Canadian Pacific) fr. Montreal a. Mersey, 9.
MOOLTAN (P. and O.) London f. Brisbane l. Sydney 6.
POELAU TELLO (Nederland) Batavia f. Hamburg l. Belawan-Deli, 9.
PORT BOWEN (C. and D.) f. Dunedin l. Lyttelton, 9.
PORT CAMPBELL (C. and D.) fr. Brisbane a. Mersey, 9.
PORT GISBORNE (C. and D.) Sydney f. London l. Launceston, 9.
QUERIMBA (B.I.) f. Calcutta l. Sydney, 9.
RANCHI (P. and O.) fr. Scandinavian cruise a. Tilbury, 9.
RANPURA (P. and O.) London f. Bombay l. Marseilles, 9.
RAWALPINDI (P. and O.) Bombay f. London a. Marseilles, 9.
SAUERLAND (H.A.L.) Bremen f. Yokohama l. Singapore, 9.
TAMBA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Hongkong l. Shanghai 9
TATSUTA MARU (N.Y.K.) San Francisco f. Hongkong l. Shangh i 9.
YOKOHAMA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Seattle l. Shanghai, 9.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

BARON LOUDOUN f. New York a. Port Louis, 9.
BOWES CASTLE fr. Philadelphia a. Shanghai, 9.
BRUSO JARL f. Salonica l. London 9.
CADDOA f. New Orleans l. Liverpool, 9.
JANE MAERSK f. Adelaide l. Singapore, 9.
KAREN fr. Valencia a. London 9.
VARING fr. Seville a. London, 9.
WOLFSBURG fr. Bombay a. Leith, 9.
ZONNEWIJK fr. Cuba a. Dundee, 9.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,333.

(The Tenth of the Quarter.)

'Twixt man and wife provoke a breeze
Or riot;
Yet either spouse may be by these
Kept quiet.

1. Chestnuts or wind may here provide a clue.
2. Transpose a general, lover comes in view.
3. Behead the port, and you have crossed the strait.
4. They must do this as well who serve and wait.
5. The poet called it whirling; Paris may
Provide a clue, although 'tis far away.

W. J. B.

Solutions addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,332, AND ANSWER.

A famous thoroughfare is this,
Found in our great metropolis,
Where lovely wares attract the eye,
Inviting every one to buy.

1. Famed as an uncle, classic oar,
By brother slain in days of yore.
2. View, in eight letters? Yes, in eight.
Then for our needs 'tis adequate.
3. Here some one may have had a ride,
And some one seems dissatisfied.
4. A sweetmeat lacks one letter here,
And isle and instrument appear.
5. Floral her first name was, our word
Came next, a London street was third.
6. A storm, five fathoms, play, and chess,
With these four hints the answer guess. PAX.

Continued at foot of next column.

1.	R	E	M	U	S.						
2.	E	Y	E	S	I	G	H	T.			
3.	G	R	O	W	L	E	R.				
4.	E	R	I	N	G	U	E.				
5.	N	O	U	C	H	E	T	T	E.		
6.	T	E	M	P	E	S	T.				

NOTES.—Light 1. Uncle Remus, Latin noun, brother of Romulus. 2. The word yes, within the word eight 4. Meringue; Erin, gue. 5. Rosa Nouchette Carey. 6. Shakespeare.

Acrostic No. 1,331 (*Slings Arrows*).—Answers were received from 178 solvers; of these, 61 scored full marks, 71 missed one light, 32 missed two, and the others were less successful.

No alternatives can be accepted for the first light of No. 1,330.

KICK and VIGIL.—Yes.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

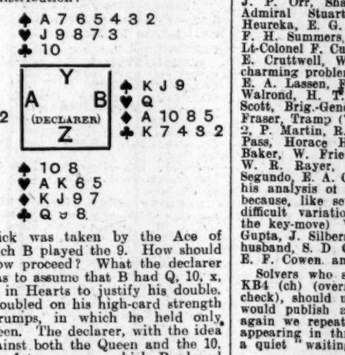
Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

A WRONG PLAN OF PLAY.

The declarer often loses tricks in play by taking a wrong view at the start, while at other times he secures extra tricks through opponents failing to explore the possibilities of their best suits. On the whole, however, the advantage lies with the declarer. Opponents are at a disadvantage compared with him because they do not know which are their best (combined) suits. The three active players know what high cards are in Dummy's hand, but only the declarer knows exactly what high cards are against him. For him the only mystery is the position of the missing high cards. Bidding may clear up a good deal of doubt, and the original (blind) lead may be a help, but, generally speaking, he will have to rely on a sound scheme of play to make the most of his cards. Where play is in a suit the choice of scheme will usually lie between taking out trumps, followed by establishing a long suit, or playing out winning tricks combined with using trumps for cross-ruffing. Often the wrong scheme of play is chosen. Recently I saw an interesting and instructive example of play in a suit declaration, where the declarer failed to secure his contract through adopting the wrong plan of play when the better plan should have been obvious to him.

OBVIOUSLY FAULTY PROCEDURE.

The cards had been dealt by the declarer Z, who opened the bidding with a call of "One Heart." The opponents bid up to "Four Clubs" and Y supported his partner up to "Four Hearts." B doubled and Y redoubled, this closing the bidding. A led the Queen of Spades, and when dummy went down Z was faced with the problem of having to make a contract of "Four Hearts" on the following distribution:—



The first trick was taken by the Ace of Spades, on which B played the 9. How should the declarer now proceed? What the declarer actually did was to assume that B had Q, 10, x, or Q, 10, x, x, in Hearts to justify his double. B had really doubled on his high-card strength and not on trumps, in which he held only a singleton Queen. The declarer, with the idea of finessing against both the Queen and the 10, led the Knave of trumps, on which B played his singleton Queen. He took this trick with his King and ruffed a Diamond to get back to dummy's hand; then led the 9 of trumps, expecting now to catch the 10, and when B failed to follow suit it was clear that the wrong plan of play had been adopted and that disaster was imminent as a result. Actually, Z was three tricks down instead of making his contract. Z is a good player, and it was interesting to see that a good player could take such a hopelessly faulty view of a hand and come to grief where success should have been assured.

MAKING SOUND DEDUCTIONS.

After taking the first trick Z should have realised that clearing out trumps would do him no good unless he could establish a long suit. The suit to explore was obviously Spades. If Z could establish dummy's Spades he would make his contract, even if he lost one trick in Clubs, one in Spades, and one in trumps. This seemed all that he should lose. A's Queen of Spades was obviously a singleton. It could not be a lead from Q, J, 10, or Q, J, 9, as the declarer himself had the 10 and B had played the 9. A muss have a special reason for not leading a Club, the suit called by B, and that reason must be that he was leading a singleton. Now A would only lead a singleton if he had some trumps which he could use in ruffing. There is then no possibility of B having many trumps. Neither would A be likely to prefer to ask for a ruff rather than lead a Club if he held Q, 10, x, or Q, 10, x, x in trumps; so that one can arrive at A's and B's holdings in trumps by reasonable deductions.

The situation was really fairly simple for Z to interpret. Obviously, A had some small trumps and hoped B could take the first trick and give him a ruff. As B cannot have a guarded Queen of trumps it is clear that Z's best course is not to bother about finessing against the Queen, but to lead one precautionary round of trumps before proceeding to establish his Spades. This done, the remainder is simple: he makes his contract and one overtrick. It is almost incredible that instead of this result a good player could lose four tricks in the play of this hand by being blind to simple deductions and selecting a hopelessly bad plan of play. Actually, Z played out two rounds of trumps and gave dummy a ruff. Then when A got in with the Knave of Clubs he played out his (winning) 10 of trumps and forced out dummy's last trump with a ruff in Clubs. Thus dummy's trumps, which should have been available as cards of re-entry for his Spades, when established, were all taken out, partly by the opponents but principally by the declarer himself. The irreparable blunder committed by the declarer was really his weakening of his dummy's hand by giving him a ruff in Diamonds. But for this he could have established his Spades. He had now no longer sufficient cards of re-entry. In his anxiety to prevent the Queen or 10 of trumps from making a trick the declarer lost sight of the really important fact that he depended on his Spades when established for tricks, and that he must preserve his re-entry cards in the dummy for them. It is rare to find a faulty plan of play making a difference of so many tricks.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. H.—Weak rescue bids are not made in Contract. An undoubled bid of "Four Hearts" should not be disturbed by a partner holding Spades, K, J, x, x, x, x; Diamonds, J, 10, x, x, x; Clubs, x.

H. A. R. asks that the following play be criticised:—Z (dealer) had declared "One No-trump" and all had passed. A, holding Spades, A, Q, 10, x, x, x, led the Queen; the dummy had the 9 and 5 of Spades. B, holding K, J, 7, 2 of Spades played the 2; A then changed to another suit and the opponents made the Small Slam. Answer.—A made an unorthodox lead; he should have led his fourth best. B should have played the King or the 7 (an encouraging card) on the Queen playing the 2 denied holding any high card in the suit, and was very bad play. A could not be expected to continue playing the suit after seeing B play the 2. In my opinion, A was right in not bidding his Spades before seeing if his partner could bid.

V. V.—On Spades, K, Q, 10, x, x; Hearts, Q, J, x, x, x, x; Diamonds, A; Clubs, x, it is a moot point whether "One Heart" or "One Spade" is the better bid The hand must be bid as a two-suiter, and by bidding the suit of lower value first greater length in it is shown. The partner, holding Spades, x, x; Hearts, A, K, x, x; Diamonds, K, Q, J, x, x, x (when both sides are vulnerable in Contract), would in response to "One Heart" say "Three Diamonds" or "Five Hearts." "Three Diamonds" would be a forcing bid, but if his partner might not understand this, then the direct Slam invitation of "Five Hearts" is simpler. In response to the "One Spade" bid actually made the bid of "Five Diamonds" is sound, but the original bidder is not now justified in any further bid.

SENEX.—The following are the answers to your queries:—(1) A bid of "Three Spades" over a partner's "Two Diamonds" is not justified on Spades, J, 10 x, x, x, x, x; Hearts, x; Diamonds x; Clubs K, x, x, x, as the high-card strength of this hand is not sufficient for this bid. (2) The dealer, who has bid "One Heart" on Spades, A, x, Hearts, A, K, x, x, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, J, 10, x, x, may re-bid his hand to "Two Hearts," but not further without any encouragement from his partner. (3) A bid of "Two Diamonds" over "One Heart" is barely justified on Spades, Q, x, x; Hearts, Q, 10; Diamonds, A, 10 x, x, x; Clubs, Q, 10, x, and a subsequent bid of "Four Spades" in support of a partner's "Three Spades" is too optimistic. The hand had already been fully bid. (4) When play is in a suit declaration the highest card of the suit bid by the partner is generally led.

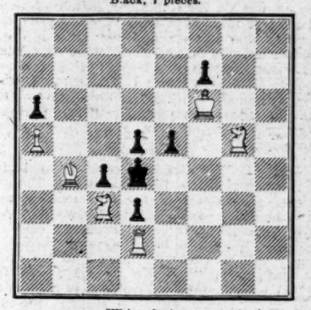
CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,304: 1. R—B6! any move; 2. R, B, or Kt mates accordingly. 1. B—B6, or B—Kt7, would be defeated by Kt—K sq! 1. R x BP (?), by B x B; and 1. Kt—Kt3 (ch) (??), by Kt x Kt (ch).

PROBLEM No. 2,305.—By HENRY A. READ.

Black, 7 pieces.



White, 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,303 are acknowledged from S. A. Baldock, E. J. Gibbs, Heuréka, and W. R. Rayer.

For the benefit of "Edgley," we append the following:—1. Kt—Q3, Kt—K8 (l), 2. R—B6 (†), Kt—Q6 (l); 3. : t—Kt7 (ch), K—Q4. Of course, if Black prefers suicide, by 2 . . . K—Q4; then, Kt x P mate follows. 2. . . Kt—Kt7; ("as you were"), also defeats. 2. R—B6, in reply to Kt—K8.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,304 have been received from H. W. Meadows, A. F. Scott, I. M. Brown, R. M Laslett, Dr Edridge-Green, J. P. Orr, Shay, H. H. Greenway, C. White, Admiral Stuart Nicholson, Arbieff, Clephane, Heureka, E. G. Barlow, A. Le Grys, A. Scagno, F. H. Summers, R. H. Thompson, H. C. Robson, Lt-Colonel F. Cunyngh me Hughes, J. H. Moseley, E. Cruttwell, W. G. Lowe, J. E. Vaughan ("A charming problem"), B. C. Dickinson, Ballygiblin, E. A. Lassen, F. Hurst, G W. Hutchinson, V. G. Walrond, H. T. Asche, Cyrus, Edgley, Rev. W. Scott, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, Dr. D. H. Fraser, Tramp ("Fine variety of mates"), Ragusa 2, P. Martin, R. H. Kettle, M. Nierenstein, A. M. Pass, Horace H. King, R. W. Hopkins, E. J. Baker, W. Friedland, A. Laxton, J. R. Wilson, W. R. Rayer, bmdee, J. I. Binks, E. C. de Segundo, E. A. Chamberlain (who is informed that his analysis of No. 2,303 could not be credited, because, like several others, he ignored the only difficult variation: 1 . . . Kt—K8; in reply to the key-move) V H. Sladen, Sapere Aude, A. B. Gupta, J. Silbersweig, J. F. Robins, F. P. Younghusband, S. D Gibson, H. Lawton, S. A. Baldock, E. F. Cowen and F. H. Merrick.

Solvers who sent 1. Kt—K13 (ch), or 1. R—KB4 (ch) (overlooking that Black captures with check), should understand that no serious journal would publish a problem (?) so infantile. Once again we repeat that the key-move of a problem appearing in this column is either a sacrifice or a quiet "waiting" move.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

The following very interesting game was played in the recent Team Tournament at Hamburg, between Mr. F. J. Marshall (U.S.A.) and Herr F. Sämisch (Germany):—

White. F. J. Marshall.	Black. F. Sämisch.	White. F. J. Marshall.	Black. F. Sämisch.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	20 Q—Kt sq	R x R (=h)
2 Kt—KB3	P—K3	21 Q x R	B—K2
3 QKt—Q2	P—B4 (a)	22 R—Qr2	Q—B sq ?
4 P—K4	P—Q4	23 B—Q4 !	Castles
5 P—K5	KKt—Q2 (b)	24 P—B5	R—B sq
6 P—) 8	Kt—QB3	25 P—B6 !	B x R
7 B—Q3	Q—Kt3	26 B x R	B—KB sq (f)
8 Q—R4	P—QR3 (c)	27 P x P	B x P
9 Castles	P x P	28 Q—Kt5	Q QB sq
10 P x P	Q—R2	29 Q—Q3	Kt—B sq
11 R—K sq (d)	P—QKt4	30 Kt—B5 !	B—B3 !
12 Q—B2	K x QP	31 P—QKt4	Kt—Q2 (g)
13 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	32 P—KR4	P—R3
14 Kt—Kt3	Q—K3	33 Q—K 3	Kt x Kt
15 B—Kt5	Q—Kt sq	34 B x Kt	P—Q5? (h)
16 P—B4	B—Kt2	35 B—K7 !	K—Kt sq
17 QR—B sq	B—Kt5	36 Q—B4	Q—KKt sq ?
18 R—K2	Q—Q sq	37 B—B6 !	Res'gns (i)
19 P—QR3 (e)	R—QB sq		

(a) Too soon. P—Q4 should come first.

(b) There was something to be said for Kt—K5; 6 B—Q3, P—B4. Or, 6. Kt x Kt (?), P x Kt; 7 B—Kt5 (ch), B—Q2; 8. B x B (ch), Q x B; 9. Kt—Kt5, P x P; 10. Kt x KP, Q—Q4!

(c) Here Black embarks upon a laborious, time-costing scheme to win a pawn; and which ultimately lost him the game. He might have forced a promising end game position as follows—8 P x P; 9. P x P, Kt—Kt5; 10. B—K2 (best), Q—B3! 11. Q x Q, P x Q; 12. Castles, P—QB4! Or, 11. B—Kt5. Q—B7!

(d) The pawn could not be defended, but the embarrassing attack which follows is ample compensation.

(e) Not, 19 B x RP (?), Q—R5!

(f) If P x P; 27. P x P, Kt x P; 28. Q—Kt5 (ch), winning a piece. Or, 27 . . B x P; 28. B x B, etc

(g) Perhaps 31 . . . Kt—Kt3; 32. P—KR4, P—R3; 33. Q—K13, Kt—K2; would have lasted longer.

(h) Speculating on: 35. B x P, Q—Q2; 36. B—B3, Q—Q4; with a fair chance for a draw. But overlooking the powerful 35. B—K7 which could have been prevented, with 34 . . . Q—Q2.

(i) Only Q—R2; can prevent Q x P (ch). At fifty-one years of age, Mr. Marshall is still a most dangerous adversary.

MORE INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

An International Masters' Tournament will take place at Liège from August 18-31 in connection with the Centenary Exhibition of Belgian Independence, with the following players—Sir G. A. Thomas, England; Rubinstein, Tartakower, Przepiorka, Poland; Dr. Vidmar, Jugoslavia; Niemzowitsch, Denmark; Ahues, Germany; Prof. Becker, Austria; Weenink, Holland; and Colle, Pleci, and Soultanbeiff, Belgium.

A simultaneous display by Dr. Alekhine will precede the tournament.

The Brain of the Airway

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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

A HOLIDAY THRILLER.

By JAMES AGATE.

King's, Hammersmith. Monday, August 4.

"THE SCORPION."

Owing to a contretemps which is a matter for adjustment between myself and a maker of one of the cheaper brands of motor-car, the curtain had been up some ten minutes before I found my seat in a packed and excited audience. As I was unfortunate enough not to get a programme, I cannot say with any certainty who was the author, or who were the authors, of this piece. From internal evidence I am inclined to guess at two of them, for it is very doubtful whether any single-handed playwright since Shakespeare has been able to bring off successfully what is known as a comedy-thriller. On this occasion the thrill seemed to me to be a good one, whereas the comedy part of the business was dreadful and not improved by being not too well played.

Some labour attends explaining who and what and why the Scorpion was; nevertheless, like Mrs. Dombey, one must make an effort. In the middle of the stage, then, ten minutes after the curtain went up, the playgoer might have beheld Mr. Stanley Lathbury wearing a new velvet dinner-jacket and the same old scowl. It is curious that an actor who was born to play Farquhar's Scrub should have made his name and fame by means of Mr. Sutton Vane's Scrubby. But that is by the way. Mr. Lathbury's interlocutors were two. The first was a tall, alleged dashing, and obviously would-be debonair buck who, my neighbour informed me, was Mr. Percy Marmont, the film star. The second was Mr. Reginald Bach. Things were being said about a pilotless aeroplane capable of devastating Europe with the germs of housemaid's knee or other fell disease, about the Scorpion who wanted to sell the idea to Germany, and about the Germans who wanted to buy it. Sometimes I wonder whether, in the popular theatres of Düsseldorf, good Düsseldorfians listen with eyes aflame to plays concerning the machinations of the English. But that also is by the way. Hazily I gathered that Mr. Lathbury was a kind of super Mycroft Holmes; the reader will remember how Sherlock, when in a difficulty, consulted brother Mycroft, who, I must now believe, when he was stumped, consulted Mr. Lathbury. To all appearances this charming actor was the simplest old gentleman possible, but that's where writers of plays like this have you. Anyhow, the tall fellow was promising Mr. Lathbury to find out who the Scorpion was, while Mr. Bach, who had produced the play, contented himself with nodding sagely.

Hereabouts there was a noise as of the flapping of wet towels, a noise which Mr. Lathbury explained was caused by the sails of a frigate nestling on some rocks in the little Devonshire cove immediately beneath the bay window! I take this to be a capital example of economy in dramatic explanation. "It's been there all the evening," said Mr. Lathbury casually. At that moment there was another noise which suggested that the speaker wouldn't be there very much longer. In fact he wasn't, for a bullet from the frigate—fired, may I suggest, at an extraordinary angle—gave Mr. Lathbury his quietus. After this the tall young man purloined the body, and Mr. Bach, taking the middle of the stage, allowed his countenance to express mystification.

More of the Plot.

The next act introduced us to the sanctum of the tall young man who appeared to be possessed of morals from which one must withhold respect. That is to say a married woman arriving in an oyster confection withdrew into an inner room and presently reappeared in a walking-gown of geranium tulle which she had certainly not brought with her in her vanity-case, and which, therefore, must have been hanging behind the bachelor's door. The tall young man was, it appeared, engaged to the Comic Relief's daughter, and these two ladies had hardly been relegated to their respective cubby-holes with the Comic Relief safely locked up in a third, when a ferocious German, ferocious in Poy's best manner, appeared and began to blackmail Mr. Marmont. No purpose could be served by describing in detail the convolutions which now ensued. Sufficient to say that we spent the next hour and a half appalled by the savagery of this Teuton threatening disembowellings galore, amazed at the lowness of his Low German, and perchance wondering why Mr. Bach, who produced, should have given himself so little to do. However, all good things must come to an end, and presently police appeared and arrested the German. Whereupon, Mr. Lathbury stepped out of a cupboard and said that that was what he had been angling for all the time, and Mr. Marmont, coyly removing the German's wig, revealed Mr. Bach, who may have been the Scorpion, or the inventor of the pilotless aeroplane, or the captain of the frigate, or for that matter anybody else. Anyhow, the audience went home curdling at the thought of the vipers which our guileless War Office is so apt, according to this kind of piece, to cherish in its bosom.

Some Suggestions.

As the play stands at present, it should suit our wool-gathering districts admirably, though if the West End be in view I beg to make a few constructional criticisms. For the West End, then, the plot should be given another twist, whereby Mr. Bach, being unmasked, should then unmask Mr. Marmont. I am told that Mr. Marmont is a film star, and that audiences will not come to see a star who portrays a blackguard in ways other than the sentimental. Nevertheless, the risk should be taken, since thereby the laughter of the stalls may possibly be averted. The Comic Relief should also be entirely deleted whereby the tears of the stalls may also be averted. Then a third collaborator should be co-opted to write in a part for Mr. S. Victor Stanley, one of the finest Cockney comedians on the stage, who, though in the cast, is at present left without a part. The sea-level should also be raised to permit of the shooting of Mr. Lathbury, the only explanation at present being that the sniper must have climbed to the top of the mast. With these alterations the piece might do very well, provided it had a good Boxing Day send-off. Mr. Marmont starred it throughout to the top of his audience's bent, Mr. Bach acted really well, and various charming ladies were charmingly emotional in all colours of the rainbow and in all materials from bombazine to nun's veiling.

Sir John Martin-Harvey has fixed September 2 for the opening night of his autumn season in the West End, when he will revive Bernard Shaw's play, "The Devil's Disciple." Sir John will take the part of Dick Dudgeon, and the cast will include Mr. John Killner as Christopher Dudgeon, Miss Margaret Webster as Judith Anderson, Mr. John Garside as Major Swindon, and Miss Mercia Cameron as Essie.

The Hull Repertory Theatre begins its seventh season to-morrow week under the direction of Mr. Carl Bernard. The company engaged comprises Miss Ellen Hare, Mr. Claude Horton, Miss Rita Trekelle, Mr. Reginald Tippett, Miss Sheila Barry, Mr. Mortimer Furber, and Miss Mary Derrick; Miss Jean Campbell, who worked for three years under Mr. Shelving, at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, is to be scene-designer. Plays to be produced during the first half of the season, each for a fortnight's run, are "March Hares," "The Silver Cord," "Mary Rose," "The Truth About Blayds," "Androcles and the Lion," with "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," "Loyalties," "The Unknown Warrior," "A Doll's House," "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," "The Ivory Door," and five Grand Guignol plays.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

August 11.—Kingsway: "Marigold" (revival). Manchester: "Follow a Star." Swanage: "Precious Bane."

The sole London production this week will be the revival of "Marigold" at the Kingsway Theatre to-morrow night. The play is being put on for a limited season of three weeks, at the end of which the company will sail to tour Canada and the United States before opening in New York in the New Year. The cast includes Miss Sophie Stewart (Marigold), Miss Jean Clyde (Mrs. Pringle), Miss Sybil Arundale (Mme. Manly), Mr. Ellis Irving (Lieut. Forsyth), Mr. Lionel Gadsden (Major Sellar), and Mr. Walter Roy (James Payton).

The "Q" Theatre has been taken over for a long period by Lenton Murray Productions. The policy of the new management will be the production of new plays in which well-known "stars" will head the cast. A different play will be given each week. A start will be made on August 19 (to avoid a clash with "Let Us Be Gay," on the 18th) with Rodney Ackland's play of theatrical life, "Dance With No Music," recently seen at the Arts Theatre Club. Miss Madeleine Carroll and most of the original company will be seen at the "Q."

The Daniel Mayer Company with the Shubert Corporation will produce "Topaze" in London early in October, with Miss Alice Delysia and Mr. Raymond Massey in the leading parts. "Topaze," the successful play by Marcel Pagnol, the French playwright, is still running at the Variétés, where it was produced two years ago, and seems likely to run for another year. The English version is by Mr. Benn Levy. It has been withdrawn in New York after a six months' run, which will be resumed in the autumn. Miss Delysia's last appearance was at the Shaftesbury in "Her Past."

Mr. Elmer Rice, author of "Street Scene," arrives in London this week, I am told. Rehearsals of his play will begin in a week's time.

When M. André Charlot produces "Die Wunder-Bar," the Viennese musical play which Mr. Rowland Leigh is adapting for him, the auditorium of the theatre will, for the purposes of the plot, be disguised as a night club: boxes for members of the cast will be built all round the back of the pit, and there will be a big apron stage. The production will be seen next month, but it has not yet been announced which theatre is to suffer this metamorphosis.

To-morrow will see the first night in Manchester of "Follow a Star," which comes to the Winter Garden Theatre on September 10. On the very eve of production a new character has been added to the piece—an English peer, played by Mr. Louis Goodrich, whose chief function in the story is to enjoy a *tête-à-tête* tea with Miss Sophie Tucker.

"The Love Race" at the Gaiety has now passed its fiftieth performance, and Mr. Laddie Cliff, secure in the hope of a good run, is setting to work on the production of another musical piece, "Frederica," the operette by Franz Lehar, with Goethe as its principal male character. Mr. Joseph Hislop will play the part of the poet, and Miss Lea Seidl, the Viennese actress, will be Frederica; others in the cast are Miss Vera Lennox, Mr. William Kendall, Mr. Leonard Russell, Miss Vera Compton, Miss Florence Vie, and Miss Dorothy Monkman. Mr. Adrian Ross has written the book for the English adaptation and Mr. Harry Pepper's the lyrics, while Mr. Felix Edwardes will produce. The piece will open in Glasgow on September 1, and will come to the Palace Theatre during the following week.

Mr. Cliff is also implicated in the new Co-Optimists' tour which opens at Lewisham on August 25, and will last until December, when the company will come to a London theatre. Three of the original Co-Optimists will be playing—Miss Phyllis Monkman, Mr. Davy Burnaby and Mr. Stanley Holloway; two former Co-Optimists, Mr. Teddy Fox and Miss Peggy Petronella; and four newcomers, Mr. Billy Mayerl, Mr. Marriott Edgar, Miss Sylvia Cecil and Miss Elaine Roslyn. The programme will be entirely new, the items being written by Messrs. Greatrex Newman and Frank Eyton. The music is by Messrs. Billy Mayerl, H. B. Hedley and Harry Acres; Mr. Fred Lord is arranging the dances; and Mr. Laddie Cliff is to produce. The production will be on the same simple lines as when the Co-Optimists first burst upon a delighted world.

"The Three Musketeers" ends its run on August 30, since Mr. Dennis King has to return to America at the beginning of September. The finish of the Drury Lane piece will leave Mr. Jerry Verno free to take up a comedy part in "Eldorado."

Mr. Owen Nares is scoring a success in the part of young Dabney, the delightful prodigal son of "The Man in Possession" at the Ambassadors' Theatre, which he took up last Monday in place of Mr. Raymond Massey, who is taking a much-needed holiday. Mr. Nares's acting has just the right lightness of touch. The management of this successful piece have changed the days of the matinées to Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Miss Binnie Hale will play the title part in "Nippy," a new all-British musical play which Mr. Julian Wylie, in conjunction with Moss Empires, will produce in the autumn. The book is by Messrs. Arthur Wimperis and Austin Melford, and the music by Mr. Billy Mayerl.

Mr. Neil Grant's successful comedy, "Petticoat Influence," at the St. Martin's Theatre, has been translated into German and will be produced, early in October, simultaneously in Berlin and Vienna. Both the Scandinavian and the Dutch rights have also been disposed of, and Reandco, with the author, are considering applications from Spain, Portugal and Poland.

To allow for necessary repairs and redecorations to be carried out, Messrs. Tom Walls and Reginald Highley will close the Aldwych Theatre for four weeks beginning to-morrow week. They will take advantage of this to make a talking picture of "Plunder," in which all the Aldwych company will appear in their original parts. The Aldwych will reopen on Monday, September 15, when the run of "A Night Like This" will be resumed.

A one-act war play which won a first prize of fifty guineas in a competition, "The Road of Poplars," by Mr. Vernon Sylvaine, will be produced at the London Coliseum to-morrow week. The cast will include Mr. Henry Caine, Mr. George Zucco, Mr. George Belmore, and Miss Renee de Vaux. On the same evening Miss Winifred Brown, winner of the King's Cup for the Round England flight, will make her first appearance on the variety stage, and will describe her race to the audience, standing with her machine beside her on the stage. This week the Coliseum programme includes Mr. Keith Falkner, Miss Thea Philips, and Mr. Talbot O'Farrell.

The D'Oyley Carte Opera Company will open a two weeks' season at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, to-morrow. Afterwards they will be at Wimbledon for a fortnight.

D. P.

THE COLISEUM.

Last week's programme at the Coliseum included an excellent new series of M. Santiago's "Parisian Novelties. In one of these spectacular scenes the figures of a stained-glass window came to life; in another an attempt was made to portray the spirit of jazz; a third was "a Chinese cabaret." The Gaudsmith Brothers and their two dogs provided much entertainment with their successful and their carefully unsuccessful acrobatic feats; while the Three Virginians sang with irresistible rhythm. Further demonstrations of television were also in the programme, while a good musical turn was provided by Mr. Edwin Styles.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

A viola recital by Lionel Tertis will be broadcast on the National programme this afternoon. In the evening a concert by the National Orchestra of Wales will be relayed from Cardiff. The Stratton String Quartet will be heard on the London Regional programme during the evening.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).
10.30-10.45 a.m.—Time and Weather.
3.55.—Children's Service: The Story of Joseph, Part 5—The Reunion, conducted by Mr. E. R. Appleton, from Cardiff.
4.15.—Wireless Military Band: Kate Winter (soprano), Foster Richardson (bass).
5.30.—Viola Recital by Lionel Tertis.
6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: The Letters of St. Paul, 2—Galatians, Ch. 3 and 4.
7.55.—Service from St. Martin-in-the-Fields; The Bells; Address by Rev. C. H. Ritchie.
8.45 (261.3 metres).—Mr. H. Bristow Wallen appeals for Homes for Working Girls in London.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—National Orchestra of Wales: Margaret Wilkinson (soprano), from Cardiff.
10.30.—Epilogue.
10.40-11.0 (1,554.4 metres).—Silent Fellowship, from Cardiff.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).
3.30.—Gershom Parkington Quintet; Gladys Ripley (contralto), Harmony Five.
5.0-5.30.—Beginnings of Christian Theology, 2—The Christian Faith in the early second century—The Apostolic Fathers, by Rev. J. K. Mozley.
8.45.—National.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Sarah Fischer (soprano); The Stratton String Quartet: George Stratton (violin), William Manuel (violin), Laurence Leonard (viola), John Moore (violoncello).
10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).
3.30: 5.0-5.30.—London Regional.
8.45.—Major Ford appeals for the Christian Alliance of Women and Girls.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—London Regional.
10.30.—National.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres); **NEWCASTLE** (288.5 metres); **LIVERPOOL** (288.5 metres); **LEEDS-BRADFORD** (200 and 288.5 metres); **SHEFFIELD** (288.5 metres); **HULL** (288.5 metres); **STOKE-ON-TRENT** (288.5 metres).—3.55.—National. 4.15.—Northern Wireless Orchestra: Joseph Farrington (bass). 5.30-6.15: 7.55.—National. 8.45.—Lord Armstrong appeals for Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle. 8.50.—National. 9.5.—Hebden Bridge Band: W. Sellars (euphonium solo); Central Hall Choir. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres); **SWANSEA** (288.5 metres).—3.55.—Children's Service, conducted by Mr. E. R. Appleton: The Story of Joseph, Part 5—The Reunion. 4.15-6.15.—National. 7.55-8.50.—National. 9.5.—National Orchestra of Wales; Margaret Wilkinson (soprano). 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.—Silent Fellowship.

BELFAST (242.3 metres). — 3.55-6.15.—National. 7.55-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres); **PLYMOUTH** (288.5 metres).—3.55-6.15.—National. 7.55-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres); **ABERDEEN** (301.5 metres); **DUNDEE** (288.5 metres); and **EDINBURGH** (288.5 metres).—3.55-6.15.—National. 7.55-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres).—(Relay of Cork).—8.30.—Station Orchestra. 8.45.—Aimee Gibbings (contralto). 9.—Signor F. Grossi (violin). 9.20.—Ian MacPherson (baritone). 9.35.—Nelius O. Croinin (Uillean Pipes). 9.45.—Ian MacPherson. 10.—Nelius O. Croinin. 10.15.—Aimee Gibbings. 10.30.—Station Orchestra.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—5.—Dance Music from Kursaal, Ostend. 9.—Symphony Concert from Kursaal, Ostend. Overture, "Oberon" (Weber). Scènes alsaciennes (Massenet). Song, "The Legend of the Graal" from "Lohengrin" (Wagner). Selections from "Le Pardon de Ploermel" (Meyerbeer). Song from "Carmen" (Bizet). Roumanian Rhapsody in A (Enescu). 10.40 (338.2m.).—I.B.C. Concert for British listeners.

BUDAPEST (550 metres, 20 kw.).—5.10.—Military Band Concert. 7.—Song Recital. 8.—Concert of Hungarian and Soldier Songs.

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 0.75 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7.5 kw.).—3.25.—Wind Instrument Concert, with Vocal Interludes. 8.2.—Concert of Viennese Classical Dance Music. 9.25.—Danish Song Recital. 11.—Dance Music.

HAMBURG (372 metres, 1.5 kw.).—11 a.m.—Orchestral Concert from Salzburg Musical Festival. 12.45.—Alfred Thieme Programme. Selections by a Verse Speaking Choir. 8.—Orchestral Concert. 11.—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (announced HUIZEN) (1,071 metres, 6.5 kw.).—2.10.—Vocal Quartet Concert. 7.55.—Orchestral Concert.

KATOWICE (408 metres, 10 kw.).—8.15.—Popular Concert relayed from Warsaw. 10.40.—I.B.C. Concert for British listeners.

MADRID (424 metres, 2 kw.).—3.—Orchestral Concert. Overture "Rosamunde" (Schubert). Waltz (Seradell). Andante from the Symphony in D (Mozart). Selection from "Lohengrin" (Wagner). Recitations. Hungarian March (Berlioz). Selections from "The Tales of Hoffman" (Offenbach). El Corpus en Sevilla (Albéniz-Arbos). 8.—Dance Music.

MILAN (501 metres, 7 kw.).—12.15.—Concert of Light Music. 8.40.—An Operetta, followed by Dance Music.

MUNICH (533 metres, 1.5 kw.).—4.30.—Orchestral Concert and Dance Music. 6.30.—Violin and Piano Recital. 7.30.—Songs to the Lute—The Viennese and his Song. 8.10.—Concert by American Church Choir of St. Olaf. 9.10.—Military Band Concert.

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—12.30.—Choral Concert of Sacred Music. 7.30.—Radio Paris Guignol. 8.—Café Concert.

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—5.30.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Adagio cantabile; Scottish Dances (Beethoven); Tenor Solos; Soprano Solos; Suite from "La Source" (Delibes); Three Songs (Granados); Dance Music. 9.—"The Barber of Seville" Opera (Rossini).

TOULOUSE (385 metres, 8 kw.).—1.45.—Prelude in E Minor (Bach); Concerto in C Minor (Bach). 6.—Dance Music. 7.40.—Selections by Viennese Orchestra.

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—11 a.m.—Salzburg Musical Festival, relayed from the Mozarteum. Overture, Indigo (Joh. Strauss). Waltz, Künstlerleben (Joh. Strauss). Pizzikato-Polka (Joh. and Josef Strauss). Schatz-Walzer, followed by Entry March from "The Gipsy Baron" (Joh. Strauss). Selections (Joh. Strauss). 6.15.—Hanna Schwarz Song Recital. 7.30.—Violoncello Recital by Wilheim Winkler. Largo and Minuet (Marx). Sonata in G minor (Eccles). Two Selections (MacDowell). Nocturne (Chopin). The Flight of the Bumble Bee (Rimsky-Korsakoff) 8.30.—"Martha" Opera (Flotow).

FILM NOTES.

"THE W PLAN."

Hopes for the British film industry are steadily rising. "The W Plan," now showing at the Empire, is a thoroughly well-directed, well-acted, and well-photographed talkie. Mr. Graham Seton's spy story has been admirably adapted for the screen, and the adventures of the colonel in the intelligence service which it portrays are full of an excitement which is never allowed to flag. The military detail is excellent, and the spy-hero has some thrilling moments in the German lines. A brilliant cast includes Mr. Brian Aherne, Miss Madeleine Carroll, and Mr. Gordon Harker.

* * * *

"Raffles," at the Tivoli, gives Mr. Ronald Colman a part after his own heart. The duel of wits between the gentleman cracksman and the C.I.D. inspector, well played by Mr. David Torrence, provides excellent entertainment, and Mr. Fred Kerr is a delicious Lord Melrose. The cricket interludes are creditably done, and on the whole the English atmosphere is not at all American.

* * * *

"Rough Romance," at the Capitol, provides a remarkable scene in which the heroine is seen battling for life in the midst of a terrific torrent with swirling logs threatening to crush her at any second. "So This is London," at the New Gallery, shows us the inimitable Will Rogers as a Yankee visiting London. "Too Many Crooks," also at the New Gallery, is a short British talkie in which Lawrence Olivier scores a success.

* * * *

From to-morrow week the British Movietone News Theatre (formerly the Shaftesbury Avenue Pavilion) will offer a continuous performance showing news items in sound; the programme, which will last one hour, will consist of British Movietone News, Interest Pictures, and Mickey Mouse Cartoons.

At the Alhambra "All Quiet on the Western Front" is still drawing large audiences, while at the Dominion "Phantom of the Opera" is proving a success.

"Sweetie," featuring Nancy Carroll and Jack Oakie, begins at the Stoll to-morrow.

The Devil's Holiday" has proved such a success at the Plaza that it is being retained for a further week.

"With Byrd at the South Pole" continues to be a big attraction at the Carlton, and is being patronised by hundreds of school children on vacation.

IRISH FREE STATE

THE HORSE SHOW.

SUCCESS OF IRISH HORSES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

As one distinguished visitor said, it is the intimacy of the Dublin Horse Show that makes the function so attractive. That it should have become probably the largest horse show in the British Isles and yet retain this charm of simplicity is in large measure due to the excellence of its management. Every year, as the programme becomes more crowded, the strain on the organisation becomes greater, until now exacting punctuality and military precision are necessary to secure the ease in operation that the public have grown accustomed to expect.

Not the least valuable service has been the political sagacity of the management in these last difficult years, the tact with which it has met changed social conditions and grafted the new nationality on to the old stock. As the control of the Society becomes more democratic—and there are sure indications that it will—it is fitting to remember the minority who planned so unselfishly, so wisely, and so well.

The military jumping was again the most popular feature of the week. The international prize of the Aga Khan Cup was won by Switzerland. Lieutenant du Breuil, of France, won the prize for the best individual round. There was the usual parade with military honours, and the standard of jumping was very high. The method of marking was published for the first time, and was so clear that any spectator could calculate the result. This was welcomed both by the public and the competitors.

The military rewards were, on the whole, well divided, but the greatest individual success fell to Major Hume Dudgeon—of a well-known Irish family—who not only was a member of the British team, but on the same day won in open classes with the same horse the competition for cobs and ponies and the challenge trophy presented by the Maharajah of Alwar for prizewinners only.

THE IRISH HUNTERS.

The interesting feature of the Show is that it is a happy blend of business and pleasure. It is built on and round an industry indigenous to our soil, which so far has escaped spoon-feeding and State regulation, and which thrives best when left alone. It was interesting to see that over two-thirds of the horses entered in military jumping competitions, and among the winners a larger proportion were bred in Ireland. The great success in past years of Irish horses on the Turf has led to a boom in blood stock stud farms, and it is to be feared that the poor prices for yearlings this year may be a disappointment to many. This is mainly due to high taxation and the world-wide financial depression, but Colonel Zielar, the leader of the Swiss military team, a visitor for thirty years, who knows our conditions well, suggested that there might be a lack of balance in our output.

In any case, he gave good advice when he urged us to improve and advertise the half-bred horse. It was in this type that the Irish hunter first made his name. He involves less risks, requires less capital, and as rich men become few he is more of a commercial proposition than the blood horse. Colonel Zielar was less convincing, however, when he suggested that this aim should be even fostered by legislation. Do let us leave well alone and keep at least one great activity free from the paralysing effect of regulation.

The new Pembroke Hall, which the Governor-General opened, was ostensibly intended to serve the growing need for display of industrial exhibits. It is the least happy of recent additions, and it seems to possess the defects of most dual purpose articles for which restriction of space is largely accountable. It takes the form of a long, narrow gallery built over a new and much-needed range of loose-boxes. The entrances are rather restricted and the passage between the two rows of stalls so narrow that the crowd collected round any display of special interest acts as a bottle neck and causes great congestion. The best course would seem to be to forgo the revenue which the Society can well afford to do and be content with only one row of stalls. This would allow ample space for the public.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The organisation society of the co-operative movement took the opportunity of Horse Show week to hold its annual meeting. It may be that the greater attraction at Ballsbridge accounted for the poor attendance, but public interest in this body seems rather to have lessened as Government assistance has increased. There was certainly more enthusiasm in the early days, when the organisation was self-supporting and even struggling for its existence. Sir Horace Plunkett, the President and founder, presided and emphasised the same maxims which he expounded in his pioneering days over forty years ago, and which, being sound and fundamental, are as true and as fresh to-day. One lapse from rectitude he suggested might be inevitable and that in the direction of compulsion. As between compulsory co-operation or no co-operation, he would personally, though with evident reluctance, accept compulsion. This recantation, however guarded, is the outward and visible effect of beliefs that are fermenting within the movement. They have come to a head lately over the action of certain societies that have refused to join the butter marketing pool.

It was rather surprising that this essential matter of principle which goes to the root of the co-operative creed found no echo in any subsequent discussion. It seems to mark a parting of the ways and to determine whether farmers as a class are to manage their own affairs or to be passive instruments of the State.

With regard to the details of the movement, its growth, trade, and turnover, information is lacking, for no full report has been published for six years. This is attributed to the fact that societies will not and cannot be compelled to give the necessary data. Legislation is promised to remedy this when these essential reports will be resumed. The explanation is, hardly convincing or satisfactory, inasmuch as for many years, when the society was struggling and not even State aided, it published well documented reports, which, however incomplete—and the *lacunæ* were not excessive—were interesting and instructive.

GROWING USE OF ELECTRICITY.

The resumption of steam generation in the Dublin power house at Pigeon House Fort is indirect evidence of the rapidly growing use of electricity—a growth far in excess of estimate. It was originally calculated that steam power would only be needed to supplement the Shannon in a dry year and when the full output of the latter was being absorbed. This is certainly not a year of exceptional drought, and it must be assumed that the demand is rapidly and unexpectedly drawing level with the supply. No doubt steps will soon be taken to instal the three additional turbines for which provision has been made and further to increase the area of storage. In the meantime it would be interesting to know how many of the three existing turbines are in actual operation.

Political action cannot possibly remedy our present distress except by removing, and not by adding to, the burdens and hindrances to economic enterprise.—*Lord Lothian.*

Every examination should be treated like a cook of dubious honesty and usefulness, obtained from a doubtful registry.—*Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College, Oxford.*

We regret that in our last issue the remark, "Prison is of no use as a reforming agency," was, by inadvertence, wrongly attributed to the Recorder of Manchester.

EASTERN FRONTIER RIFLES.

QUELLERS OF RIOTS.

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT.

By DOTIE SYDNEY.

In a corner of Bengal, the land of babus who speak astonishing English, and dislike the sight of blood, there is a little colony of Gurkhas from Nepal, and men from Assam, who speak no English, to whom blood is an intoxicant, and a Bengali a temptation to indulge.

These are the Eastern Frontier Rifles, who recently went to Chittagong to defeat the Revolutionaries, to Howrah to quell the riots, to Midnapore, who go from one end of Bengal to the other in aid of the civil police. They piquet unruly bazaars, billeted for weeks in some dirty little hovel or shop; they guard armouries, railway stations, provide a guard for the Governor of Bengal when he is up in Darjeeling, disperse mobs thousands strong, and search for malefactors with unfailing cheerfulness. Where there is any real fighting to be had, as there was in Chittagong, they are like schoolboys being treated to ices.

They are a battalion of military police, and their headquarters is a large open green space three miles out of Dacca, the scene of recent fierce communal riots.

Recruited from the wilds, where white men are few and far between, when they come to Dacca they speak no Hindustani, and have probably never seen a railway train, or a white woman. In a few months the savage is transformed into a sepoy, endued with the spirit of the E.F.R.

"THE PULTAN."

It is difficult for anyone who has not seen for themselves to realise the spirit of this battalion. The "Pultan" is to these flat-faced, high-cheekboned little men a holy of holies, whose sacred mysteries no outsider may share. Their colonel, who has commanded them for sixteen years, is father and mother to them. To him, some stocky little Indian officer, who comes perhaps from a head-hunting tribe, will pour out his domestic difficulties. His second wife is furious because he spent too much of his leave with his first wife, whom, as the colonel sahib knows, he loved, but was obliged to put away because she bore him no children. If only he had not taken her sister as his second! Sisters are always jealous, and now—well, the second wife will probably end by knifing him and her sister. And the colonel sahib, with becoming gravity, gives advice.

As the families live in the lines, births, deaths, and ailments are always recorded in the day's report. Hordes of sturdy children form an enthusiastic audience at hockey matches and "tamashas," the future sepoys striving to emulate their fathers as far as their limited wardrobe will permit, the infants, like Chinese dolls, carried on their sisters' backs, content with nature's clothing.

The women of the E.F.R. go unveiled, and look you fearlessly in the face out of almond eyes. A sepoy forced his attentions on the wife of a man who was out on riot duty, and one night she leant out of the window and shot him as he approached. Her sister Amazons held a council, and decided that she had done wrong. She should not have shot him, she should have waited until he put his head in at the window, and then cut it off with a kukri.

A ROYAL FAREWELL.

When the colonel's wife went home to England with the "chota sahib" the Eastern Frontier Rifles gave her a royal farewell. Tea was provided, and the paper serviettes were printed with appropriate verses about "our dear lady who is leaving us, her children, and going over the sea." After tea there was an entertainment, which included conjuring, punctuated with humorous gagging worthy of a music-hall, a song in English which sounded like Arabic, and a dance.

To the menacing throb of a tom-tom, and the monotonous wail of a flute, a grotesque cock, and two men stripped to the waist, their faces and bodies painted, and feathers in their hair, gyrated with crude jerky motions and occasional wild leaps. Gradually their movements grew frenzied, their faces were ecstatic, faster and faster they revolved, until they were primitive savages under the influence of emotions impossible for a Western mind to fathom. Then a whistle blew, and, like clockwork that has run down, the dancers halted with a jerk, formed into line, gave the audience a military salute, and marched off. An incongruous ending, but it was symbolic.

THE BENGALI'S VIEW.

There is no love between the E.F.R. and the Bengali, the former, as a fighting race, look down on non-militant peoples. The astute Bengali, however, values them correctly, and during the riots in Dacca babus paid aged Gurkhas, who had long since taken their pension, eleven rupees a day to guard their houses.

An Indian member of the Government moved a proposal that the expenditure on the E.F.R. be considerably curtailed. He was asked: "Do you know who the Eastern Frontier Rifles are?"

"No."

"Do you remember the riots in Calcutta in '26? Well, they are the Gurkhas who quelled them."

"Then I withdraw my proposal unconditionally," said the Indian member hastily.

MADAM RACHEL.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Madam Rachel (Sarah Rachel Leverson), born 1806, had a "beauty shop" in Bond Street in the sixties, to which she attracted swarms of credulous women of fashion with disastrous results to themselves, her slogan being: "Beautiful for ever."

She was tried in 1868 for obtaining money by false pretences and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Resuming her old trade and nefarious practices on the expiration of her sentence, she was again prosecuted and sent to prison, where she died.

For very interesting accounts of her career see Sir Edward Parry's "Vagabonds All" and "Blotted Scutcheons," by Horace Wyndham.

Northwood. J. ROWLAND HOPWOOD.

Sir,—Madam Sarah Rachel (Leverson) was tried at the Old Bailey in August, 1868, on a charge of obtaining money and goods on false pretences. She attracted many clients by her advertisements of making people "beautiful for ever," by the art and use of cosmetics. From one of these customers, Mrs. Borrodaile, a widow, she obtained very considerable sums of money, as well as jewellery. She undertook also in this instance to provide an advantageous matrimonial alliance.

She came the more prominently before the public owing to the fact that at the first trial the jury, being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. On the second trial, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, she was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. A writ of error was granted by the Attorney-General, the point of issue being the legal right of Mr. Kerr, as a judge of the City of London Court, to dispose of cases at the Old Bailey. The Court of Queen's Bench decided against the writ of error. (May, 1869).

Palmer's Green, N. A. J. W.

[Replies were also received from Sir Charles Cook, K.C.B (Godalming), S. J. Henochsberg (Golders Green) "A Lover of Quotations" (Hyde Park, W.), R. J. Marks (London, S.W.), H. Askew (Spennymoor), W. H. Bingham (Standish), A. Maude (Forest Row), Res Ker (Walthamstow), John Warrington (Norwich), Nellie A. Wright (Pooley Bridge), A. L. Thorogood (Woodlands, N.W.), J. C. (Paignton), John Keith (Glasgow), F. D. Harford (Brackley, Northants), J. Arthur Moss (Enfield), and L. E. Fawcus (Llandrindod Wells).]

OUR PARIS LETTER

BUSMEN'S HOLIDAYS FOR STATESMEN.

POINCARÉ ON PATRIOTISM.

From OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Not one of the principal statesmen of France, who are now supposed to be on holiday, is enjoying what other people would describe as a rest. There is only one of them who appears really capable of resting. He is M. Briand, who, when he goes down to his Cocherel farm, often finds it easy to set aside all cares of State and become simply an enthusiastic angler for a while. But he is not doing so at present. He is hard at work on studying the replies of twenty-six nations to his memorandum suggesting the formation of a European Federation—and this is no easy matter. The suggestions and implied criticisms of some of the nations present some very thorny points, and not the least difficult reply to be considered is that of Britain, which so carefully insists upon the supreme authority and prestige of the League of Nations. The tenor of the report which M. Briand is now drawing up for presentation to the meeting of the League Council next month is as carefully guarded as a Budget secret, and no one will know anything of it for at least a fortnight.

In some quarters M. Briand has been subjected to criticism on account of his memorandum as though it had been a step taken entirely on his own responsibility. It should be pointed out that the original memorandum was drafted by Quai d'Orsay experts and freely discussed and approved by a Cabinet Council before it was sent out. M. Briand's gesture engaged the whole Government.

Another statesman who is spending a strenuous holiday is the Premier, M. Tardieu, for he and his Minister of the Budget, M. Germain Martin, are going very closely into the business of drafting next year's Budget. This is no easy task, for already the Government is committed to expenditure amounting to £48,000,000 more than last year. Everyone knows how the Ministers are working. They are ruthlessly cutting down every franc of expenditure which is not absolutely necessary, and the results of their labours will no doubt be discussed at Tuesday's meeting of the Council of Ministers.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

BAYREUTH RE-VISITED.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

II.

BAYREUTH, Tuesday.

I had intended to begin this article with a warm eulogy of Siegfried Wagner as a stage designer and producer, little thinking that before I could take my pen in my hand he would be dead. On the probable consequences of his death to Bayreuth I shall have something to say later: meanwhile I should like to make it clear that that sad event, which has taken the heart out of all of us here, has not coloured to the smallest degree my estimate of Siegfried's gifts in the direction I have indicated. No one could have come away from the "Rhinegold" performance last week without feeling that he had been under the spell of a producer of the highest genius: and this feeling was intensified by the new "Tannhäuser" production, which will remain in our memory as one of the two or three finest things of its kind that we have ever seen. It was not so much that the stage settings were magnificently conceived and flawlessly carried out; it was rather that every word, every note, every gesture had its root where Wagner meant it to be—in the drama.

It was the old story once again. The unthinking public blames Wagner for all sorts of things that are really to be laid to the account of the stupidity, the apathy, or the poverty of his producers and performers: it requires only a production controlled by the right kind of mind and served by the right kind of actor and singer for us to realise that Wagner knew very well what he was about when he insisted on the musical drama as an united art-work. The present Bayreuth production of "Tannhäuser" grows, every branch and every leaf of it, out of the drama, and it is of the work as a drama, not an opera, that we think when we leave the theatre.

Wagner never had the luck to see such a performance as this of it in Dresden: but one result of it all was that, coming to us as virtually a new work, as it did, we realised in a flash the terrific impression that must have been made on the more ardent and impressionable minds of its own generation by this combination of a great dramatic idea and such dramatic music as the world had never hitherto heard.

TOSCANINI'S SUCCESS.

The Bacchanal caught, for once, the spirit of the marvellous score; the only faint blot on it was that the Three Graces, with their gowns reaching to the ground, had about them a suggestion partly of the Victorian era, partly of the hideous fashion of the present moment in evening dress. The Hall of Song scene was mounted and managed as only Bayreuth, with its enormous stage, can mount and manage it: and the third act was set in a desolation of landscape and of light that of themselves struck a chill to the heart. Toscanini drew the utmost beauty of tone and phrasing from the orchestra, and, as usual, communicated his own magnetism to the singers.

The Tannhäuser was Sigismund Pilinszky, who, I understand, had not exactly covered himself with glory at the first performance. He may have been out of sorts on that occasion, for at the second performance he did quite well. His voice is of no great account considered purely as a musical instrument, but he uses it with dramatic meaning, he has an excellent presence, he has been through an intensive training under Siegfried Wagner in the histrionics of the part, and altogether he gave us a Tannhäuser in whom we had no difficulty in believing. Maria Müller is an actress and a singer of the first water: she made a marvellously Madonna-like figure of Elisabeth. I did not greatly care for the Venus (Ruth Jost-Arden): her voice is insufficiently voluptuous for this part. Andresen sang the Landgrave's music magnificently, and in Gerhard Huesch, the Wolfram, we found that rarity of rarities, an operatic singer who can phrase and inflect with the delicacy of the Lieder singer, and yet preserve the mass and the proportions of the stage. For the musical *Feinschmecker*, this has been *the* singing of the Festival so far.

VOCAL SHORTCOMINGS.

Truth to tell, the singing as a whole leaves a good deal to be desired. Bayreuth could surely do better than this. The later stages of the "Ring," and then "Parsifal," gave us little that could be called first-rate, and a good deal that was rather bad. Nor did the productions here come up to the level of those of the "Rhinegold" and "Tannhäuser." I suppose it is all a question of money: until some fund is created that will repair the ravages made by the war on the finances of the Wagner family it will be impossible for it to do for the "Ring" as a whole and for "Parsifal" what has been done so magnificently for the new "Tannhäuser." But surely it would be easy to find better singers than some of those we have listened to during the last ten days. A few of them have style but no voice; others have voice, of a kind, but no style; while others have neither voice nor style. One or two of them have been a constant irritation to us through their habit of turning round to the conductor each time they have to sing, and keeping their eyes glued on him till they have finished: evidently they are such poor musicians that without the beat they cannot find their way about in the score, or even in their own part. Moreover, more than one performance has come dangerously near disaster through the shortcomings of some singer or other. In the third act of "Siegfried," Melchior had a lapse of memory, and for a time could only gesticulate; while Gunnar Graarud, the Siegfried of the "Götterdämmerung," came so near complete loss of voice in the last act that probably Hagen saved his life by killing him when he did.

HERR KRAVITT'S HAGEN.

The majority of the performances in the "Ring," apart from the Wotan of Schorr, the Loge of Fritz Wolff, and the Alberich of Habich, were, on the whole, little more than respectable. The Gurnemanz of Andresen and the Kundry of Maria Rösler-Keuschnigg gave a certain distinction to "Parsifal," but the remainder of the cast was not particularly impressive. Graarud's dry, fibrous, colourless voice could convey little suggestion of the melting beauty of the "Parsifal" music; but in a negative sort of way he acted well—that is to say, he looked agreeably youthful and ingenuous, and indulged in no unnecessary movements. The most individual piece of work in the "Ring" was the Hagen of Harold Kravitt: it is all the more regrettable therefore that it cannot be called quite a success. Kravitt, to begin with, is not tall enough for the ideal Hagen. He chooses to be beardless: and a clean-shaven Hagen must be hard put to it to realise the full grimness of the character. Kravitt has an extraordinarily appropriate voice for the part—a voice of a kind of cold, sepulchral blackness. His object in dispensing with the beard is no doubt to allow himself more scope for facial expression. But in the first place a good deal of this sort of super-subtlety is lost on the spectator in a big theatre; and in the second place the lines of Kravitt's face are too fine-drawn for Hagen; with his rather sparse black hair streaking his too intellectual brow, and the cadaverous colour of his tense-drawn face, he looked like a cross between a German Hamlet and a Dutch Mephistopheles. This Hagen was assuredly never born of black Alberich and nurtured by the primeval Rhine: he had obviously been to a German university and read Schopenhauer and Freud in his spare moments. But all the same, the whole thing was so original and so intelligent that, though I could not help feeling it to be wrong, I must pay my tribute to the genius of the actor who conceived it.

I had the impression that neither in "Parsifal" nor the later works of the "Ring" were the individual readings of the parts so masterfully controlled by a general idea as in "Tannhäuser" and the "Rhinegold." In the latter it was easy to see the producer's hand: Fritz Wolff, for instance, who gave us so remarkable a Loge at Covent Garden a few weeks ago, on this occasion played the part in a completely different and even more effective way. It was interesting to note that he indulged in none of the St. Vitus dance steps that have become traditional for Loge. After all, there are things we can be trusted to take for granted: and there is no more real need for Loge to be perpetually skipping about and twitching his flame-coloured cloak to demonstrate that he is the god of fire than there is for Donner to be always exhibiting his biceps and brandishing his hammer to show us that he is the god of thunder.

Except when Toscanini has been in charge, the conducting and the playing have been efficient rather than dazzling. I did not care for the oboe tone as a rule; either the acoustics of the theatre distort it somewhat, or there is a bad instrument in the group. Elmendorff, who conducted the "Ring," strikes me as quite on the general level of present-day German Kapellmeistership, but nothing more than that. "Parsifal," under the seventy-year-old Karl Muck, dragged painfully at times, especially in the Good Friday music: I should not have been surprised to find that Good Friday had lasted until well into Easter Monday. But in general the playing in the third act had the unearthly beauty appropriate to this marvellous music, in which the mind of Wagner gets into a sphere that even he had never explored before, while no other composer has ever done more than open a gate here and there into it, and look wonderingly on.

"TRISTAN."

If only all the singers had been the musical equals of Toscanini and the orchestral players, the performance of "Tristan" would have been ideal. But this is an imperfect world, and we have to resign ourselves to the sad fact that some singers fall below the highest conceivable standard of musical intelligence, and to the experience of hearing a perfectly modelled phrase in the orchestra being spoiled by some singer or other who has evidently not much native feeling for the sculpturesque beauty and unity of a musical sentence. Still, the King Mark of Kipnis and the Kurvenal of Bockelmann were finely sung (though Bockelmann's Kurvenal is dramatically hardly rough enough for my liking), while in Anna Helm we had a singer with a beautiful voice and a really musical mind. The only trouble was that her timbre is too light, not sufficiently contralto-ish, for Brangaena: this sort of casting is an error into which Bayreuth too often falls. For the sake of completeness of the record, let me say that the Tristan and the Isolde were Melchior and Nanny Larsen-Todsen respectively.

PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

It was Siegfried Wagner's expressed wish that in the event of his death the performances should go on as if nothing had happened. That was possible this year: but one cannot help wondering what will happen in the future. Siegfried has made his wife his sole heir. Frau Winifred Wagner is a young Englishwoman in her thirties: and it remains to be seen whether she has all the qualifications for carrying on the Bayreuth work. There is talk of a committee being formed for that purpose: but few of us have any faith in committees where art is concerned. Siegfried's eldest son, a boy of about 14, is said to be musical, and had Siegfried lived another ten years the royal line might then have been sure of continuance: but the boy is obviously out of the question for many years, and those years will be critical for Bayreuth. Siegfried was about the same age as his own son now is when Richard died: but in that case there was a Cosima to take the reins in her masterful and competent hands.

A curious complication has been introduced by Toscanini. His performances have been so extraordinary that already people are saying that next year they will want only to hear him—supposing him to be there. The best thing that could be done would be to give Toscanini supreme control; but to hand over this greatest of all German national art-works to a foreigner would inevitably provoke an outburst of Chauvinism in Germany, to say nothing of the trouble Toscanini would meet with from the German conductors engaged. On the other hand, while Toscanini would work under Siegfried Wagner, who was in the royal line and to whom he was personally attached, he is not likely to consent to take orders from the respectable German Kapellmeisters who are obviously his inferiors. The problem is a difficult one, and the world will be interested to see how Bayreuth solves it.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC

The "Haffner" Serenade from Salzburg.

On Thursday evening reception from the London Regional transmitter was exceptionally good, and the first of three relays from the Mozart festival at Salzburg gave us a reading of the "Haffner" Serenade in D, by the Vienna Philharmonic Society's Orchestra, playing under Dr. Bernhard Paumgartner, that I should have been sorry to miss.

Mozart's thought, in these youthful eight movements, flowed joyous and crystal clear, and the attitude maintained towards them can perhaps be best qualified by the word aristocratic—appreciative, orderly, full of the pulse of life, yet governed by an exquisite sense of proportion, measured, yet always nimble and delicate. The range of expression was wider than it might have been thought possible to use without impropriety, yet the scale was never exaggerated, and the phrasing was practically flawless. This orchestra knows what discipline is. The part for solo fiddle was beautifully handled.

At the close the announcer in Vienna, in apologising for the loss, at the beginning of the programme, of the March in D, expressed a hope that the transmission had been clear. As a matter of fact, it had been exemplary, especially in regard to what may be termed perspective. That is to say, the tone of the strings was equable throughout their compass, while that of the horns and woodwind was heard in proper relation thereto—a matter in which at times our native broadcasts have been far from ideal. I can only imagine that at Salzburg much attention and many experiments have led to the ideal placing of the transmitting microphone or microphones. It would be interesting to know whether more than one was in use.

H. F.

Continued from column 4.

are no set poetical subjects. "The whole choir of heaven and furniture of earth are subject matter" for the poet no less than for the psychologist. Thus Parry-Williams has found poetry in the darker side of city life, Gwenallt in the struggles of an ascetic, Emrys James in modern industrialism, Caradog Pritchard in a mental asylum, W. J. Gruffydd in an ironmonger's shop, Williams-Parry in a wet canteen, and Prosser Rhys in the fever of adolescence. The latter through his Crown poem "Memory—The Story of a Sensuous Youth," drew upon himself the ire and vituperation of all the Philistines and Pharisees in Wales. The poem is sincerely and beautifully written; yet so bitter and unfair was the outcry that followed on its publication that the author had to demand and receive a public apology and indemnity from more than one Welsh newspaper.

If we are having an undue share of realism in Welsh poetry to-day let us remember that this is natural enough after generations of suppression and unhealthy taboos.

If modern Welsh poetry were to ignore the evil of the world, then indeed it would be no better than an amusing fiction; but poetry ignores nothing.

Surely there is no corruption in the actual subject-matter treated by the younger Welsh poets. If knowledge and information corrupted, a text-book on physiology would be evil and corrupt.

What does corrupt men is not knowledge but the influence of an evil and corrupt personality, and there is no such figure among the Welsh poets of to-day.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

ITS IMPERIAL ROLE.

POLICING THE FRONTIER.

By LIEUT.-COL. H. de WATTEVILLE.

The part played by the Royal Air Force during the present unrest on the North-West Frontier of India is of far greater importance than the reports that have appeared in the Press may seem to imply. By nipping in the bud a grave spasm of lawlessness and unrest among several of the mountain tribes living beyond the administered districts, this use of the air arm has saved India from a series of severe raids by the brigand tribesmen. This fact again has spared the Government of India from becoming involved in a frontier campaign, if not two or three such ventures, of the first magnitude. Such an enterprise could only have ended in the loss of many hundreds of lives and in the expenditure of many millions.

These facts cannot fail to intensify the claim that is being steadily pressed by the supporters of the Royal Air Force for its extended employment on this nature of armed police work along the frontiers and in the wilder territories of the Empire. The claim is not new; neither is it based on these recent developments on the Frontier.

In the House of Lords on April 9 Lord Trenchard, late Chief of the Air Staff, argued that the successes of the Royal Air Force, in policing and pacifying semi-civilised regions, justified its claim to a wider scope for the performance of like duties in other parts of the Empire. He urged that such a course must prove most effective in practice as well as most economical of men and money. Thereupon he was opposed by Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, by Earl Cavan, late Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and by Viscount Plumer. Lord Lloyd supported the latter speakers, intimating that we had hitherto best succeeded in pacifying lawless countries by a system of peaceful penetration and by a fearless dispensation of justice rather than by methods savouring more of intimidation or indiscriminate use of force.

CASE FOR THE AIR FORCE.

That, however, was not the end of the matter. Earl Beatty and Lord Trenchard repeated their opinions, yet more emphatically, in the columns of a newspaper. Then Sir H. Dobbs, late High Commissioner for Iraq, warmly endorsed Lord Trenchard's opinions. On the other hand, a former Acting Civil Commissioner in Iraq, Sir A. T. Wilson, disagreed strongly with Sir H. Dobbs as to the desirability of such pacification from the air. The whole correspondence showed how there exists a remarkable lack of unanimity even among the highest authorities on this important matter of principle. The recent achievements of the Royal Air Force may now seem capable of clouding the serious issue at stake. It is as well to review the situation.

The case for the Air Force is a strong one. Since the third Afghan War, with its corollary, the Waziristan campaign of 1919-20, air forces have played a growingly important part in the pacification of the more lawless portions of the Empire. In the Yemen, in the Sudan, in Somaliland, a few aeroplanes have succeeded in obtaining results otherwise unattainable except at the cost of considerable military effort costing much money. These achievements are equalled by those since realised near Aden and on the North-West Frontier of India. Then there are the noteworthy triumphs of the Air Force in winding up the protracted operations necessary to subdue the Kurdish mountaineers on the north-eastern boundaries of Iraq. This is an imposing record, which leaves out of all account the recent events on the Frontier.

AIR FORCE LIMITATIONS.

Against this catalogue supporters of the Army urge that the Air Force cannot operate without the assistance of ground forces; still less can they consolidate their hold on any country when pacified. Even now in Iraq over 18,000 armed men stand behind the forty-eight aeroplanes and four flying-boats of the R.A.F. It is true that the Iraq Army of nearly 10,000 is new and utterly untried; but the same cannot be said of the 2,000 Iraq levies under British officers; neither is the Iraq gendarmerie, exceeding 7,000 men, of whom 3,000 are mounted and also highly spoken of a negligible factor in the situation. In addition there are twelve Imperial armoured cars with sixteen tenders, not to mention thirty Iraq armed cars ready to support the aircraft. Lastly, there is the Royal Navy available at the ports. It cannot be said that the Royal Air Force is acting single-handed in Iraq. In India the whole of the Army is ready to support the Air Force.

Again, it may be urged that, while the scanty population and deserts of Iraq favour the use of aircraft, the same might not hold good in tropical jungle, or forest regions where landing-grounds may be so rare as to hinder air forces from maintaining "the personal touch" which is all important in dealing with an untamed population.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Where so pronounced a conflict of opinion prevails it is difficult to arrive at any very definite conclusion. It is clear that we must refrain from all recrimination arising out of misunderstandings or shortcomings dating from the Great War. The Royal Air Force should no longer stigmatise the Army as being insufficiently "air-minded" and incapable of adapting itself to the use of the air weapon. The Army, on the other hand, can no longer dare belittle the results attained by aircraft, for it cannot act without the Air Force in future: indeed it must rely upon it implicitly for specific purposes. The aeroplane has more than proved its worth in semi-civilised expeditions; it has shown itself to be both an invaluable means of transport and a weapon of undreamed potency in such warfare. The Air Force, however, must admit that it has limitations, that the air personnel can possess no intrinsic superiority in dealing with refractory tribesmen, while the efficacy of collective punishment is strictly confined to conditions of time and crime. Finally it is clear that the further the occasion recedes from actual warfare or punitive operations the greater become the difficulties of employing air power for purposes of administration and justice.

THREE SALIENT POINTS.

Three salient features loom up through the recent discussions. Firstly, the use of aircraft may impart to our administration of wild regions a totally new orientation. The aeroplane, however friendly its visit may be, will be coming from a distance, and may not be regarded as working on the native mind in the same way as a military post firmly settled among halt-tamed natives. Aircraft may too easily be regarded as an embodiment of a threat or of collective punishment. It should, therefore, be associated with our other instruments of administration, either as a means of transport or as a weapon in the last resort, in the scheme of peaceful penetration and rigid enforcement of justice that has characterised British rule in such countries. In its use a distinction must be drawn between "belligerent operations" and armed police work. Secondly, it is lamentable to see that there can exist even a flavour of competition for prior place in this type of Imperial police work. The matter will not be solved by allotting this or that area to one or another combatant service. What is needed is an economical use of the best brains, the best men and the best instruments for the task. It seems as though we may not see this come to pass until we have a combined staff of the three Services to thrash out these problems. Thirdly, we are left wondering whether the cleavage of opinion now revealed might not be the prelude to graver dissensions as to the predominance of this or that Service in time of war. Is it possible that this aspect of the case may not force us, willy-nilly, into a Ministry of Defence to hold the scales between the three Services?

Continued at foot of column 2.

MODERN POETRY IN WALES.

A LITERARY REBIRTH.

SPIRIT OF A NEW AGE.

By CYNAN.

It would be difficult to say exactly when the new movement in Welsh literature started Certainly the lowest ebb was reached during the nineteenth century, when the Land of Song became the Land of Sermonising.

Welsh prose, which had flowed unsullied from the days of the *Mabinogion*, became a miserable jargon. The native idioms were forgotten, and writers outvied one another in periphrastic sentences modelled on the worst English journalese—as far removed as might be from the genius of their own language. Literature was divorced from life. The chief literary product of Victorian Wales was a book on theological doctrine, and when the author of that book pronounced Eben Fardd's doctrinal, didactic poem on the "Resurrection" as the high water mark of Welsh poetry, no one dreamt of challenging the reverend professor's verdict. I doubt whether there are ten Welshmen to-day who have ever waded through the poem.

Happily, however, beneath all this dullness, another spirit sometimes broke its bonds and shocked our fathers with joyous song and sparkling dance. Imagine a fairy pirouetting on the platform of a hot-gospel tent. No wonder that the self-constituted custodians of religion and morals frowned on the daring sallies of Twm o'r Nant's Interludes, or the naive frankness of the folk songs and popular harp verses. Yet, despite all censure, this new spirit found occasional expression in the best lyrics of Ceiriog, Talhaearn, and Mynyddog.

THE PREACHING TAILOR.

It was not a poet, however, but a novelist who finally broke through the thorns and tanglewood and re-awoke the Sleeping Beauty of Welsh literature. Daniel Owen, the preaching tailor of Mold, created in his fiction two characters whose laughter exposed the insufferable cant of that sanctimoniousness which was too often mistaken for true religion. The first character was Tomos Bartley—an illiterate but shrewd old rustic; the second, Wil Bryan—an embodiment of that tolerance and good humour with which the gods have blessed the heart of honest youth.

Their laughter shook the grey hills and the grey skies; and suddenly like the blooming of golden gorse or purple heather on the barren hillside, there burst forth from the barren life of Wales about twenty-five years ago a new lyrical poetry, which drew its colour and inspiration from the old, old romances and the *Mabinogion*.

NEW WINE IN NEW BOTTLES.

With the founding of the University, and the labours of such scholars as Sir John Morris Jones, new bottles were ensured for this new wine of song, and through the discipline of Eisteddfod and Academy Welsh poets were liberated from the uncouthness of a foreign idiom. Has the inspiration lasted? Was the brilliant flame at the beginning of the century anything more than the last spurt of a dying candle? Can we claim that the Welsh poetry of to-day is equally vigorous? I certainly think we can.

Professor Saintsbury has a description of modern literature in general which is particularly applicable to modern Welsh literature. "It is characterised," he says, "by a vagabond curiosity of matter and a tormented unrest of style."

Whatever else we may say of such characteristics, we must admit that they are signs of life and not death. This fuller life may be recognised in modern Welsh poetry by the following marks:—

I.—A LIVELIER ARTISTIC CONSCIENCE.

The Welsh poet of to-day is a far better craftsman than Mynyddog or Ceiriog. He will not tolerate a doubtful rhyme, a halting metre, or the least flaw in his scheme of alliteration.

T. Gwynn Jones and R. Williams Parry have made the music of words their special study, and their poems show a mastery over the genius of language that can only be compared to the skilled potter's mastery over clay. Through this mastery, they can create in Welsh verse any atmosphere from that of Arthur's Court to that of a charabanc ride.

II.—A DEEPER NATIONALISM.

Art is much wider than national boundaries; a river or a mountain range cannot check a new movement in painting or a new mode in music, for these are of the spirit which, "like the wind, bloweth where it listeth." Yet the true artist is in the best sense a nationalist. Rooted in the culture and tradition of his own people, he will interpret their life in his own work.

It is therefore a healthy sign that while they value the literary heritage of other nations, the Welsh poets of to-day turn for their chief inspiration not to England, nor yet to Palestine, but to the rich store-house of Celtic lore, of Welsh history, and of our own antique Bardism. It is only thus, by remaining to its own self true, that Wales can make a worthy contribution to the life of the nations to-day.

III.—A SPIRIT OF REVOLT.

Professor W. J. Gruffydd has championed this spirit of revolt in the hearts of our younger poets, and flung his challenge to the world. "I believe that the law of progress lies in increasing revolt against authority, or in other words in the growth of personality and the reduction of systems. I believe that in revolt may be found 'whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are fair, whatsoever things are praiseworthy.'"

This spirit of revolt in the poetry of our younger writers takes various forms.

(*a*) *It is a revolt against the forms of poetry.*—Here it is one with the Futurist movement throughout the world. "Why," asks the Futurist, "should the present be bound by the rules and customs of the past?" Why should not the new thoughts and feelings of a new age find their own mode of expression? Why seek to pour new wine into old bottles? Why not experiment in search of new poetic forms to give adequate expression to the life of modern Wales?

So we have new verse-forms, from alliterative hexameters to *vers libre*—"a tormented unrest of style."

A poem in *vers libre* won the National Eisteddfod Crown a few years ago, and though this poem by Wil Ifan was of outstanding merit, the National Eisteddfod Committees were so shocked by this freedom from metrical shackles that they have made it a condition at almost every National Eisteddfod since that the Crown Poem "must be in full, regular, rhymed metre."

I am afraid it will be some time before the Welsh people come to appreciate the cadences of *vers libre* as they now appreciate rhyme and alliteration. It is significant that the metrical version of the psalms is much more widely used in religious services in Wales than the glorious cadences of the *vers libre* translation in the Welsh Bible.

(*b*) *It is a revolt against the subject-matter of poetry.*—The younger poets are up in arms against the National Eisteddfod idea that certain subjects are in themselves poetic, and that poets should be confined to these traditional themes. They maintain that nothing in the world can be outside the kingdom of poetry, however prosaic it may seem; for it is not the thing in itself that is poetic but the thing as seen of the poet.

A railway train is not usually thought of as a thing of beauty. See it, however, as I once saw it, reflected in the crystal mirror of Bala Lake, and you will discover beauty where you would hardly have looked for it before. Poetry reflects life and teaches us to seek beauty in unlooked for places. There

POEMS, ALIEN AND NATIVE.

"Anabasis." A Poem by St. J. Perse. Translated by T. S. Eliot. (Faber and Faber. 10s. 6d.)

"Pass, Stranger, and other Poems." By Mrs. Peyton Mackeson. (Constable. 5s.)

"First Poems." By Philip Henderson. (Dent. 3s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

A modern poem which has the approval of Mr. T. S. Eliot makes the reader immediately curious. For one thing, Mr. Eliot's own poetry is so remarkable that we want to know everything we can about his taste in literature. For another, it is only very rarely that this fastidious critic commits himself to an opinion on a contemporary; we know that he admires the work of Mr. Ezra Pound, but we are in the dark as to his views on the majority of modern poets. It is, therefore, with excitement that we read in Mr. Eliot's preface to "Anabasis":—

> I believe that this is a piece of writing of the same importance as the late work of Mr. James Joyce, as valuable as *Anna Livia Plurabelle*. And this is a high estimate indeed.

Mr. Eliot gives the text on one side of the page and the translation, in which the author collaborated, opposite. Those who wish can thus read the original first, but I fancy the difficulty of the French will keep their numbers down. The difficulty, as Mr. Eliot says, is "due to the suppression of 'links in the chain' of explanatory and connecting matter, and not to incoherence, or to the love of cryptogram." The links in the chain are of necessity suppressed in the translation, too, so that Mr Eliot's version is none too easy. But then readers of "The Waste Land" are accustomed to swift transitions and the juxtaposition of apparently unrelated images; they will find much that is familiar in the manner of the English text.

A Vast Subject.

It is natural that Mr. Eliot should be attracted by a poem which embodies so much of his own theory. "Anabasis" is "a series of images of migration, of conquest of vast spaces in Asiatic wastes, of destruction and foundation of cities and civilisations of any races or epochs of the ancient East." The reader is swept along "tracks of bivouac and vigil"; he sees the cities rise and the ships "taller than Ilion under the white peacock of heaven" sailing into their harbours; he accompanies the conquerors when they fare forth anew across "the pale incandescence of the plain" through "the violets of storm," towards a great

> land of grass without memory, the boundless unreckoned year, squared out with dawns and fires;

and, looking on at the panorama of the new, rich civilisation, he yet feels the undying impulse towards fresh exploration. The subject is vast, and the poem might well have been pompous and tedious. Actually it succeeds in giving, as Mr. Eliot says, an "intense impression of barbaric civilisation." And it succeeds by just that concentration of images, ideas, disparate experiences and emotions which Mr. Eliot advocated in "The Sacred Wood" ten years ago. The result of the concentration is not merely the sum of a number of mutinous fragments: it is an entirely new, *single* impression.

I cannot enter here upon a discussion of the difference between poetry and prose, a discussion that "Anabasis" (which to the naked eye frequently looks exactly like prose) inevitably arouses. I can only remind complainants that the Psalms in English are often called poetry, and express the opinion that Mr. Eliot's translation of this impressive work has a rhythm distinct from prose rhythm and, indeed, all the air of poetry.

Eternal and Divine.

Mrs. Peyton Mackeson's book of verse, "Pass, Stranger," shows an unusual strength of feeling with none of the vagueness of thought common in contemporary poetry—and that despite the fact that the writer is mainly concerned with just those visions of the eternal and the divine which provide the excuse for so much woolly self-expression. She has an individual turn of phrase and the gift of graceful imagery.

> Like silver bees
> The stars swarm in transparent space,
> The myriad stars of Him whose face
> Shines like a sun above dark trees.
> Night moving like a wheel of gold,
> Moon shadows flowing on the wold,
> And the deep offertory of seas.

Mr. Philip Henderson has written a first book of verse of great promise. Many young poets can describe their sensations with accuracy; Mr. Henderson succeeds in making his interesting, too. His emotions are as sharply defined as if they had been carved out with a knife.

THE LONDON JEW.

"Jews in London." By Elkan Nathan Adler. (Routledge. 10s. 6d.)

There is much interesting information regarding the varied history of the Jewish community in our capital, extracted from various sources, many of which are not accessible to the general reader, in this compact and excellently written volume. London—which it is well to remind oneself, as it is a fact continually liable to be forgotten—has a continuous history of something like two thousand years, and during the whole of that long period few and brief have been the periods when the Jew has not been mixed in its history. Even during what Mr. Adler very justly calls "the dark ages," between their expulsion in 1290 and their readmission under Cromwell, their influence was felt, but Crypto-Jews, more or less known and winked at, were to be found in the city. To-day the Jew is a citizen like another, and nobody in England—*pace* Mr. Hilaire Belloc—worries about him more than about a Scotsman or an Irishman. And, as Mr. Adler remarks with pardonable pride, a community which has given a Prime Minister to England and a Viceroy to India has justified its citizenship.

A GREAT FRENCH GENERAL.

"Turenne." Translated from the French of General Max Weygand by George B. Ives. (Harrap. 10s. 6d.)

Voltaire has somewhere a remark about the crowning good-fortune of the great men who have had the singular tact to know the proper moment at which to die. Had he lived a few years longer he would have been able to add the name of Nelson to the other great names he cited. Few men, perhaps not even Nelson himself, displayed the "tact" of which Voltaire spoke more perfectly than Henri de la Tour D'Auvergne, Vicomte de Turenne and Marshal of France. It was a glorious end which, as General Weygand says, "following closely upon his most dazzling triumphs, gave him no time to decline in glory and his contemporaries no time to forget him. He ended in an apotheosis."

Turenne was so truly great and so truly good a man that it is heartily to be wished that he had earlier found a biographer with the courage to show him as he really was, and not as the washed-out figure, superior to all human frailty, which has so long masqueraded under his name. General Weygand deserves our thanks for the portrait he presents in this volume—the figure of a man, and not a mere theoretical and abstract hero of legend.

DOMESTICITIES.

"The Road Home: A Journey of Exploration." By Gertrude M. N. Ramsay. (Murray. 6s.)

We cannot truthfully say that any great discoveries result from this "journey." Most people find it hardly worth while to record the joys and jars of domesticity, taking both as they come, but Mrs. Ramsay has a word of advice for all emergencies. Thus she bids us "be tolerant as well as firm when we find the cook trimming the lamps with the fish-scissors," while the recognition that tastes differ moves her to the reflection that "each man finds solace in his own ways, whether they be wise or foolish." A whiff of "Enquire Within," a faint flavour of Martin Tupper, and a capacity to write with feeling when tragedy invades the home, such are the characteristics of a discursive work which will appeal more forcibly to the lady of the house than to the master.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

ENTERING THE PAST.

"Suffolk and Norfolk" By M. R. James, O.M., Provost of Eton. (Dent. 5s.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

It may strike the reader that the space at my disposal is hardly adequate to the discussion of Archæology, Ghosts, the O.M., and the Past and the Future in Relation to Man's Imagination, nor may it be at once obvious why they should arise in the course of reviewing an historical survey of the most interesting sights in Suffolk and Norfolk. But if I wrote at length about these interesting subjects my treatment would still be insufficient, and the only way of reviewing such a book as this is to talk round it. No other is open to me. Dr. James's reputation for learning and accuracy relieves the journalist from attempting to check even a few of his thousand facts by hurried reference to other authorities; and only an East Anglican archæologist could comment upon his omissions. For omissions, of course, there must be in perambulating an area which is covered with layer upon layer of history and includes in it twelve hundred and seventy-nine parishes. What, however, gives the general reader confidence in his guide's selection is the fullness and appositeness (no fact is wasted) of the information given, and a quality in the manner of giving it; a certain brief light dryness in exposition, which nevertheless suggests that no detail in building, ruin or church worthy of affectionate curiosity, and no association of wide historical interest, is likely to escape such a guide.

The book is a companion volume to Dr. James's "Abbeys," published by the Great Western Railway Co., which described the Abbeys of the West. Both are extremely well and lavishly illustrated by photographs and drawings, and are offered at an astonishingly moderate price. The book upon Abbeys was, however, to a greater extent than this book a compilation from the work of others. When the reader comes to the section on Great Livermere he will find that he is asked to forgive "a little expansiveness": from 1865 to 1909 its rectory was the author's home, if not his dwelling-place. In this book Dr. James has "made use of notes taken at various times during the last fifty years, and considerably supplemented for the present purpose."

Past and Future.

There is no more pleasant entry into the past than through the ruined gateway of archæology, and never to visit the past is to lose half the point of the present. It means more to us than the future because it is more imaginable, and it, at any rate, *has been* real. It has also made us what we are, while the future is something contingent upon us, and, unfortunately, upon circumstances beyond our control. Our imaginative relations with the past are therefore more intimate and independent than with the future. The scenery of anticipation is a cloudy phantasmagoria, which melts and alters at the breath of every new vague possibility; that of retrospection is more or less stable, and becomes more definite the longer we look at it. Facts remain, though what we think of them and the patterns we make out of them may change. There is the fun, too, of discovering what they were, while to ascertain the future is impossible. The past is, therefore, a much more satisfactory object of contemplation. And all men feel this, except when engaged in the construction of utopias, or projected object-lesso intended to alarm or encourage. Who does not also feel that he has spent his time more profitably while remembering his own *past* than he did while building castles, or dungeons for that matter, in the air?

Kruger's Veranda.

There is, of course, a peculiar refreshment in visiting places which have no human history or only shallow roots in the past. But after a while one becomes homesick in them. I remember the exciting joy in such a country of unexpectedly coming across evidence of the past. The spot was an unlovely little bungalow near Pretoria, with a tin roof and dark veranda. Under this veranda old Paul Kruger used to sit, with his pipe, his Bible, and spittoon The stony ground was cracked and weedy, and the landscape had a littered, slovenly, empty look as though it were an enormous tract of uncomfortable building land The steps to the veranda were guarded by two small couchant lions of heraldic type with rueful countenances Witnessing to man's power of conventionalising natural forms, to that freedom of conception and submissiveness to tradition upon which imaginative art depends, they seemed on this spot singularly impressive.

Indeed, amid so much aridity, material and spiritual, they seemed unique, beyond criticism; not, I expect, because they were particularly "good," but because they spoke of a past.

Dr. James's Ghost Stories.

But there is one difficulty, so familiar that it is hardly necessary to recall it, in entering the past by visiting buildings and places where the spirit of it lingers. One must know already a good deal of history if the imagination is not to become quickly exhausted. After the first vague agreeable wonder is over—it lasts a short time—the mind must be fed by facts. To do so is the purpose of such books as these, and Dr. James gives us facts in abundance. He never expatiates, and he is sparing of adjectives. When one is young one likes to be told that a moulding or cornice is "sincere" or what-not, and relishes attempts at definition, but later one prefers to have one's attention merely directed to an object, and to be left to find, or not to find, a word which expresses the impression one has received What, however, is necessary is that the reader should feel that behind bare statements there lies a love of the thing itself and a steady interest in its associations.

Readers of Dr. James's Ghost Stories will remember how much, and how often, the archæological flavour of the opening pages has added to their pleasure. One of his favourite openings (and for my part I often re-read these for their own sakes) is to describe a man who is quietly and steadily absorbed in the past. He is enviably situated so that the present never presses unpleasantly upon him to distract him from his favourite pursuits; and the story-teller is so familiar with that manner of life and its interests, that he can suggest it by a few brief touches. Then, this enviably secure person is suddenly brought up against some sinister, inexplicable aspect of the past—Dr. James's best ghosts have a strong tincture of demonology—in a manner horribly disconcerting. The point I wish to make is that when Dr. James himself is our guide on such perambulations as these, we feel as distinctly as in his stories that we are with someone to whom the past is inexhaustibly interesting, so interesting that dry details when he mentions them arrest us.

The O.M.

It is probable that when Dr James was awarded the Order of Merit the public only thought of him as the author of entertaining ghost stories and the holder of an honourable office; his researches which earned it were not before their minds. The object of that Order is to signalise distinction, and when one comes to think of it "distinction" means the secure possession of the respect of those who work on the same lines. That is the first condition which any candidate for that select honour must fulfil. If he also possess fame so much the better, but it should not weigh in this connection compared with "distinction." Fame, notoriety, are rewards in themselves; the purpose of public honours, and particularly of this one, should be to supplement rather than reinforce popular verdicts. And no award in this case could have been more appropriate.

There are, by the by, two of his books which, judging from the fact that they are attainable at less than their first price, have not attracted attention, though they are of general interest: his delightful and amusing book of recollections, "Eton and King's," originally published by Williams and Norgate, and now, I believe, in the hands of Messrs. Heffer, and "The Five Jars" (Arnold), which is one of the most charmingly written and original of all modern fairy-stories.

SAINT OR SORCERESS?

"For Joan of Arc." An Act of Homage from Marshal Foch and Eight Other Members of the French Academy. (Shee and Ward. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by HENRY MURRAY.

There is perhaps no theme furnished by universal history on which it is less easy to write anything worthy of its intrinsic splendour, to say anything at once new and true, than the career and character of Joan of Arc. The simple and ignorant piety of the patriots she led to victory, which proclaimed her as a warrior-saint, directly inspired of God; the superstitious dread of the foes she vanquished—and of many of her own countrymen—who saw in her the sorceress Shakespeare depicted, and sent her to the stake, are alike impossible to us. And yet, if ever such beliefs were credible regarding any being who ever drew human breath, the quietest, most restrained chronicle of what was achieved by this peasant girl might well inspire them. Her story is an historical unique; all that one can say about it is that it was a moral, political, and physical impossibility, "as wild as aught of fairy-lore," which really happened.

France and the Abyss.

The ultimate invincibility, the inexhaustible resilience of France, is one of the standing marvels of history. No nation of ancient or of modern times has oftener been trodden to the dust, none has so repeatedly, so speedily, so splendidly renewed her strength. But never had her national life been at a lower ebb than in the opening years of the fifteenth century. The throne was filled by an invertebrate melancholiac, the son of a madman and of "a woman possessed of all the vices, capable," says Marshal Foch in the opening pages of this volume, "of selling her husband, her son, and all our country, for money to buy her own delight," the ally at one moment of the English foe, and at another of the Burgundian traitor, cynically faithless to both. Here and there, in the morass of mud and blood in which France lay prostrate, glowed a feeble spark of patriotism, heroically fostered by men of the type of Dunois, which served only to make the circumambient darkness blacker and more hopeless.

What wonder, one asks, that even in these days of all but universal scepticism, men of intellectual culture can still be found to ask, as Monseigneur Baudrillart asks in his contribution to this book, if the redemption, by an ignorant girl of 17, of a nation plunged in such an abyss, could have been accomplished without the direct aid of supernatural powers? Very certainly such a question is not one to be answered by an epigram or a contemptuous smile. In the fifteenth century only one answer was possible, "spirit of health or goblin damned," Joan was either saint or sorceress, either the messenger of the Most High or the servant of the Universal Foe. There is nothing to wonder at in the fact that many even of her countrymen embraced the latter hypothesis, and helped to send her to the stake. De Quincey's eloquent rhapsody of invective against the Bishop of Beauvais is excellent rhetoric, but bad history and poor psychology. He was but the creature of his time, like other men. Joan's tragic death was her culminating glory: her halo is made out of the flames of her pyre.

MORE LONDON BOOKS.

"The London of Dickens." By Walter Dexter. (Palmer. 3s. 6d.)

"Seventy Miles Around London." (Macmillan. 7s. 6d.)

"Touring London" with W. Teignmouth Shore. (Batsford. 4s.)

Books on London are written and published to suit all tastes and all purses. Furthermore, the present trio is obligingly produced at a time when there are many visitors to London looking up hungrily for information from a kindred soul about the city of their affections. And however hungrily they look up they are fed, for the three mentioned above are all most useful, as well as easy to carry about.

The Dickens book will be a gold mine to the Dickens lover, who is represented in many countries (the present reviewer hears that M. Andre Maurois can reduce a French audience to helpless mirth by reading Dickens in that language); it is well illustrated, to boot. The Blue Guide, which tells you all there is to know about the places within seventy miles of London, will be a joy to the motorist and the general traveller, who is advised not to skip Mr. L. R. Muirhead's introduction and to study the excellent maps with care. Mr. Shore's little book, which is sponsored admirably by the Rt. Hon. John Burns, is lively, easy to read, full of information, and well illustrated, but it has some omissions. How could he have the heart to leave out all reference to the London Museum when writing about London? And, as he mentions Hampstead and Greenwich, one would that he had spared space for beautiful Richmond Park However, this may be greedy, for Mr. Shore's book gives or suggests, a feast as it is.

A STUDY OF THE OCCULT.

"The Story of Psychic Science." By Hereward Carrington. (Rider. 24s.)

The name of Mr. Hereward Carrington attached to any volume dealing with the—more or less—occult side of latter-day inquiry may be taken as a sufficient guarantee of excellence. There is no living authority on such subjects who speaks with a more unquestioned authority The present volume is, as he himself describes it, "an attempt to summarise the findings of modern psychical research—the phenomena which have been observed and recorded, and the theories which have been advanced—to date." The book is written with the honest purpose of placing at the disposal of the reader all that has been accomplished in the wide region with which it deals, and, although there can be no doubt of the direction to which his personal predilections lean, he is content to state facts with a rigid impartiality, and to leave the mind of the student free to form its own conclusions. Whatever those conclusions regarding the validity of the alleged "sciences"—spiritualism, theosophy, mesmerism, hypnotism—may be, there can be no doubt of Mr. Carrington's thorough knowledge of their history.

THE BEST ENGLISH LETTER-WRITER.

"Horace Walpole's England." By Alfred Bishop Mason. (Constable. 21s.)

Reviewed by PHILIP MORRELL.

In the recently published life of Cowper by Lord David Cecil ("The Stricken Deer")—a very brilliant and delightful book—there is a passage of the introduction in which the author sets out to recover for us some of the spirit of the eighteenth century. And he takes us into an old library.

> The curtains are drawn, the fire is lit, outside the silence is broken only by the faint crackling whisper of the winter frost. How the firelight gleams and flickers on the fluted mouldings of the bookcases, on the faded calf and tarnished gold of the serried rows of books . . . The whole eighteenth century is packed into these white or yellowing pages . . . The indefinable, unforgettable perfume of the period breathing from every line of print.

And then, with admirable skill, he goes on to consider the contents of some of these serried rows of books. "Here," he says—

> through this long line of volumes of correspondence crystallised into a diamond immortality by the fragile brilliance of Horace Walpole's style streams the life of that small dazzling Whig world that ruled England, with its habits and fashions and whims, its political secrets and its private scandals, its heroes, its buffoons, and its beauties.

Was there ever a better description of that incomparable writer, who has been admired now for a hundred years, "the best letter-writer in the English language," as Sir Walter Scott once called him?

His Limitations.

It must be confessed, indeed, that the learned author, in his zeal for the picturesque, has slipped into a slight anachronism. The first important selection of Horace Walpole's letters did not appear till about 1830, and the first complete edition—"the long line of volumes"—was published in 1857; so that it was impossible that we should find him in those serried rows of books, with their "faded calf and tarnished gold," of which Lord David speaks; but what sin against chronology shall not be forgiven to a writer who can write such prose as that—so subtle, so musical, so full of colour? And, fundamentally, of course, he was right. If Horace Walpole's letters were late in appearing, as all letters and diaries are apt to be, they contain the very substance—the quintessence, as we say—of the life of that great epoch. His outlook, no doubt, was limited, though not so narrowly as Macaulay and some other critics have suggested; and there are manners and ways of life which you may find, say, in Fielding, Gilray, Rowlandson, Hickey, and even in Cowper, of which Walpole knew little or nothing. But in his own region he is unsurpassed. He recalls to us, as no one else, perhaps, has ever done, the life of the governing classes of his time—of that "small dazzling Whig world" to which he belonged.

His Wide Scope.

His life covered eighty years of the great century. He was born in the reign of George I.; at the age of 10 he was taken at his own request to kiss the hand of the old king, just before he started on his last journey to Hanover—and lived to see the opening of the Court of a fourth George, the Prince Regent, and in the following year, when he was seventy-eight and scarce able to stand entertained at his house the Queen and "eight daughters of kings," and died at last in 1797 in the middle of the French war when the hated name of Bonaparte was already beginning to be known. At the age of twenty he crossed the Alps into Italy with his friend, the poet Gray, and saw his favourite little spaniel "Tory,"—the prettiest, fattest, dearest creature—as it was waddling along close to the horses, having been put out of the chaise for an airing, seized and carried off by a young wolf, while he screamed, but in vain; "it was shocking to see anything one loved run away with to so horrid a death." He was not yet forty when the Seven Years War broke out, and he records in his letters the first foundations of the British Empire. "You would not know your own country again," he writes to his friend Sir Horace Mann in Florence in 1761:

> You left it a private little island living upon its means; you would find it the capital of the world. . . . St. James's Street crowded with Nabobs and American Chiefs, and Mr. Pitt attended in his Sabine farm by Eastern monarchs and Borealian electors, wailing till the gout is gone out of his foot for an audience.

And most people, no doubt, would have believed that England was then at the very summit of her greatness.

Disaster and Enthusiasm.

Fourteen years later he is recording the disaster of the American War. In 1775 he writes:—

> By the waters of Babylon we sit down and weep, when we think of thee, O America!

And again next year, he writes:—

> This little island will be ridiculously proud some ages hence of its former brave days.

Finally, in 1779:—

> What campaign will restore this country to its greatness? It is blotted out of the list of the mighty empires. . . .

And apparently the glory had departed for ever. How little can any of us foretell the course of history! But it is not only, or chiefly, of war and politics that Walpole writes. He will give you, for instance, in his elegant way this vivid account of a service conducted by Mr. Wesley:—

> They have boys and girls, with charming voices, that sing hymns, in parts, to Scotch ballad tunes, but so long that one would think they were already in eternity.

The chapel was neat, and Mr. Wesley as neat as the chapel:—

> Wesley is a lean elderly man fresh coloured, his hair smoothly combed, but with a *soupçon* of curl at the ends. Wondrous clean, but as evidently an actor as Garrick.

The sermon had "parts and eloquence" in it, but "towards the end he exalted his voice and acted very ugly enthusiasm."

An Heroic Task.

It was high time, indeed, that Horace Walpole's letter should be selected and abridged. The nineteen volumes of Mrs. Toynbee's magnificent edition are a good deal more than most of us can find time to attack. And Mr. Mason's selection is, on the whole, extremely well done, for to boil down the eight thousand pages of the letters into a volume of less than four hundred was a heroic and almost impossible task. In some respects, however, I must confess that this book is disappointing. The notes seem to me too meagre and too few; many interesting allusions will be quite unintelligible to even fairly well-informed readers. I could wish also that the editor had given us some occasional abstracts of the historical events to which the letters refer, so as to convert them into a more or less connected story. We do not all carry the details of eighteenth-century history in our heads, and it is tiresome to have to refer to some Outline of History to understand what Walpole is talking about. But to those who do not yet know him this book will serve as a useful introduction; and it is enriched by twenty-eight admirable illustrations.

AN OPTIMIST ON AMERICA.

"What's Right With America." By Sisley Huddleston. (Harrap. 10s. 6d.)

If, by the mouths and pens of its scholars, travellers, or men of genius, one nation must needs criticise another, it is surely better that the criticism should be hopeful and kindly rather than despairing and vindictive; that the verdict should be coloured by the prejudice of affection rather than by a *parti pris* of hatred or contempt, that the result left upon the mind of the reader should be one of kinship and kindness. It is these considerations which inspired Mr. Sisley Huddleston in his writing of this cheery and fascinating volume. Truth need not always be unpleasant, and there is no sickliness of sentiment, no strained note of eulogy, in Mr. Huddleston's book. He simply kept an open eye for the pleasant and comely aspects of life in the United States, instead of digging beneath the surface to disinter the unpleasant and corrupt, and the result is a bright, enjoyable accord for which everybody who reads it will be extremely grateful.

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THE SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

"Modern Political Constitutions: An Introduction to the Comparative Study of their History and Existing Form." By C. F. Strong. (Sidgwick and Jackson. 12s. 6d.)

"Source Book of Constitutional History from 1660." By D. Oswald Dykes. (Longmans. 21s.)

Reviewed by SIR JOHN MARRIOTT.

The science of comparative politics is slowly coming to its own in England. Until recent days it has attracted more votaries in Germany and in the United States than in this country. That may be due to the idiosyncrasies of our "national character," more practical than analytic, more apt to do things than to inquire how things are done. But we are making up for lost time, and to those who want to make a beginning in a study which is less repellent than the uninitiated suppose, and which becomes every day more and more important, I cordially recommend Mr. Strong's book. The publishers (to judge from the jacket) fondly suppose that "all the world" is interested in the subject with which it deals. I sincerely trust they are right, and that their enterprise and the author's labour may not lack the appropriate reward.

Beginning with a short but sufficient historical introduction, Mr. Strong passes on to the classification of Constitutions, examines in some detail the different categories of the modern State, unitary and federal States, States under flexible and rigid Constitutions respectively. The several organs of Government—the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary—are successively analysed, and the book concludes with chapters on Some Democratic Checks, Partial Self-Governing Institutions—with special reference to British India and the British Crown Colonies; on the Economic Organisation of the State, and the Constitution of the League of Nations.

The Corporative State.

Particularly interesting is the chapter on the Economic Organisation of the State. There the reader will find a short account of the Economic Councils established under the new German Constitution, and a more detailed and exceedingly instructive analysis of the Corporative State which is an integral part of the Fascist régime in Italy. The figure of the Fascist Dictator looms so large, the personality of Signor Mussolini has attracted so much of both admiration and opprobrium, that students of politics in this country have been unduly neglectful of the extraordinarily interesting experiment embodied in the Corporative State. The new Constitution, thus designated, represents a combination of Nationalism and Syndicalism. It is Nationalist in its recognition of the supremacy of the State, but it borrows from Syndicalism the idea that Parliamentary representation should be based not, as in England, on *locality*, but on economic interests. Mr. Churchill would seem, to judge from his recent Romanes lecture at Oxford, to be at least half converted to the "Corporative" idea, though he would retain the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over a subordinate Pan-Syndicalist Assembly. Mr. Harold Cox, too, has more than once (if memory serves me aright) expressed a preference for a Syndicalist as against a local basis for a representative body. The idea is not, necessarily, identified with Fascism, though it is in the Fascist Constitution that the experiment has been most fully and logically developed.

A New Labour Ideology.

Mr. Strong indicates three features which differentiate the Italian Corporative State from the existing form of industrial organisation in other States:—(i.) The State "not merely recognises trade unions and protects them by special laws," as in England, but "forces all workers, intellectual, technical, and manual, whether employing or employed, into them by making this the criterion of eligibility for citizenship"; (ii.) the existence of the Magistracy of Labour virtually establishes and effectively carries out compulsory arbitration in all trade disputes; and (iii.) it absolutely prohibits all strikes and lock-outs. Mr. Strong is wisely cautious in expressing any opinion as to the probability of success for the experiment thus initiated, but he quotes with approval the claim made by another writer that the Constitution of the Corporative State at least proves that—

> Fascism is not another name for reactionary capitalism but is a new labour ideology evolved by men who have passed through the various schools of Socialism, Syndicalism, and Marxian Communism.

The second of the works prefixed to this article may be more briefly dismissed. It affords further proof of the value which all the best teachers of Constitutional History attach to the study of the original sources—statutes, case-law, and the like. The period covered is from the Restoration to the present time; it includes the British North America Act, the Commonwealth of Australia Act, the Union of South Africa Act, and the Irish Free State Constitution Act (1922), but it curiously ignores the many interesting points as to the liberty of the subject which have emerged in the post-war period. Otherwise the selection is judiciously made.

AFRICAN MONOTHEISM.

"Hebrewisms of West Africa." By J. J. Williams, S.J. (Allen and Unwin. 30s.)

The ubiquity of the Jew is among the most remarkable facts of history. After reading of a Jewish community in China, with a synagogue whose exact antiquity cannot be traced, but which may be as remote as the Dispersion, we are the less disposed to be startled by the theories advanced in this book, surprising as they are; theories, moreover, which deserve respect, since they are the outcome of eleven years' intensive and intelligent research amid the negro tribes of Western Africa.

Mr. Williams believes, then, that there was a Jewish element in the parent stock of the Ashantis, persisting, consequently, in the Ashantis themselves, due to infiltration from Egypt, where there was, according to numerous authorities, a constant influx, at various epochs, of Hebrew immigrants or refugees. Pressure he holds, drove many of these people out of Upper Egypt in a westerly direction, though what he calls "the long trek from Nile to Niger" may have taken many generations to accomplish. It is not maintained that its participants were exclusively Jewish, but that there were many Hebrews among them, whose complexions, by dint of intermarriage with Songhois and other African tribes, took on a darker hue. But their beliefs and customs were less susceptible to change. The Hebrewisms which Mr. Williams discerned among the Ashantis at once gave him his clue and furnished him with arguments in support of his contention.

To enumerate and describe all these reputed survivals would be to re-write a great portion of the book. The authority of the golden stool furnishes a parallel to that of the chair of Moses. There are a number of linguistic similarities. The Ashantis resemble the Jews in adopting fetishism without any real apostasy from monotheism. They have a proverb in which a subtle reference to a Redeemer may be detected. Above all, the name of their deity bears a striking resemblance to that of the God of the Old Testament Hebrews. Mr. Williams refuses "to ascribe to mere coincidence the entire congeries" of similarities.

But even more interesting than the theory itself is its implication. The Jewish concept of deity—

> either supplanted the previous concept of divinity in the African mind, or else clarified and defined the original monotheistic idea which may have lain dormant for many centuries, or even perhaps been buried for a time in an inextricable confusion of polytheism and superstition.

Now the existence of an original monotheism is a prominent article in the creed not of Mr. Williams only, but of a considerable number of contemporary thinkers.

NEW FICTION.

SKETCHES AND STORIES.

"The Spanish Virgin." By V. S. Pritchett. (Benn. 7s. 6d.)

"The Brief Hour." By H. du Coudray. (Philip Allan. 7s. 6d.)

"Come With Me a Little Way." By Julian Swift. (Werner Laurie. 7s. 6d.)

"Behind the Lines." By W. F. Morris. (Bles. 7s. 6d.)

"The Dying Alderman." by Henry Wade. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)

"The Body on the Bus." By Leonard Hollingworth. (Murray. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

"The Spanish Virgin" contains one short novel and ten short sketches. It seems to be Mr. Pritchett's third book, following on a volume of travels called "Marching Spain" and a novel called "Clare Drummer." Neither of these previous books came my way. I wish they had, for Mr. Pritchett can write. He has an air. He can also tell a story, though it does not always suit his mood to do so. His horizon, moreover, is wide, and his eye very keen. This new book of his is first rate.

He could probably have found a much better title for his pleasantly cynical study of a mother and daughter who have lost all their money—"The Spanish Virgin" sounds so coldly ecclesiastical—but the study itself is most entertaining. Mrs. Lance is one of those ladies who are quite delightful when they are rich and quite the reverse when they are poor. Yet a stranger might well suppose that even a Mrs. Lance, who is forced to borrow money whenever she can and is not above using her daughter as a decoy, is always doing her best for the girl. Actually, of course, the poor thing is never given a chance until she takes affairs into her own hands and marries an actor for reasons not stated in the Prayer-Book.

The sketches which follow are of all sorts and kinds. At one moment a ludicrous ghost will be crossing the stage, at another a tragic painter. There are scenes of Irish blarney, child-scenes, and one or two queer, subtle dramas. All are vivid and a little unexpected and good to read.

A DARING EXPERIMENT.

About Miss du Coudray's second novel it is not difficult to be enthusiastic, once you have read it, but "The Brief Hour" is not an easy book to read. To be candid, I do not remember another novel of the same length which has occupied so much of my time. Yet the time was not wasted, for the novel is a daring experiment which does come off. The story itself is trifling—little more, in fact, than the elaboration of a single incident. A professor is dismissed from a French provincial university because of his affair with an actress. But round about this not very extraordinary event Miss du Coudray builds up so remarkable an embroidery that in the end you have a picture of some half-dozen folk of the rarest clarity. An effort, then, is needed if the full effect is to be obtained, but it is an effort well worth the making.

ANOTHER YOUNG PAGAN.

A year ago I was finding Mr. Julian Swift's "Chronicles of a Gigolo" very much to my taste. Its successor, "Come with Me a Little Way," which tells the story of one of those very lovely and pagan but rather vague young superwomen who float through life without having to worry about anything at all, is not quite so successful. From the moment when Cuckoo Hagen emerges from her New York slum, every man who meets her falls down and worships. This leads to what is usually called "a good time," although in Cuckoo's case, I am glad to say, there is no gold-digging. She has a child by a prince—it is born in a wood near Windsor, and without professional assistance—and continues to be innocently pagan until she is suddenly, but no doubt artistically, drowned.

All most romantic and sometimes very charming; but Cuckoo herself never becomes quite real, and some of her admirers are not too distinct. Yet look on the book as a new fairy-tale, and you will find it pleasant enough to read.

A FIRST-CLASS YARN.

The ordinary war book may be moribund these days, but a really good yarn, even though the trenches fill its background, will always be welcome. Such a yarn is "Behind the Lines," which is a worthy successor to "Bretherton." As in that admirable story, there is a touch of the fantastic, though nothing, I fancy, of which you might say: this could not happen. An artillery subaltern, in a moment of justifiable anger, half-accidentally kills his superior officer. He deserts: there seems nothing else to be done. And the strangest adventures come his way just behind the lines before he is pitched into the fighting again. Mr. Morris tells young Rawley's story extraordinarily well, and almost to the last page the reader is kept in a state of painful tension as to what precisely will happen.

DETECTIVES AT WORK.

"The Dying Alderman" was found stabbed at the municipal council-table almost immediately after a stormy "scene." Obviously, he knew too much about a certain little land scheme which would have enriched its promoters and helped to beggar the ratepayers, but—who killed him? And at what precise moment? Very wisely, Quenborough's new chief constable called in Scotland Yard, and Inspector Lott worked very hard, but even he did not succeed in clearing up the mystery, though nearly all his deductions were right. On the other hand, the problem is satisfactorily solved at the right moment. It is an ingenious story, and it is delightfully written.

Mr. Hollingworth makes his bow as a mystery-monger with "The Body On the Bus," which is short and swiftly moving and sufficiently baffling. And here it is refreshing to find a private detective very distinctly getting the worst of it, for, in spite of some admirable sleuthing, Mr. Darton is forced to give up his knowledge to the police. But he plays his part in the curious affair, and Mr. Hollingworth may have more to tell us about the little man in the future.

THE ANGELIC DOCTOR.

"Thomas Aquinas." By M. C. D'Arcy, S.J. (Benn. 12s. 6d.)

The "Summa Theologiæ" of St. Thomas Aquinas, besides being the chief source of Dante's theological doctrine, is still the authorised doctrinal textbook of the Roman Church. Neither fact has conduced to an English familiarity with the Angelic Doctor and his philosophy. For one thing, few Englishmen, comparatively speaking, have bestowed on Dante that intensive study which they have given to the epic poets of classical antiquity; for another, the Reformation has intervened. Mr. D'Arcy's volume is one of a series of "Leaders of Philosophy," and it is safe to say that among the nine leaders to be considered, including Spinoza, Kant, Berkeley, and Descartes, not one is so remote from most men's intimate acquaintance as Aquinas.

Curiosity, therefore, should win Mr. D'Arcy readers. The Saint of Aquino is not so compelling a figure as the Saint of Assisi, nevertheless his career, as Mr. D'Arcy summarises it, commands respect. But unquestionably his doctrine has counted for more in history than his life. Thomas, with flux everywhere apparent, was a unifying and steadying force. He upheld reason, and distrusted subjective experiences. "Just at the time when it was needed," writes Mr. D'Arcy, "a system of philosophy came into favour which joined together the physical and spiritual worlds harmoniously, depreciated all forms of illuminism, relied on sense-experience, and proclaimed the exalting and disciplinary power of the human intellect." Of this system Aristotle was the progenitor and Thomas the exponent. But the saint's comprehensive vision of God and the world, while dictated by reason, was supplemented by faith.

Other Book Reviews will be found on page 5, column 5.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

BEHIND THE SCENES IN MANY WARS.
By Sir George MacMunn. (John Murray. 15s.)

THE HEAVENS AND THE UNIVERSE.
By Oswald Thomas. (Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.)

ROSE ANSTEY.
By Ronald Fraser. (Cape. 7s. 6d.)

THE DYING ALDERMAN.
By Henry Wade. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)

Not unnaturally India is going to bulk a good deal in the book world. Of unusual importance is "An Indian Diary," a Heinemann book, which gives us the diaries kept by the late Mr. Edwin S. Montagu on his historic visit to India, 1917-18. While mainly concerned with the political background which resulted in the Montagu-Chelmsford changes, the volume also touches on many other aspects of India, including the visits to the rulers of the Native States and big game. Another noteworthy contribution to the very difficult subject is "The Reconstruction of India," by Mr. Edward J. Thompson, the poet, who was for several years in Bengal, is now lecturer on Bengali at Oxford, and has recently been setting forth our case in America. Faber and Faber will publish this book.

* * * *

Every aspect of India is of increasing interest. Major Hodson is still in the thick of his invaluable biographical dictionary of the old Bengal Army, and now Captain H. Bullock, the historian of the Provost-Marshal's office, is publishing, through Sifton Praed, an elaborate book on "Indian Cavalry Standards."

* * * *

Major-General Sir George Aston, whose book on amphibious warfare is a classic, has written a book on the British Secret Service for Faber and Faber. His experience of intelligence work extends over forty years.

* * * *

Political ideas are dealt with by Mr. David Davies in his book "The Problem of the Twentieth Century," a Benn publication, which is a study of the failure of the League of Nations to achieve disarmament, security and arbitration.

* * * *

The "History of England," which Sir Charles Oman edited, in seven volumes, is to be matched by another Methuen series covering the history of Mediæval and Modern Europe. The first volume, by Professor A. J. Grant, is entitled "A History of Europe: 1494-1618," but it is likely, I hear, that the last volume will probably be the first to be published. It will deal with the movements of the nineteenth century, concluding with the Great War. It is by Sir John Marriott.

* * * *

I am always astonished at the pluck of writers who can take up the well-worn lives of authors. We have recently had several books on Scott and a promise of a revised Lockhart, and now Mrs. Catherine Carswell is to give us, through Chatto and Windus, a "Life of Burns," for which, I am told, she has got "much new material."

* * * *

I hear that Dr. E. F. Podach's book "Nietzsche's Breakdown," which Putnam has in hand, throws an entirely new light on the gloomy philosopher, especially as concerns Cosima Wagner.

* * * *

A book for serious people is Mr. C. A. Strong's "Essays on the Natural Origin of the Mind," which Macmillan will publish on Tuesday. His study of "The Origin of Consciousness" has already given him a high position

* * * *

The literature of flight is constantly increasing. Mr. Claude Grahame White has written a book called "Flying: An Epitome and a Forecast," for Chatto and Windus, and a beginner's handbook on "Gliding and Sail-planing," by F. Stamer and A. Lippisch, will be published in the autumn by John Lane.

* * * *

The Scots literature, which the Porpoise Press, led by Mr. George Malcolm Thomson, is encouraging, will receive a notable addition in a novel called "Morning Tide," by Mr. Neil M. Gunn, which deals with life in a Caithness fishing village.

* * * *

After his sombre book on Protection, the witty side of Mr. Stephen Leacock will be presented in "The Leacock Book," an anthology selected and edited by Mr. Ben Travers, the lucky farce writer, which will come towards the end of the month from the Bodley Head.

* * * *

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, another wit with a serious side, is, I am told, at his best in "Four Faultless Felons," in which he introduces "The Club of Men Misunderstood." The book, which describes murder, fraud, theft, and "the unpardonable sin," will be published by Cassell.

* * * *

We have not had a child author published—for many do not reach that stage—for some time. Putnam has discovered a new one in the person of Miss Moyra Charlton, who at the age of 12 has written a book about a horse—"Tally Ho!" the story of an Irish hunter. It will appear in the autumn.

J. M. B.

STORIES OF THE CHASE.

"Exmoor and Other Days." By Arthur O. Fisher. (Constable. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by MAJOR the HON. J. C. DARLING.

These stories were first published in various periodicals and in them the author recounts in pleasant style days spent deer-hunting on Exmoor, fox-hunting in various places, largely on the Sussex Downs, and shooting, whilst one chapter is devoted to a day's ratting. To have read one chapter on each subject is rather to have read them all, for all the staghunts described are more or less alike, all the foxhunts rather alike, and the various shoots are much of the same sort. Scent is always pretty good, and hounds always run fast in the hunting chapters, though a little instruction is introduced on the subject of the effect of weather.

The accounts of the Devon and Somerset are evidently of hunts that took place a good many years ago, as the late huntsman, Tucker, who retired some time back, was whipping in then to Anthony; indeed, in the first chapter Anthony is whip to Arthur Heal. In the West Country these hunt servants seem to spend their entire career with the pack, for was not Tucker in his turn succeeded by Ernest Bawden, who had up to then whipped in to him?

It is interesting to recall that in the earliest hunts described deer were scarce, whereas now the country is full of large, healthy herds that have grown thanks to the care of the hunt. When there was no hunting for a time deer were almost exterminated. It would be as well if the anti-deer-hunting fanatics would remember this. An account is given in the chapter "The Domain of the Red Deer" of how a wild stag gets into a deer park and kills two tame stags.

The fox-hunting stories include one in which the author is carried well by a barb that had never been out hunting before. It sounds an unlikely story, but there it is, and it contains some lessons on how a horse should be presented at a fence. In "An Irish Afternoon" we get a few nice Irish expressions, the best being when the "jarvey," in describing the numbers of foxes in a covert, says:—"You wouldn't hear yourself sneeze for the crunching of the boanes." This chapter also contains a useful lesson to a boy on how to stalk a rabbit. I strongly recommend the book to all lovers of a mixed grill, for interspersed with accounts of more serious sport are a chapter on "John, the Long Dog," which is very well written and most amusing, and one on a day with a Bobbery Pack out after rabbits, or, it seems, a hare if one came their way.

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

RIVERS OF FRANCE.

By E. V. LUCAS.

I suppose I could somewhere find the number of rivers, great and small, in France; but, except for the pleasure of reading their names, I do not really want to know how many there are, because the information would carry with it the melancholy thought that to see them all is now impossible. Too late. But what a great number there must be is obvious to anyone moving about that country: from the wide rivers with locks and leisurely, talkative lock-keepers to the narrow rivulets, not, however, too narrow to have pretty names and to be gravely fished by men in blue linen. It is a long time since the "Liber Fluviorum or River Scenery of France," with engravings after one J. M. W. Turner, was published—seventy-seven years, in fact—and someone with plenty of leisure and enthusiasm should do the work again, and do it better than its author, Leitch Ritchie, even if a better illustrator was not to be obtained. A grander certainly could not; but to Turner the rivers of France meant not serene and shining streams winding between soft meadows fringed with poplars and sedges, but water highways notable less for their quiet reaches and curves than for the circumstance that from their banks rose cathedrals, gabled roofs, and embattled fortresses; because just as Dr. Johnson, in Goldsmith's phrase, made minnows talk like whales, so did Turner elevate the humblest villages to the rank of cities of romance. For the true illustration of any book on the rivers of France the modest Corot would be as important as the English magician.

* * * *

One of my favourite French rivers is the Yonne, which rises somewhere in Burgundy, I believe, and runs into the Seine at Montereau. I came upon it first with startling suddenness, approaching Sens from Nemours, where I had left behind me the Loing, another placid stream. Three or four miles short of Sens the road turns and abruptly descends, and there before you is the Yonne valley, with the ancient cathedral city, once ecclesiastically more important than Paris, and between you and it a chain of modern factories. Even in the venerable heart of the place the present jostles the past, for the principal street is the high road from Paris to Lyons, and the courtyards of the two inns are on this road, and the cathedral square is on this road, and on this road there is the unceasing traffic of motor-cars urged on their wild career by members of a nation wholly insensitive to discord.

* * * *

Under these conditions of unrest it is not easy to reconstruct Sens when it was a stronghold of the Church and a harbour of refuge to Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, after one of that "pestilent priest's" periodical quarrels with Henry II. Becket had taken shelter first with the Cistercians at Pontigny, but when Henry threatened to expel all Cistercians from England if the Abbot of Pontigny did not withdraw his hospitality, the Archbishop moved on to Sens, and you will see in the beautiful white cathedral an uncouth piece of sculpture brought from his house. Becket was then merely an English primate on bad terms with his King and not too well placed with Rome, since there were in those stormy times rival Popes; but after he had been assassinated and canonised Sens became very proud of him and set up a pictorial window and named a chapel in his honour.

* * * *

But Sens was an accident in my progress, just as its river was, for I was impelled to this particular journey by the wish to see Auxerre, the motive power being the story of Denys l'Auxerrois in Pater's "Imaginary Portraits." But, however, the more I saw of the Yonne the more I fell under its fascination, and the result was that to the river I gave most of the time intended for Auxerre, and to Auxerre far too little. Instead of going right on to Auxerre I found an inn on the Yonne's very banks and stayed the night there, and all through the night was conscious of the song of the first nightingale of that year coming across the water. I forget the name of the village where this inn was situated, but it was not far from one of France's myriad Villeneuves—Villeneuve-sur-Yonne—tucked away inside walls with a moat all round and two Gothic gateways, one at the north and one at the south—just as the Three Musketeers and d'Artagnan must have known it. In England there would long since have been a by-pass, but the French do not trouble about such amenities, nor have they any unemployed to make them, so I suppose that for many years to come the thousands of cars on the Lyons-Paris road will continue to rush through this narrow pavé street, past the shops and shopkeepers, the church and the town hall, without offending any native ear or depriving the inhabitants of one moment's sleep.

* * * *

Very different was my retired hostelry, with no sound but an occasional barge by day and the nightingale when day was done. How does Pater, in his deliberate way, adding cell to cell, like a bee, describe it? "The Yonne," he says, "bending gracefully, link after link, through a never-ending rustle of poplar trees, beneath lowly vine-clad hills, with relics of delicate woodland here and there, sometimes close at hand, sometimes leaving an interval of broad meadow, has all the lightsome characteristics of French riverside scenery on a smaller scale than usual, and might pass for the child's fancy of a river, like the rivers of the old miniature painters, blue and full to a fair green margin." Not unlike the course of the Yonne itself, this cautious, prehensile, lambent prose.

* * * *

If you wish to continue to believe in Pater's story of the Greek youth reincarnated in the French provincial town, his early joyfulness and his gradual decline to melancholy and death among Christian antipathies, it is unwise to pay Auxerre a personal visit. Better to leave it all vague and wistful, as in the book. For Auxerre bustles, and even in the cathedral it is difficult to capture the mediæval spirit. Nor could I find any such antiquity shop as that in which the weaver of this fantasy chanced upon the fragment of stained glass that set him upon his task. I liked the narrow streets, the massive west front of the cathedral, with its sombre graven figures, the bishop's palace, the benedictory figure of St. Germain, the gateway with the clock, but I could find no trace of the pagan efflorescence which Denys brought to this country of vineyards and vine-dressers. Such are the divisions of poetry and prose; such is the unwisdom of analysing the rainbow's warp and texture. But if you want a good bottle of Chablis, Auxerre is the place.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Johnson and Scotland.

Sir,—Did Mr. Lucas write without the book? When he states "What Johnson thought about the Scotch, in the days and nights before he met Boswell is unknown to us," he would seem to have overlooked that characteristic admission of Boswell's, when so vividly describing the introduction in Davies's shop:—

> I was much agitated; and recollecting his prejudice against the Scotch, of which I had heard much, I said to Davies, "Don't tell him where I come from."

Mundesley, Norwich. H. LORAINE.

Golden Square.

Sir,—I believe I am correct in stating that the late Cardinal Wiseman—the first head of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England—lived at a house in this square. Is your correspondent "G. H. B." strictly correct in saying that during the penal days Catholics were permitted to worship in the chapels of the various Catholic Ambassadors? During the terrible time that the penal laws were in vogue all Catholics discovered to be practising their religion, which, of course, included hearing Mass, were liable to the death penalty. This accounts for the secret hiding-places, sometimes called "priests' holes," still existing in many a manor house in Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, and other shires. PERCY G. MILLENER.

Leigh, near Tonbridge.

Conan Doyle and Oscar Slater.

Sir,—In his delightful article on Conan Doyle in your last issue Mr. Desmond MacCarthy refers to the "less deserving Oscar Slater." May I point out, in justice to that unfortunate man, that there was never anything in evidence against his character except that he had lived with a woman to whom he was not married. Nor is it accurate to say that Slater sued Doyle. What occurred was that Doyle threatened to sue Slater for money advanced to him for the purpose of his rehabilitation. This, of course, was after Slater had received compensation. In justice to the State, too, may I note that the sum paid to Slater was £6,000, and not £3,000, as stated by Mr. MacCarthy?

St. James's Street, S.W. C. R.

"A Cricket Mystery."

Sir,—I am not quite in agreement with the Rev. G. R. Wood as to the circumstances of this mystery. My recollection is that the Rev. W. W. Rashleigh involuntarily threw the ball up in the act of fielding it. It came to him on the half-volley and not on the long-hop as implied in Mr. Wood's letter.

This unintentional tossing up of the ball appeared to be a claim to have made the catch and hence the appeal to the umpire by the fielding side, I presume. Mr. G. J. V. Weigall, who was in the outfield on the off-side, corroborates my opinion.

As to the remarks I made to the outgoing batsman my recollection is vague, but I certainly had grave doubts as to the correctness of the decision. It is not often that the umpire is called upon for a decision in a case so far removed from his ken—but, having been given, it had to pass.

I am informed that Bob Thoms, one of the very best umpires of all time, was officiating in the match. F. MARCHANT.

United University Club.

Kite-Flying.

Sir,—In Japan, too, men take part in kite-flying at the old or Chinese New Year, occurring generally in February, when the prevailing winds are favourable to the sport.

The kites are often six feet square, and the string by which they are flown is dipped in glue for some 20 ft. from the kite and dusted with coarsely powdered glass. Much skill is exercised in manœuvring for position, after obtaining which an adversary's kite is cut down by sawing on the string with the prepared cutting string. Generally, these large kites have a thin strip of whalebone fastened by its ends in a bow to the top edge of the kite, which gives a very loud humming noise that rises in pitch when the kite is flown rapidly in manœuvring, and somewhat resembles the whistling made by bamboo whistles attached to the tails of pigeons in Pekin.

JOHN B. RENTIERS.

Bournemouth West.

Origins of Our Flowers.

Sir,—Now that we are living in the season of so many beautiful flowers, has it ever occurred to us to ask where some of them come from? We take it for granted they are British, but it is not so in many cases. It was Napoleon who introduced mignonette into Europe from Egypt. The jessamine came from India, and also the gypsophilia, which is only a weed there. The michaelmas daisy comes from North America, and was brought over here by the son of a gardener to Charles I. and planted in Lambeth. The sweet pea came from Sicily, the phlox from Texas, the tulip from Constantinople, and the syringa from Persia. Penstemon came from California, the salpiglossis from Chili, blue lobelia from the Cape of Good Hope, and the primula from China. We have only two red flowers that are indigenous to the British flora—they are the red poppy and shepherd's clock or scarlet pimpernel. We have between twelve or thirteen hundred species of wild-flowers, and the greater number of them grow in Hampshire. Maeterlinck says:—

> We live in a world in which flowers are more beautiful and more plentiful than formerly.

A. BARON-MILLS.

Bessborough Gardens, Westminster, S.W.

Winchester Scholars.

Sir,—There is nothing remarkable in the ages of the young scholars of Winchester, recently quoted in your columns. If a candidate went in for examination before his twelfth birthday he was entered as eleven. John Chevallier was eleven and five months. In the list of 1866 there were two boys under 12, two in 1871, and three in 1872, of whom I was one. We went to school earlier in those days. One of my brothers was a King's scholar at Eton at the age of 10.

Forest Row, Sussex. A. M.

Sir,—A notable case of winning a Winchester scholarship when very young is that of the late W. A. Fearon. He was born on February 6, 1841, and obtained his scholarship in long half 1852—i.e., when just over 11 years old. Later he became headmaster.

Spreyton, Devon. E. V. FREEMAN.

Sir,—No boy may now sit for a Winchester scholarship unless he is twelve years of age on or before June 1 in any year. E. Anstey, whose birthday is March 5, was third on the list at Winchester in 1929. As the examination was held in May, Anstey was less than three months over the minimum age when he won his scholarship.

Reigate Hill. A. S. GRANT.

Rushbearing.

Sir,—A curious custom in connection with the bearing of rushes obtains at Killin, Perthshire, every Christmas.

The church is dedicated to St. Fillan, and near by are preserved a number of stones, reported to have been used by the saint in faith cures, the stones having been put into practice by stroking the places that needed healing.

The stones are housed in a grated niche in the inner side of the eastern gable of an old meal mill, and at Christmastide these stones are put upon a fresh bed of "water-carried straws and rushes uncut by the hand of man," and these rushes, torn rather than cut, are taken to the niche, the stones being replaced upon them.

To maintain ancient custom at Innholders' Hall, London, carpets have never been laid down, the original habit of rush-covering being now interpreted by the service of a kind of rush-woven matting, and the Court of the Innholders are particular to see that this regulation continues in recognition.

Stamford Hill, N. W. R. POWER.

Led Horses.

From MAJOR SIR ROBERT HENNIKER, BT.

Sir,—Surely the correct answer to Admiral Jackson's query is that all parties of soldiers, when "on parade," must move on the left of the road. Hence, horses being taken out for exercise or to water, etc., by parties of soldiers, will be found on the left of the road, because the personnel are "on parade." On the other hand, soldier grooms leading horses when "off parade"—i.e., taking polo ponies to and from the ground, will almost invariably be found on the right of the road.

All soldiers were originally civilians, and as such, if they had anything to do with horses, were trained in the correct method of leading them; but a great many civilians know nothing about horses, and so you will find individual young soldiers leading a horse on the left side because they obey the only law they know—keep to the left.

If Mr. La Touche reflects, he will probably agree that the civilian originally learnt how to lead a horse from the soldier, because, in the early days of England, practically every mounted man was a soldier!

ROBERT HENNIKER.

Army and Navy Club.

Sir,—When, some forty years ago, I enlisted in the Army Service Corps, para. 8 of a driver's orders read as follows:—

> When proceeding along roads without wagons the off horses are invariably to be led on the near side, and whether with or without wagons they will always keep close to the left side of the road.

And when I retired in 1922, this order had been boiled down into:—

> When not hooked into a vehicle the led animal is to be on the near side.

So far as I know, this is still the order for the little horsed transport which remains in the Service.

L. C. BAGG, Capt., ret., R.A.S.C.

Horfield, Bristol.

Sir,—Soldiers are taught to lead a horse on their near side so as to be able to conform safely to the usual rule of the road. Surely it is time that civilians should also learn this not very difficult accomplishment.

Botley, Hants. R. L. R.

Sir,—The letters in your last issue puzzle me. If in leading a horse I walk on his right side, and on the left side of the road, surely he is between me and the hedge, and I am between him and all traffic, whether meeting or overtaking us, which is as it should be. I have purposely avoided the terms "near" and "off" sides, which confuse many people.

Bexhill-on-Sea. C. A. ALEXANDER.

[Replies also received from H. H. Taplin (Somerset) and Stephen Simeon (Wimbledon).]

"A Rose-red City—."

Sir,—In reply to "H. E. Benson (Whitby)," who asks where he can find the line—

> A rose-red city, half as old as time,

I refer him to "Collections and Recollections," series I. (ch. "Parodies in Verse"), by the late Hon. G. W. E. Russell, where the following passage is to be found:—

> In 1845 the Newdigate Prize for an English poem at Oxford was won by J. W. Burgon, afterwards Dean of Chichester. The subject was Petra. The successful poem was, on the whole, not much better and not much worse than the general run of such compositions, but it contained one couplet which Dean Stanley regarded as an absolute gem—a volume of description condensed into two lines:—
>
> "Match me such marvel, save in Eastern clime—
> A rose-red city, half as old as time."
>
> The couplet was universally praised and quoted, and, as a natural consequence, parodied. There resided then (and long after) at Trinity College, Oxford, an extraordinarily old don called Short. When I was an undergraduate, he was still tottering about, and we looked at him with interest, because he had been Newman's tutor. To his case the parodist of the period, in a moment of inspiration, adapted Burgon's beautiful couplet, saying or singing:—
>
> "Match me such marvel, save in college port,
> That rose-red liquor, half as old as Short."
>
> The undergraduate parodist, William Basil Tickell Jones, attained deserved eminence in after-life, and died Bishop of St. David's.

Streatham, S.W. G. H. WARREN.

Sir,—The lines quoted are the last two lines of the Newdigate Prize Poem in 1845 by John William Burgon, afterwards Dean of Chichester.

The "rose-red city" is Petra in Arabia Petræa. Burgon was born at Smyrna, and it may be assumed that before entering Worcester College, Oxford, in 1841, he saw Petra and its old rock-cut buildings, dating from the First Century A.D.

The Dean's best-known prose work is the "Lives of Twelve Good Men."

East Sheen, S.W. E. J. BEAVIS.

Sir,—The line—

> A rose-red city, half as old as time,

is from Dean Burgon's Newdigate Prize Poem "Petra." Curiously enough, it is a composite line, the last half, "half as old as time," being given as a quotation in inverted commas, and is borrowed from "Italy," a long poem by the banker poet, Samuel Rogers, in which occurs the line—

> By many a temple half as old as time.

CHARLES L. BURROWS.

St. George's Square, S.W.

[Replies were also received from Sir Charles Cook, K.C.B. (Godalming), David Salmon (Narberth, Pem.), W. Digby Thurnam (Highbury New Park, N.), Coulson Kernahan (Hastings), L. E. Fawcus (Llandrindod Wells), C. H. Arden (Peterborough), Constance A. Consolloy (Mumbles, Swansea), C. M. Sutton Sharpe (Edgbaston), T. Christie (Llandrindod Wells), A. P. Bird (Rye), A. Eleanor Pinnington (Norwich), Rachel Gover (Earl's Court Square, S.W.) C. H. P. Lamond (Cockfield, Suffolk), Margery Constance Hart (Enfield), H Askew (Spennymoor), S. Fairclough (Keynsham), G. H. Warren (Streatham), W. Wright (Balham Park Road, S.W.), J. Rowland Hopwood (Northwood), T. Milligan (Leeds), James Strong (Trowbridge), M T. Cordingley (Halifax), A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.), L. de M. Carey (Norfolk Square, W.), J. Arthur Moss (Enfield), Frederic D. Harford (Buckley, Northants), M. E. Macmichael (Broadhembury, Devon), C. W. Leck (Herne Hill, S.E.), E. G. Jackson (North Cheriton, Somerset), and Mrs. M. Norris-Elye (Iver).]

"Nous N'Irons Plus Au Bois."

Sir,—The line quoted—but not quite accurately—by R. J. Craig appears in a poem by Théodore de Banville (1823-1891), viz.:—

> Nous n'irons plus au bois, les lauriers sont coupés
> Les Amours de bassins, les Naïades en groupe
> Voient rêluire au soleil en cristaux découpés
> Les flots silencieux qui coulaient de leur coupe,
> Les lauriers ront coupés et le cerf aux abois
> Tressaille au son du cor; nous n'irons plus au bois,
> Où des enfants joueurs riait la folle troupe
> Parmi les lys d argent aux pleurs du ciel trempés,
> Voici l'herbe qu'on fauche et les lauriers qu'on coupe.
> Nous n'irons plus au bois, les lauriers sont coupés.

But the phrase in question, which furnishes the *motif* of de Banville's poem, has for centuries been traditional in France, and is enshrined in an old nursery song, still sung as a roundel or ring-dance song:—

> Nous n'irons plus au bois, les lauriers sont coupés.
> La belle que voila la lairrons-nous danser?
> Mais les lauriers du bois, les lairrons-nous faner?
> Non, chacune à son tour ira ramasser.
> Si la cigale dort. ne faut pas la blesser.
> Le chant du rossignol la viendra réveiller,
> Et aussi la fauvette avec son doux gosier.
> Et Jeanne la bergère avec son blanc panier,
> Allant cueillir la fraise et la fleur d'églantier.
> Cigale, ma cigale, allons, il faut chanter,
> Car les lauriers du bois sont déjà repoussés,
> Entrez dans la danse, vozey comme on danse,
> Santez, dansez, embrassez qui vous voudrez.

Pollokshields, Glasgow. W. A. MILLAR.

From SIR CHARLES COOK, K.C.B.

Sir,—The line should be

> Nous n'irons plus au bois, les lauriers sont coupés.

It is from a poem by Théodore de Banville (No. 308 in the Oxford Book of French verse.)

Godalming. CHARLES A. COOK.

[Replies were also received from Lady Mary Cayley (Brompton by Sawdon, Yorks), H. E. Bates (Nottingham), A E. Pain (Bromley), Christine M. Schwab (Brighton), Eric Whiteman (New Barnet), Joyce Waugh (Winchester), Inga M. Vicars (Croydon), "A Lover of Quotations" (Hyde Park, W.), M. S. C. (Yorkshire), P. Pringle (Battersea Park, S.W.), Walter E. Ledger (Wimbledon), and Muriel Hamilton-Scott (Maida Vale, W.).]

The Ingoldsby Legends.

From SIR WILLIAM BULL.

Sir,—I should like to support the suggestion that we have an annotated edition, and my collection of notes are at the service of the editor, who, I hope, if he can find time, will be E. V. Lucas himself.

Many years ago, for the amusement of my sons, I cut up a suitable edition into its original component parts, interleaved it, and had it rebound in three volumes. I next proceeded to underline any passage and word which seemed to require explanation.

While not pretending that I have answered, with the generous help of many correspondents, all the queries to my own satisfaction, few entries remain entirely unnoted.

Barham occasionally is very sly. Let me give one instance of many I think I have discovered: The Tapster of Shurland Castle, in "Grey Dolphin," you will remember, is named Malthouse—a commonplace descriptive name mimicking the Early Victorian romances; but if you read on you will notice he is observing to Dame Martin that—

> a murder now and then is a seasonable *check to population*, without which the Isle of Sheppey would in time be devoured like a mouldy cheese by inhabitants of its own producing.

Having regard to this remark, I suggest he is by the name Malthouse making a punning allusion to Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834), the amiable political economist, who caused such a sensation at the time, by the publication (anonymously in 1798) of his "Essay on the Principles of Population as it Affects the Future Improvement of Society," advocating (inter alia) "checks on population"—in short, the Harold Cox of his day.

Is it pushing the coincidence too far to suggest that Dame Martin is Harriet Martineau (1802-1876), who stoutly supported Malthus? In her autobiography she gives a pleasant account of a visit she paid him at Haileybury in 1834 with her ear trumpet (which she records she found she did not need with him). WILLIAM BULL.

S.S. Duchess of Atholl, Southampton.

Spectacles.

Sir,—A definite answer would not be easily given to the correspondent who asks for the date when spectacles were introduced into England.

Confining one's attention to twin lenses, as distinct from the optical tubes and single magnifiers of very early times, it may be said that pinned spectacles came into use on the Continent in the second half of the thirteenth century, being mentioned in German ballads of 1260-1284, and were fairly commonplace in the Netherlands by the early fourteenth century. A fresco of 1352 in St. Nicholas, Treviso, shows a pair of these glasses upon the nose of Cardinal Ugone, and a fourteenth century illumination in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, shows St. Paul using the same appliance.

The invention has been attributed to Bacon, Goethals, Alessandro della Spina of Pisa, and Salvino d'Armato of Florence. Professor Albertotti, of Padua, like other authorities, favours Spina as "maker and master," with an unknown Venetian as true inventor, but there is some evidence in favour of d'Armato, who died in 1317. On his tomb in St. Maria Maggiore, Florence, the latter is definitely described as "inventore degli occhiali."

There is no reason to suppose that the adoption of spectacles by English people was much delayed; the dissemination of printed literature seems to have been associated with a great demand for aids to vision, and the double eyeglasses would be used here in the fifteenth century at latest. A hundred years later London was setting the fashion in such things, and August, Elector of Saxony (1526-1586), sent for a pair with rectangular lenses at a cost of £3, plus 25s. 6d. for carriage.

The English "Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers," however, was not established till 1629, receiving its first charter from Charles I.

An interesting monograph on the history of spectacles was prepared by my late uncle, Mr. Llewelyn Andrew, some time president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. C. K. C. ANDREW

(Recorder, Looe Old Cornwall Society)

Looe.

[Replies were also received from Sir Charles Cook, K.C.B. (Godalming), Stephen Miall (Haverstock Hill, N.W.), L. de M. Carey (Norfolk Square, W.), Res Ker (Walthamstow), J. Chapple (Paignton), and "A Lover of Quotations" (Hyde Park, W.).]

Sawdust at Short-leg.

Sir,—An instance of the use of sawdust at short-leg occurred in the last Australian tour in England, and it is of interest because it was not necessitated by rain. During the Test match at Lord's a wicket on the higher side of the ground was being prepared for the next match to be played there, and, the weather being very dry, it was necessary to use the hose in the evenings when the Test cricket was over for the day. One night a subordinate on the ground staff neglected to turn off the water properly. White, the groundsman (who is believed never to sleep during Lord's Test matches!), went out into the middle at about 3 a.m. to see that everything was right. He found the new wicket a morass, and, *horresco referens*, that the ground was saturated down as far as the middle of the Test wicket, although, fortunately, the ends of it were not affected. He turned the water off at once, but when play was due to start that morning the neighbourhood of short-leg and "silly mid-on" was still so wet that there was no foothold for the fieldsman (Collins, the Australian captain) until a copious supply of sawdust had been used.

Russell Square, W.C. A. F. A. HOWE.

Sir,—The reference in your correspondence column to "extraneous matter on the field" recalls an incident in the Gloucestershire Colts' match of 1889. It was a bitterly cold day, and, as I had been chilled to the bone before lunch, in a position where there was little to do but walk a few yards at the end of each over, I slipped on a waistcoat under my sweater during the interval.

After lunch I was transferred to long-off, where Dr. W. G. Grace and W. W. F. Pullen kept me busy. Very soon the waistcoat became a nuisance, and, at a convenient opportunity, I slipped it off and dropped it on the edge of the boundary. A few minutes later W. G. held up the game and yelled to me in his high-pitched voice. Other fellows on the field yelled, and some of the spectators began to yell. I had the wind up properly; could not make it out, and eventually ran towards W. G. to fathom the mystery.

"Take that obstruction off the field, you young fool," the "old man" shouted, pointing with his bat to the dark speck in the distance, which represented my poor little waistcoat. In the next over Dr. Grace clumped one in my direction. I held the catch and was glad. There would have been no sawdust at short-leg if Mr. Chapman had been playing under W. G. What next? Why not pattens?

Clifton, Bristol. LEIGH WOODS.

The "Dole."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the article by Mr. Harold Cox on "The Unemployment Dole." Can nothing be done to stop the unfairness of our being taxed so heavily to give the dole to women who should be in domestic service? A woman applied to me saying she had a daughter who would suit me if I would promise not to tell that she was receiving the dole. Needless to say, I told the woman she and her daughter were both dishonest. I took the matter up, and the girl's dole was stopped.

Clevedon. ELDERLY WIDOW.

The Avocado.

Sir,—In your last issue Colonel Hargrave Standen inquires why the Avocado Pear should be called "subaltern's butter." When I was a girl in Jamaica over fifty years ago "subaltern's butter" was the very usual name for the pears. They had been so called for many years (probably in Lady Nugent's time or earlier), because real butter was a great luxury, and subalterns were not supposed to be able to afford it. Only those who kept cows could have fresh milk and butter daily. Ice was not easily obtainable, as the ice-ships from America did not come very frequently. The Spanish name for the Avocado Pear is "El Lagarto."

Tadworth. ANNA C. YORKE TROTTER.

[Letters also received from Chas. G. Ryan (Finchley) and H. Crookshank (East Grinstead).]

AS WE WERE:

"A VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

IV.—ARCHBISHOP BENSON.

By E. F. BENSON.

The fourth instalment of excerpts from the memoirs of Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo" and other well-known novels.

The complete work will be published early in the autumn by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

From the time when he was quite a small boy, anything connected with the church and priestly functions had been a passion with my father: he had always loved the forms of worship as well as the faith, ritual and cathedrals and ceremonies, and in a letter of his to one of his uncles, written when he was only just 10 years old, he asked him whether he thought there was a chance that he might become a clergyman when he grew up.

Throughout his school days this fire of ecclesiastical zeal burned ever higher, and in the holidays he corresponded with Lightfoot and Westcott, school-fellows then and life-long friends ever after, and each in turn Bishop of Durham, about these matters. They carried on by letters the conversations they had held about Purgatory: they hurled at each other's heads Gregory the Great, the Council of Trent, Romans iii., 23, 24: they discussed the validity of Jay-baptism, they kept (or intended to) Canonical Hours, they hatched a scheme for a Brotherhood of Holy Living, "to bring the kingdom of God to the poor, to promote the spiritual unity of the Church and to practise the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount."

His mother found that she could manage to send him to Cambridge, but to help the family finances he spent some weeks in the summer of 1848, before he went up to Trinity, as tutor to two boys whose father had taken Abergeldie Castle from the impoverished Gordons who owned it. The Queen came over to see Abergeldie while he was there, with a view to acquiring a lease of it, as she did not long after, and it became the Highland residence of the Prince of Wales, who with the Prince Consort accompanied her on this occasion. My father records this in a letter to his mother, and gives an odd account of the Highland games at Invercauld, which the Queen attended with her family. The Dukes of Atholl and Leeds, who were to receive her, were late. She was the most plainly dressed woman there, was his opinion; Prince Albert was "horribly padded and belted," the Prince of Wales, "a fair little lad, rather of slender make," the Princess Royal, "a plain child with a will and temper of her own, I should think."

A Victorian Romance.

At Cambridge my father took a brilliant degree and won the Classical blue riband of the year, the Chancellor's gold medal, given by the Prince Consort. In his holidays now he often spent weeks with his widowed cousin, Mrs. William Sidgwick, sister-in-law to James and Christopher of Skipton Castle, and it was to her house at Clifton that a friend came flying down from Cambridge to carry the magnificent news of the Chancellor's medal. Mrs. Sidgwick was the mother of William, Henry, and Arthur Sidgwick, and of one daughter. This daughter, Mary, was my mother, and this is what my father wrote in his diary about her in the year 1852, he being now 23 years of age, an earnest, young Victorian wooer.

> Mrs. Sidgwick's little daughter Mary is this year 11 years old. From a very young child great parts and peculiarly strong affection have been discernible in her, with a great delicacy of feeling. She is remarkably persevering, and though (naturally) lacking the taste for dry sorts of knowledge, which her brother Henry, whom she most resembles, had from an infant, she has much fondness for histories, above all the ancient, and a most striking love for poetry, and taste in fine poetry, and has a wonderful deal of it committed (always of her own inclination) to memory. As I have always been very fond of her and she of me with the love of a little sister, and as I have heard of her fondness for me commented on by many persons, and have been told that I was only the person at whose departure she ever cried, as a child, and how diligent she has always been in reading books which I have mentioned to her, and in learning pieces of poetry which I have admired, it is not strange that I, who from the circumstances of my family, am not likely to marry for many years to come, and who find in myself a growing distaste for forming friendships (fit to be so called) among new acquaintances, and who am fond indeed (if not too fond) of little endearments, and who also know my weakness for falling suddenly in love, in the common sense of the word, and have already gone too far more than once in these things and have therefore reason to fear that I might on some sudden occasion be led . . . [here the manuscript takes refuge in cipher] it is not strange that I should have thought first of the possibility that some day dear little Minnie might become my wife.

The Tennyson Ideal.

Though still holding on to the Tennyson ideal, he could not keep the growing perturbation to himself, and one night, talking to her mother, he told her that "if Minnie grew up the same sweet clever girl she was, she would make such a wife as I had often said I should much pray for myself." Mrs. Sidgwick not unnaturally was a good deal startled at this sort of option which he claimed in a child of eleven, and with much tact told him that no doubt he would constantly come across maturer incarnations of what Minnie might become: he must not attempt to make up his mind yet, and Minnie, he must remember, had not yet got a mind at all in these matters. But this good sense and prudence did not serve to stop his feeling, and the very next year he persuaded her mother to allow him to speak to Minnie on "The Subject."

> In our rides [he records], those charming rides, many little things occurred which made me believe that she saw something of my thoughts, and so at last the day came and I spoke to her. Let me try to recall each circumstance: the arm-chair in which I sat, how she sat as usual on my knee, a little fair girl of twelve with her earnest look, and how I said that I wanted to speak to her of something serious, and then got quietly to the thing, and asked her if she thought it would ever come to pass that we should be married. Instantly, without a word, a rush of tears fell down her cheeks, and I really for the moment was afraid. I told her that I should never love anyone so much as I should love her if she grew up as it seemed likely. But that I thought her too young to make any promise, only I wished to say so much to her, and if she felt the same, she might promise years hence, but not now. She made no attempt to promise, and said nothing silly or childish, but affected me very much by quietly laying the ends of my handkerchief together and tying them in a knot, and quietly putting them into my hand.

My mother wrote down a little inner history of those years soon after her marriage, and it is a unique revelation of the mind of a child, sensitive and affectionate, and filled with the notion of the responsibility she has undertaken. From the moment that she had pledged herself with that true lover's knot which she had placed in his hand, she regarded herself as his: her destiny was sealed and signed, and she must fit herself for it.

[The future Archbishop was ordained in 1854, and after some years' experience as assistant master at Rugby, was in 1859 appointed headmaster of the newly formed Wellington College. In 1868, however, he resigned the position to become Prebendary of Lincoln and examining chaplain to the Bishop.]

Promotion to a Bishopric.

But the Lincoln days were brief; hardly had my father got his Theological School working when Lord Salisbury privately inquired of him whether he would accept the Bishopric of Calcutta if he was offered it. He declined that: there was a young family of six children, ranging from the age of 16 to 5, who would have to spend the formative years in England without their parents, and also his heart was in the Church at home. But it was certain that episcopacy somewhere was imminent for him, and next year Lord Beaconsfield, at the suggestion of the Queen and with her expressed wish that he should accept it, offered him the newly created See of Cornwall. That was a very different matter; there was pioneer work to be done there as at Wellington, and after an interview with the Prime Minister he accepted it. Lord Beaconsfield's comment was: "Well, we *have* got a Bishop!"

As at Wellington, there was nothing concerning the new See which my father found too great to be tackled, nothing too small to claim his absorbed attention.

He was up at 6 in the morning for his hour of private devotion before work began, and with a couple of hours out-of-doors on horseback or on foot, was at his tasks again till two of the next morning, thriving on labours that would have driven most men into a rest-cure.

Some Queer Pastors.

There were queer pastors in many of those isolated hamlets; he arrived one morning, for instance, to preach and celebrate the Sacrament at one of these, and while he was talking to the vicar before church-time, the parlour-maid came in to ask for the cellar-key that she might take a bottle of wine to the vestry for the Communion. "We'll have a bottle of white wine to-day," said the vicar, "just for a change." Another incumbent candidly acknowledged that he had little time for visiting his flock as his garden gave him so much pleasant occupation; but the most remarkable of all was a vicar who never set foot in his church at all, far less held any kind of service there. Occasionally some neighbouring parson came over to minister to his unshepherded parishioners, but their rightful parson would not even then consent to attend church as a member of his own congregation. It was quite in vain that the patron of his living pleaded with him. "I don't ask you to do anything," he said, "but for the sake of example couldn't you just go to church yourself sometimes?" But it was no use; he preferred to stroll to the garden gate of the vicarage which adjoined the church clad in a flowered dressing-gown and smoking a hookah, and when his parishioners came out he chatted with them very amiably. There he was, living in the vicarage, a beneficed priest performing no duties of any sort, and there was no ecclesiastical process by which he could possibly be deprived of his house and his income.

Successor to Archbishop Tait.

On Archbishop Tait's death, just before the end of 1880, Gladstone, who was Prime Minister at the time, went to see the Queen about the new appointment, and this was one of the not very common occasions on which he and the Sovereign were entirely of one mind. They agreed that Bishop Harold Brown of Winchester was too old for the post, and that there was only one man, and he among the junior Bishops at present without a seat in the House of Lords, who could adequately fill it.

As a small boy my father told his mother that he intended to be Archbishop of Canterbury, and his sister had chaffingly told him that, even at Cambridge, the fulfilment of his ambition was growing appreciably nearer. And now it was given him. But he saw that there would be no more of that militant liberty through which he had driven to accomplishment his own policy on his own responsibility: whatever he did now as head under the Sovereign of the Church, was a matter of State. His measures would be Bills for which the Government of the day must find a place on their programme, and of which Parliament must approve. But now, with the personal appeal from the Queen, he hesitated no longer, and he wrote to Mr. Gladstone accepting the Primacy.

> God give grace. God give all that I only can know to be so fearfully wanting. I will give all that He gives to the service of the Queen and people and Church.

(To be Continued.)

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Copies of previous issues can be obtained from the Publisher of the Sunday Times, *200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, or through the usual newsagents and bookstalls.*

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Queen Catherine, widow of Charles II., lived for many years in retirement at Hammersmith. Can any of your readers give me information about the locality of her house and gardens?—C. F. C. (Hove).

Can any reader inform me where I can get the dates of Kings and Queens of England in prose? It begins like this:—

> William the Conqueror in England did fix, in the year 1066.

—A Feacher (Liverpool).

Who wrote "When the historian arrives his period is over"?—D. G. D. (Mill Hill, N.W.).

What was the X Club, and when did it flourish?—J. Brown (Cannon Street, E.C.).

Can any reader mention the type of games and dances played by Anglo-Saxon children prior to the tenth century? Did "London Bridge is Broken Down" and "The Roman Soldiers" games come in that period or later?—E. M. Evans (Aberystwyth).

Please give the source of:—

> What though the vase be broken.
> The fragrance still remains.

—B. (Redhill).

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THE UNION OF BENEFICES.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

ECONOMY IN MAN POWER.

By the BISHOP OF NORWICH, K.C.V.O.

A little debate took place in the House of Lords before the Recess on a small proposal to enlarge certain rules under which one clergyman can hold more than one benefice. The particular suggestion was of rather a technical character; but the whole subject is one of general interest. Of the Measures passed by the Church Assembly in the eleven years of its existence not one touches the life of individual parishioners so much as that concerning the Union of Benefices. Both on Sundays and week-days churchgoers, and even those who do not go to church, find that their religious habits and their claims upon the clergyman as the friend of all his flock are modified when their parish is united to another.

This combining of parishes, however, is by no means entirely the work of the Church Assembly; nor has it originated with the shortage of clergy at the present time. Benefices have been united from time to time from a distant past. The Church Assembly Measure itself was based upon an Act of Parliament. This Act, entirely changing the previous procedure, was passed in Parliament in 1913. It was to be operative for two years.

It is interesting to observe that such an important ecclesiastical matter could be carried through Parliament at so late a date. It is often urged that Church legislation had become an impossibility in recent years, partly because there was no time, partly because there was no inclination for it. But here was an intricate Bill passed on the very eve of the erection of the Church Assembly, whose duty it now is to facilitate the progress of Church legislation through Parliament.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

This Act provided for an expression of the opinion of the patrons and parishioners by requiring a nominee of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, assisted by three persons representing the interests involved, to hold an inquiry on the spot, so that nothing should be done behind the back of those who are affected by any proposed union. But it removed the absolute veto of the patron who, by self-will or mere carelessness, had hitherto been able to stop proceedings. It also provided a final appeal from the Bishop (whose responsibility is throughout safeguarded), and the Ecclesiastical Commission to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This appeal is no mere form, for at this very last stage objectors sometimes win their case. The Measure of the Church Assembly has only adjusted the machinery of the Act, while maintaining its main principles. Under this Measure all over the country benefices are being united; not necessarily immediately after the local inquiry has been held. The scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commission determines whether either of the holders of the parishes concerned is to be excluded from becoming the first incumbent of the united benefice.

THE COUNTRY PARSON.

It is sometimes urged that such unions are generally unsatisfactory, and can only be tolerated as a temporary expedient till the number of clergy increases to such an extent as to provide every parish once more with a resident clergyman. They are unsatisfactory, it is said, because the parishes concerned dislike them, and because the chances of preferment for the unbeneficed are thereby reduced. The first criticism is true. But does the attitude of the parishes settle the matter? Is it really considered a whole time job for a man on week-days and Sundays to minister to a few hundred people?

This is not to leave out of account the splendid work done by the country parson who faithfully serves his church and also, as the friend of all his people, churchmen and others, makes full use of the wonderful position that is his in the national church; for it affords him the right, the privilege, of entering every home, and of making his own home among his people. No one can express all the power for good that has radiated out from our rectories and vicarages, and the men and the families who have lived "christianly" in them.

But one man can exercise such influence over a larger flock than many country parishes contain; and the larger income that is provided by two benefices, held together, enables a clergyman to keep some means of getting about and to reach a little further than the limits of one small parish. If two parishes, suitable for the purpose, are united, the area to be covered will be no greater than that of some of our existing parishes at the present time; we can still speak of the parson as living among his people.

DANGERS OF POVERTY.

As to preferment for the unbeneficed; is a man better off as a curate—curates are fairly well paid to-day (to look at finance alone) and have no houses or gardens to keep up—or as the rector of a little parish with insufficient work and interest and opportunities of service and a poor income? Many of the beneficed clergy, owing to their wretched incomes, are drawn away from spiritual tasks to manual work in house and garden. A man who is fighting poverty cannot write poetry, so Juvenal said, for it is *magnae mentis opus nec de lodice paranda attonitae*. The same is true of one to whom is committed "the cure of the souls of the parishioners." He cannot care for them as he would wish if he has always to be thinking of his own debts! The greater income produces *spiritual* fruit.

HUSBANDING CHURCH RESOURCES.

Then there is the man-power of the Church. If we take into our purview the work which is being done abroad, vividly brought home to our minds by the Bishops recently assembled from all parts of the world at Lambeth, it seems absurd to suppose that it is a good plan for one clergyman to be responsible for a huge area abroad, or at home to cope single-handed with a population of several thousands, while another man serves a population of three or four hundred or less. There will always be enough small parishes left to provide for our Kebles. Parochialism asks that all the endowments of a parish should be spent in the parish. But if fully adequate provision is made from them for the needs of the parish, will not a wise husbandry of Church resources take a wider view and, in changed circumstances, use the balance of man-power and of money in the larger interests of Christian life and worship at home and abroad?

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

AUGUST 4th—ABBAS HILMI II.—SIR WILLIAM HART DYKE—SIEGFRIED WAGNER—ESPERANTO.

By ATTICUS.

To me, and no doubt to very many others, those Bank Holiday crowds of last Monday brought back vivid recollections of that other August 4 sixteen years ago! Time passes quickly in these days of rapid change and incessant movement. It is a little difficult for some of us to realise that there are millions of adult persons who were schoolboys and schoolgirls in August, 1914; and millions more—some of them already famous as authors, dramatists, aviators, and so forth—almost too young then to understand what war really was. Miss Amy Johnson and some of the Bright Young People who have been entertaining and acclaiming her I suppose had not long left the nursery. To all these the anniversary cannot bring such poignant thoughts as it does to their seniors, who can carry back their mature minds to that fateful day which cut across their lives. I remember we were all saying to each other then: "The world will never be the same again. This alters everything."

THEN AND NOW.

We were right and wrong. Many things are different; many still unchanged. We stick to our established institutions, customs, conventions with a queer determination. Twelve months after the armistice an American friend of mine revisited this country after an absence of many years. I went to meet the boat express from Liverpool at its London terminus. The luggage was dumped out on the platform, and passengers and porters engaged in the usual rough-and-tumble scrimmage. "It will take more than a world war," remarked my American, "to teach the English how to handle baggage properly." I do not know that we have quite learnt the lesson yet. Nevertheless, it is in the locomotion area that the change has been most striking. We are all on wheels now, and some of us on wings. In 1914 the automobile was a rich man's luxury. In 1929, as we have just been grimly informed, more motor-cars were produced than babies. By the time those babies have grown to manhood and womanhood there will probably be two cars for each of them and an aerostat for every couple.

OLD AND NEW.

I spent some hours of the Sunday before the Bank holiday of 1914 in a delectable Kentish village. I was there again last Sunday, and found it, to my delight, scarcely changed. Only a modest war memorial, bearing the names of the dead, and a great white cross scored out in stone on the hillside, were there to remind us that the finger of tragedy had touched this nook. Otherwise the place still seemed an abode of peace, with its cottage gardens bright with rambler-roses and hollyhocks, and its lazily swirling brook. But not far away ran one of the great main causeways from London to the coast, fringed with petrol-filling stations, and garages, and tea-shops. In 1914 this was a shaded, narrow road sparsely travelled by pedestrians, cyclists, and horsed carriages. By the Bank holiday Sabbath of 1930 it had become a bare pulsating river of noisy traffic, and in the contiguous small country town the congestion was like that of Piccadilly, with harassed policemen struggling with the tangled knots. What will it all be like sixteen years hence?

A KING IN EXILE.

The interesting interview in last week's SUNDAY TIMES with the ex-Khedive of Egypt may remind us that this dethroned potentate is still living, and probably still quite equal to the burden of kingship if King Fuad were superseded. Whether, in that event, Great Britain would regard him as a possible substitute seems doubtful. Abbas Hilmi, before his deposition, whatever may be thought of his political action at the critical period, was personally popular with a good many prominent British residents in Cairo. In his manner, conversation, and bearing he was not at all like the conventional Oriental ruler. In fact, he is not very Oriental, having more Albanian than Egyptian blood in his veins. I was once taken to call upon him by Sir Eldon Gorst, then British Agent in Cairo. We were shown into the Khedive's audience room, and as we entered a well-set-up, fresh-faced, grey-eyed, young-looking gentleman, in a black coat and a fez, came forward, shook hands with Gorst, and spoke to him in English in an easy colloquial fashion. I took him for one of the Khedive's European "advisers," and was surprised to find that this was His Highness himself.

ANOTHER LINK WITH THE PAST.

I wonder which of the members of the present Parliament, now just released from the "labours" of the Session, will find occasion, at some remote future period, to send out a card for their 93rd birthday! It is what Sir William Hart Dyke has done this week, and I am sure he has been snowed under by congratulations, not only from his "old political friends," to whom he specially addresses his *aide-mémoire*, but from many well-wishers of a later generation. Of his contemporaries in office and the House there can hardly be any left. He is the survivor from an era which has now passed into history.

When he first entered the House of Commons Gladstone was middle-aged, and Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were not yet born. He was Conservative Whip before Disraeli had become Prime Minister, before Napoleon III. had ceased to be Emperor of the French or Queen Victoria had been proclaimed Empress of India! And Sir William is still, I am glad to hear, well and vigorous in his beautiful Lullingstone Castle estate, that unspoilt fragment of feudalism so near London, with, as we all hope, several more birthday anniversaries ahead of him.

BAYREUTH AND ITS RULERS.

The Wagner dynasty is passing away. Cosima Wagner died in April, and now she has been followed to the grave by the son, Siegfried, born to her and the *maestro* in 1869. The son of Richard Wagner and grandson of Franz Liszt was almost bound to become a composer. Siegfried did so, and wrote operas, but not very good ones. His real life's task was to look after the Bayreuth festival performances of Richard Wagner's tone dramas. This he did on the whole with success, and certainly with industry, sensibility, and zeal, especially after Frau Cosima Wagner had resigned the main responsibility and direction to him. The performance of "Tannhäuser" at this year's festival was intended to be a memorial celebration of Siegfried's sixtieth birthday; but he never witnessed it, for his last serious illness set in before the first presentation. The Wagner touch, however, will not be wholly wanting at Bayreuth, for the festival will continue to be directed by Herr Siegfried's widow, an English lady, who has been closely associated with him in the management of the opera-house during the past few years.

A WORLD LANGUAGE.

The Esperanto Congress at Oxford is evidently as entertaining and instructive as these gatherings usually are. One of their charms is that they enable you to converse with people of diverse nations of whose languages you are quite ignorant. I attended one at Cambridge a long time ago, and found myself exchanging ideas comfortably with Bulgarian ladies, students from Japan and Russia, Spaniards, Mexicans, Hungarians, and others. It may take time to become a finished writer of Esperanto, but for ordinary colloquial purposes it can be picked up very speedily. Before the congress had finished its sittings the Cambridge cab-drivers were touting for fares, and the Cambridge policemen directing visitors in Esperanto. The late Professor Mayor, the famous Latin scholar, knew no Esperanto at the outset of the congress. By the last day he had learnt enough to deliver a long oration in fluent Esperanto to the delighted delegates. But I do not think the Cambridge congress ever got so far as to play "Charley's Aunt" in Esperanto, which they have been doing at Oxford with a cast drawn from half a dozen different nations. The old farce was as comical as ever in this form, or, possibly, more so. The title in Esperanto, "La Onklino de Charley," is a thing of joy in itself.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

His Majesty's restoration to his normal health is now so far complete that the Queen feels justified in resuming her unaccompanied visits to personal friends this autumn—a practice she had to discontinue last year. During the first week of next month she is due at Carberry Tower, near Musselburgh, the seat of Lord and Lady Elphinstone, to which for some years past she has been accustomed to pay a visit whilst in the North. Lady Elphinstone, of course, is the eldest sister of the Duchess of York, and with her husband, the sixteenth Baron, is a great favourite with Her Majesty. The thirteenth Baron was a distinguished soldier, who was Governor of Bombay during the Mutiny, and acquitted himself with great credit.

***

In our own Royal family any public reference to their more intimate domestic concerns is tolerated rather than welcomed. With the Napoleon dynasty it was apparently otherwise. A letter from Charles Greville to Delane, dated from Paris on March 12, 1856, illustrates this. The following is an extract:—

> There are all sorts of jokes here about the expected Prince Imperial, for they won't hear of a Princess. The extravagance of the layette *now publicly exhibited* causes some indignation. It cost £12,000

One cannot imagine in this country a similar public exhibition of a layette for an expected Prince or Princess.

***

Lord Hawke joins the ranks of the septuagenarians next Saturday. The motto of the Hawkes is "Strike," one which is as appropriate for the seventh and present peer as it was for the first, the celebrated admiral. Lord Hawke's "striking" has been in a different sphere from that of his famous ancestor, but it has been no less effective. During the twenty-seven years he captained Yorkshire at cricket he made many a notable innings; but his services to the county were even more notable in the way of inspiration than in batsmanship. He it was who created a sensation in the 'nineties by declaring that the next member of the team guilty of alcoholic excess would have to go. A famous bowler of the day considered that he was indispensable, and that the embargo could not apply to him. He was mistaken! But doubtless Lord Hawke must often have wondered what would have happened if he had not discovered Rhodes. The event proved that virtue and courage are their own rewards, for Lord Hawke converted Yorkshire from being the regular winner of "the wooden spoon" into being the regular winner of the county championship.

***

The Thesigers, who were a Saxon family, settled in this country in the eighteenth century, and lost little time in attaining distinction here. The first baron was Lord Chancellor, the second a distinguished general, while the third and present peer, who was raised to a viscounty at the termination of his Viceroyalty of India, is 62 on Tuesday. His Viceroyalty was notable for the Montagu-Chelmsford report; upon the working of the legislation which resulted therefrom we have just received the report of the Simon Commission. His lordship has also been First Lord of the Admiralty. That was in the first Socialist administration, and occasioned considerable surprise, as the Thesigers are staunch Conservatives.

***

Disconcerting as are many of the interruptions with which public speakers have to contend, I think there can have been few so unexpected as that which occurred at a rather "highbrow" lecture one evening recently. The subject was dry, the room hot, and the speaker's delivery monotonous. About three-quarters of an hour passed in distinctly boring fashion, when, suddenly, the whole room became galvanised into life by a disturbance at the back, amounting almost to an uproar, and caused apparently by someone engaged in an altercation in a high, piercing voice, that succeeded most effectively in reducing the lecturer to complete, if temporary, silence. He had some difficulty in recapturing the attention of his audience once they realised the explanation of the phenomenon; an elderly lady had suddenly begun to talk very loudly—in her sleep!

***

Despite the generous advertisement that doubtless will be employed, I think it will be a long time before many men adopt the new kind of evening shirt, of which a sort of "private view" was held by a famous West End firm last week. Encouraged presumably by the sort of people who frequently give vent to passionate pleas for simpler clothes for men, some enterprising individual seized the opportunity to invent what is to be known as the knitted dress shirt, of which the body is made of some very fine, hand-woven material. The fronts and cuffs are of unstiffened pique, and I must confess that the result reminded me of nothing so much as an ordinary, old-fashioned evening shirt that has not been starched. Soft-fronted shirts with evening clothes have never caught on here, although on the Lido and along the Riviera at this time of year almost every Englishman wears a dinner jacket without a waistcoat, over an ordinary cream-coloured silk or cotton shirt, with soft, turn-down collar attached, and the usual very small black bow tie.

***

The mounted sports held by the Middlesex Yeomanry whilst in camp at Aldershot last week was enlivened by at least one amusing moment. One of the events was an obstacle race, in which men riding motor-bicycles had to divest themselves of their coats and waistcoats before trying to bite off apples dangling from a tightly stretched cord. This was a difficult task, since the more frenzied each competitor's efforts, the more all the other apples swayed and jumped about. Having successfully bitten off an apple, the men had to ride on a few paces, stop their machines and change the sparking plugs. Roars of laughter greeted one bald man, who, despite the fact that he was taking part in a race, stopped to draw on a pair of gloves. Afterwards the officers entertained their friends to tea in the mess tent, where a fine array of regimental silver sports cups and trophies alternated with empty champagne bottles filled with carnations as decorations on the long tables that positively groaned with good things to eat.

***

Jermyn Street, in St. James's, has many associations with literary men, and it is good to hear that one of these, and perhaps the most interesting, is about to have its record on the spot. When, in 1832, Sir Walter Scott came home from Italy to die in his native land, he lay for three weeks at the old St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn Street. Its site is now occupied by the Hamman Turkish Baths, and the plan is to affix a Scott memorial tablet to this building. The L.C.C. does not, with its memorials of great men, go farther than place them on the walls of houses still standing. Thus it has been necessary to make the Scott tablet for Jermyn Street an affair of those specially interested. It is now being prepared, and it will, with some little ceremony of dedication, be placed in position by the end of September.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

INCREASING ANXIETY.

VARIETY OF VIEWS.

By HAROLD COX.

The rise of the unemployment figures in Great Britain to 2,000,000 has increased the anxiety already being felt at the gravity of this problem. Unfortunately, there is as yet no sign of any effective remedy, though multitudes of suggestions are being daily put forward from every quarter. The most authoritative review of the situation that has recently appeared is the memorandum issued by the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. This memorandum enumerates several distinct causes to which it attributes the loss of trade and the growth of unemployment. The two points on which the report lays most stress are the need for safeguarding the home market against foreign imports, and a reduction of our costs of production.

So far as the first point is concerned, everyone admits that particular British industries, producing for the home market, could be benefited by import duties; but this does not affect the serious question of those staple industries which are engaged mainly in producing for markets abroad. Their trouble is how to meet the growing capacity of foreign countries to produce for themselves things which they used to buy from us. The Council of the Chambers of Commerce sees plainly that this problem can only be met by reducing our costs of production. It emphasises the injury done to trade and industry by the constant imposition of new regulations and laws imposed for one reason or another by a Parliament that has little practical knowledge of the needs of business. Further still, this Council expresses the strong feeling that wages must be reduced and trade union regulations abolished where they increase the cost of production.

DOUBTFUL STATISTICS.

One may safely assume that the proposal for the reduction of wages will not be popular. It will certainly encounter the keen opposition of the economists of the Labour Party, who are in the habit of arguing that if wages were higher there would be a better market for the goods produced and consequently the problem of over-production could be solved.

This latter problem seems to be more or less overlooked by the Council of the Chambers of Commerce, but it is without question one of the most serious factors in the present difficulties of the world. Unemployment is not confined to Great Britain alone. It is almost as serious in Germany as in England and, as far as estimates go, it is also very serious in the United States. In passing it should be noted that figures of unemployment do not necessarily carry all the weight that is attached to them. In the case of America they are a speculative estimate. In our own country they are notoriously affected by the conditions under which the "dole" may be drawn; and holiday seasons play an important part in adding to the figures. In Germany, the conditions under which the dole is given are different from those in England. Therefore a precise comparison is not possible. But, except in France, where there still seems to be a shortage of labour, in spite of the importation of cheap alien labour, unemployment is fairly prevalent throughout the world.

THE POWER OF MACHINERY.

So far as the United States is concerned, the trouble is attributed by American economists to the increased power of machinery, which enables a larger output to be secured with less employment of human labour. This point is emphasised in an address recently delivered in San Francisco by Mr. Owen D. Young, dealing with what he calls "the American surplus." He says that America is producing more wheat, more cotton, more oil, and more automobiles than it can find a market for, with the result that millions of American workers are thrown out of employment. His remedy, so far as can be gathered, is to open the doors of the United States so that foreigners, by selling their goods to America, may be able to buy American goods in exchange. This might help matters to some extent on both sides of the Atlantic, but it would not get over the fact that all over the world the output of goods is—owing to improved methods of production—tending to increase more rapidly than the world's existing capacity for purchase.

CURRENCY CONTROL.

Among other professed remedies for unemployment is the control of currency. This is strongly urged in a little book by Mr. G. D. H. Cole, called "Gold, Credit, and Employment."[1] The book consists of a reproduction of articles previously appearing in various magazines, so that there is a good deal of repetition. The main contention is that if we get rid of the gold standard and establish in its place a system of controlled currency the Government would be able to supply work for everybody.

More serious is Mr. J. A. Hobson's book on "Rationalisation and Unemployment," which he rightly calls "An Economic Dilemma."[2] Mr. Hobson frankly faces the fact that there is at present in the world excess power of production as compared with the world's power of consumption. He attributes this trouble to the bad distribution of income. His argument is that the poorer classes cannot afford to buy the things that modern machinery produces, and as machinery gets more and more efficient fewer people are required to work it and more people are left in a condition of poverty. His solution is to divert the profits of industry from the pockets of the rich shareholder into the pockets of the poor worker. Wages are to be raised: dividends reduced. This would mean, he argues, that there would be less expenditure on capital developments and a greater purchasing power on the part of the general body of the nation.

TAXES AND SUBSIDIES.

To give effect to his policy Mr. Hobson is in favour of increasing the social services at the expense of the income-tax payer. This, of course, is a policy that appeals to the Labour Party. Its ultimate effect on the welfare of the working classes is more than doubtful. If the Government is deliberately to transfer the money of the rich to the pockets of the poor, it will not merely reduce what Mr. Hobson regards as excessive saving, but it will practically wipe out savings altogether and leave the manual worker without that capital which is absolutely essential to his employment. Carried to its logical conclusion, Mr. Hobson's remedy would take us back to the condition of primitive man, working solely with his hands uncursed by the use of capitalistic machinery.

One other suggestion may briefly be mentioned, namely, the plan put forward by Mr. Comyns Carr for diverting the dole from the unemployed to the employer.[3] His proposal is that employers who would agree to employ more men should receive a subsidy from the State for doing so. This would necessarily involve, as he admits, the close supervision of the employer's undertaking, including an examination of his books. In effect it would mean the subsidising of particular industries, and would easily create serious commercial and international difficulties.

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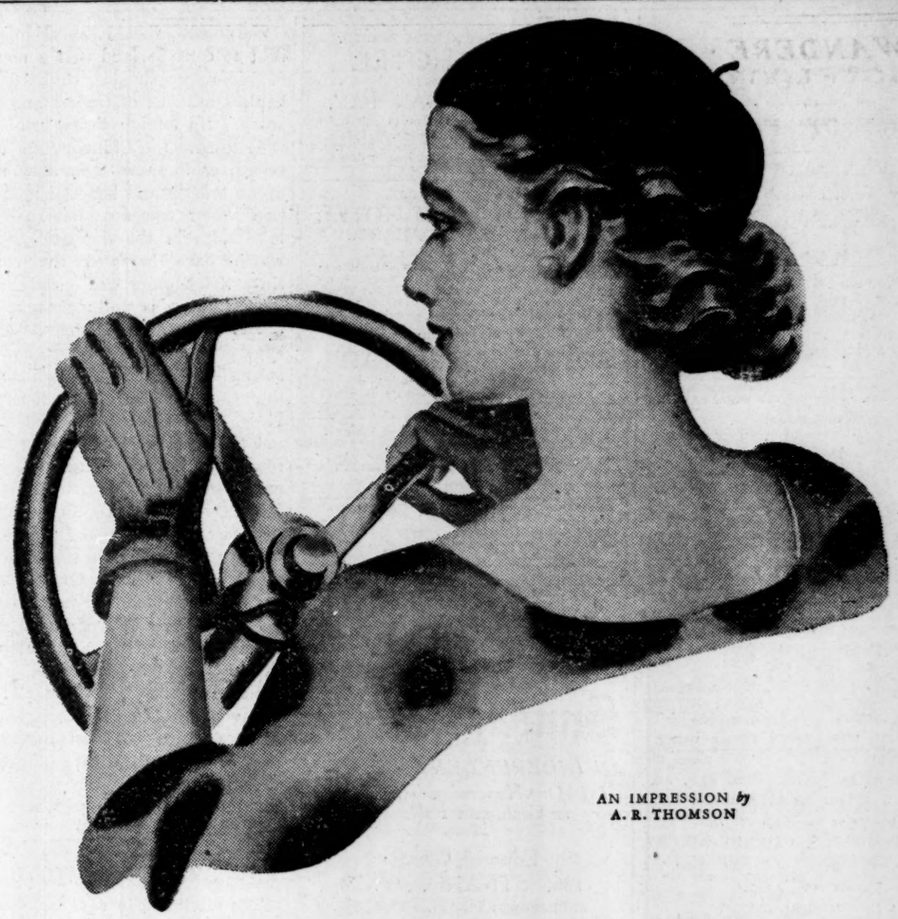
(1) "Gold, Credit, and Employment." By G. D. H. Cole. (Allen and Unwin. 5s.)
(2) "Rationalisation and Unemployment." By J. A. Hobson. (Allen and Unwin. 3s. 6d.)
(3) "Escape From the Dole." By A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C. (Faber and Faber. 1s.)

There are four times as many people speaking Welsh to-day as there were in the days of Llewellyn the Great.—*Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.*

It is not soldiers who make war. It is the politicians who do that, and the soldiers are called upon to clear up the mess the politicians make.—*Mr. E. H. Blakeney*, assistant master at Winchester College.



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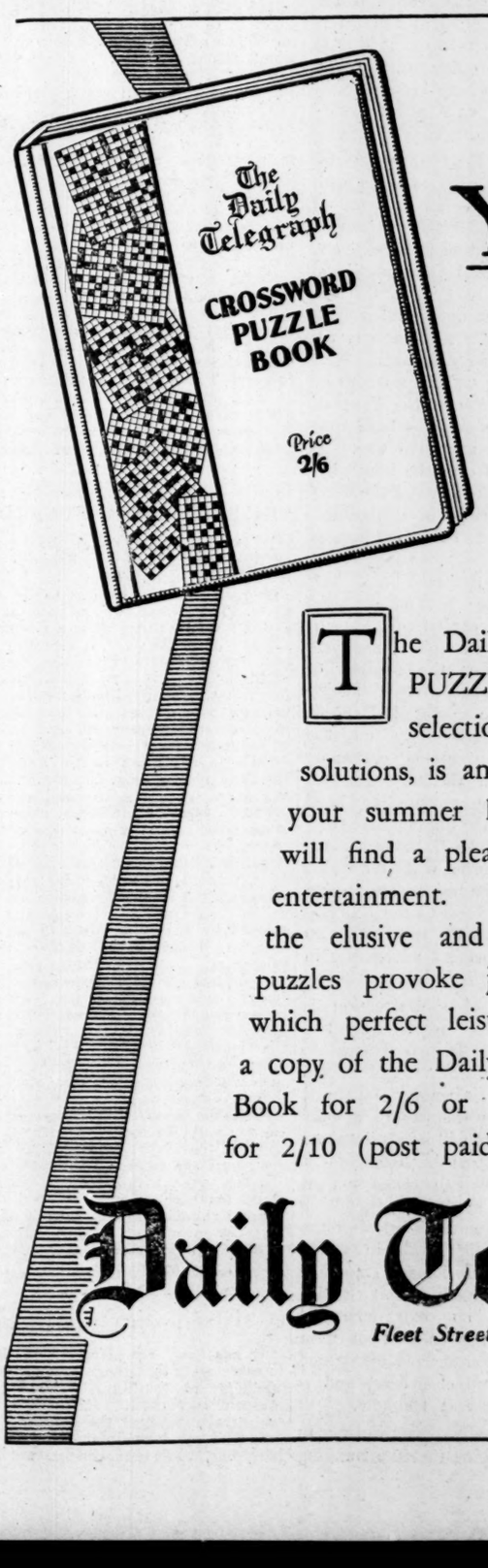

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DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.) EVERY EVG., 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. LAST WEEKS. DENNIS KING in "THE THREE MUSKETEERS." A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Temple Bar 5122. NIGHTLY, 8.30. MATS., MON. and WED., 2.30. In association with Willbut, Ltd. Famous Players Guild, Ltd., presents THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN. By Walter Hackett. MARION LORNE, C. AUBREY SMITH, CATHLEEN NESBITT, NIGEL BRUCE.

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LITTLE. Temple Bar 6501 Every Evg., 9. MARY NEWCOMB in JEALOUSY. Matinées, Tues. and Sat., at 2.30.

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ST. JAMES'S. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Wed. Thu., 2.30. (Ger. 3903.) FERENC MOLNAR'S COMEDY, THE SWAN. EDNA BEST, HERBERT MARSHALL, IRENE VANBRUGH, COLIN CLIVE, HENRIETTA WATSON, C. V. FRANCE

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WIMBLEDON (5151). At 7.45. Mat., Thur., 2.30. THE SCORPION PERCY MARMONT, Reginald Bach, Marjorie Hume.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion. (Tem. Bar 3028.) Evgs. 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. "ON THE SPOT." By EDGAR WALLACE. CHARLES LAUGHTON, GILLIAN LIND, JANET MEGREW, W. CRONIN WILSON, BEN WELDEN, JOHN GORDON, DENNIS WYNDHAM, EMLYN WILLIAMS, ROY EMERTON.

MALVERN FESTIVAL. August 18 to 30. Plays by BERNARD SHAW and a New Play, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," by Rudolf Besier. For details apply THE THEATRE, MALVERN.

SHAKESPEARE SUMMER FESTIVAL, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, July 7 to Sept 13, 1930. NIGHTLY, at 8. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30. Details from W. H. SAVERY, 87, Regent St. W1 (Ger. 6394.)

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ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. 6-11. "NEW MOVIETONE FOLLIES OF 1930." El Brendel and Marjorie White, 7.10, 9.40. Also "Prince of Diamonds." Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 6-11. Edmund Lowe and Marguerite Churchill in "GOOD INTENTIONS," 7.15, 9.45. Also "One Mad Kiss," 6.10, 8.40. Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Only 6 more days! "WITH BYRD at the SOUTH POLE." London's Greatest Thrill! "Worth a dozen talkies."—D. MAIL. To-night, at 6 o'c, 8.45. Actual showing times, 6.45, 9.30. Week-days 3 times dly. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211. Sat. next, Maurice Chevalier Newest Hit, "The Big Pond." All-Talking!

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EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. To-night, 6-11. Week-days, 12-12. Graham Seton's Sensational Spy Drama, "The W PLAN."—ALL-TALKING, with BRIAN AHERNE, MADELEINE CARROLL, GORDON HARKER.

KENSINGTON. To-night. Talk. "RICH PEOPLE" (Constance Bennett). Silent: "Floating College." Next MONDAY.—Talk: "SHERLOCK HOLMES" (C. Brook) Silent. "Not So Dumb" (Marion Davies).

MARBLE ARCH PAV. Mayfair 5112. 6-11. Lillian Gish in "ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT." 7.15, 9.45. Also "The Runaway Bride." Mary Aston and Lloyd Hughes. Gaumont Sound News.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 6-11. Will Rogers in "SO THIS IS LONDON," 6.50, 9.20. Also "Too Many Crooks," 5 and 8.30. British Movietone News. All-Talking.

PALAIS DE LUXE. SILENT (Opp. Trocadero.) TO-NIGHT, at 6, & all next week. LON CHANEY in THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in THE FLOORWALKER.

PLAZA.—Must finish Thurs. next. "THE DEVIL'S HOLIDAY," by Edmund Goulding. Greatest Drama yet! With Nancy Carroll, Super Cast. All-Talking! Also Eddie Cantor in "Insurance." Talkie Yell. Hal Kemp's Band, Plaza Orchestra. To-night. 6 and 8.30 Open 5.30 Reg. 7201.

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STOLL, Kingsway.—To-night (Sun.), from 6 p.m. All-Talking. "THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES," starring CLIVE BROOK; "THE GOLDEN CALF," with Jack Mulhall, Sue Carroll, and El Brendel.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. 6.11. Ronald Colman in "RAFFLES," 7 and 9.45. Also "The Message," with Arthur Wontner, Rosalind Fuller, 6.10, 8.35. British Movietone News.

Variety Houses, Concerts, etc., will be found on page 5.

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DEATH.

TISDALL.—William Newburgh, of Hazel Point, Nenagh Co Tipperary, died August 5, age 64, son of the late William Tisdall and of Mrs. Tisdall, Bantry, Co. Cork.

Sunday Times

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1930.

CHINA'S DESPERATE PLIGHT.

As the unsettled condition of China accounts in part at least for unemployment in the Lancashire cotton industry, which has long regarded China as one of its best markets, it is a matter of very vital concern to us to know that the Chinese situation is becoming rapidly worse. A year ago the Kuomintang Government at Nanking, under President CHIANG-KAI-SHEK, appeared to be controlling more or less firmly the whole of the eighteen provinces of China proper. It dominated the Yangtse valley, China's main artery of trade. Its partisans had suppressed revolts in the South, while the North, if unfriendly and resentful at the transference of the capital from Peking to Nanking, was quiescent. China seemed at last to have been reunited under a stable rule after twenty years of confusion.

Unhappily for the Chinese and for the nations that wish to trade with them, last year's hopes have proved illusory. The Northern leaders, FENG, the "Christian General," and YEN, the "model governor" of Shan-si, quarrelled with CHIANG-KAI-SHEK and set up a rival government at Peking. All through the spring and summer their armies have been confronting CHIANG'S troops on a line to the north of the Yangtse. Nanking's whole energies have been absorbed in this new civil war. As a result its hold over the South has been greatly weakened, and the Communists and bandits of no political complexion have been encouraged once again to advance upon the wealthy cities of Central China. Ten days ago these hordes captured Changsha, the capital of Hunan, and indulged in an orgie of massacre and plunder after the manner of TIMOUR and his Tartars. To-day they are at the gates of Hankow itself, the greatest city on the Yangtse, and it seems extremely doubtful whether CHIANG'S garrison is either strong enough or loyal enough to repel the Communist army. The fall of Hankow, besides disorganising the internal trade for which the city is a natural centre, would impoverish and discredit the Nanking Government, and tilt the balance in favour of its Northern adversaries in the civil war.

The gravity of the situation is marked by the dispatch of two detachments of British troops to Hankow for the protection of British property there. British, Japanese, and American warships are already on the scene. It will be remembered that Mr. BALDWIN'S Government gave up the British concession at Hankow, as a gesture of friendship to the Nanking authorities, after the violent anti-British riots in which the Concession was looted. The value of Chinese assurances that British traders need no extra-territorial privileges for the conduct of their business has been sharply discounted at Changsha and elsewhere, and is now being tested at Hankow.

It is profoundly disappointing to all friends of China that the Nanking Government should apparently be near to collapse, and that a new era of anarchy should threaten the hapless millions of traders and peasantry. No foreign Power can intervene to save the Chinese from themselves, or to teach them how to set up an orderly and honest administration. Nor can any foreign Power take sides in the domestic conflicts which have harassed the country since the Empire was overthrown in 1911. There is nothing to be done but to watch and wait for the emergence of some Chinese leader who is strong and capable enough to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm. It is, however, obvious that this is not the time to talk of giving up the remaining British Concessions or the extra-territoriality which assures to British residents in China the right to a fair trial before a British court. When China regains a settled government she will find Great Britain, as ever, disposed to reconsider the old treaties in a friendly spirit and to surrender privileges and safeguards that are no longer needed by her nationals. To-day, while China is reverting to chaos, it is idle to think of abandoning our vast interests in that country to the care of irresponsible generals who are incapable of keeping order or doing justice.

EDUCATING THE MOTORIST.

THE revolution in road transport has been so rapid that the public have not yet become adapted to it. A new code of road morals is being evolved, and once it is nearer perfection the safety of the public will be increased. The toll of accidents has become heavy, and it can only be lowered by educating motorists. The new Traffic Act, which will come into force in a few months, will have a beneficial educative effect, but its full force can only be attained by the hearty co-operation of all road users. The wisest code will be of no avail unless those in whose interests it has been devised strive to obey it in letter and in spirit. What is of more importance than punitive legislation is a new outlook and a wider desire on the part of motorists to consider the rights of others who use the public highways.

The police authorities are taking steps to put into operation the new code which is authorised by the Traffic Act, and its smooth running can be facilitated by the motorists. The abolition of the speed limit does not mean that any motor-driver can behave on the public road as if he were on a racing track. Careless or reckless driving must not be confounded with fast driving. Where the conditions are safe fast running may be permissible, but carelessness or recklessness can never be allowed if the safety of the public is to be ensured. A large percentage of the accidents that occur are due either to recklessness or carelessness, and in future the police are likely to concentrate their attention on these rather than on speed. It is nothing uncommon to see cars travelling three abreast or passing on the wrong side at some dangerous corner. This sort of conduct is reprehensible, and every sensible motorist will assist the police in stamping it out.

To-day less attention is paid to dangerous driving than to speed, but under the new code the motorist who values his peace of mind and, incidentally, his licence will be well advised to conform to the rules which are being laid down. He may consider it a matter of small importance to ignore the white lines which are provided for his safety and the safety of others, but he should realise they have not been put there for nothing. What we want to see developed is a spirit that will consider the breaking of the motoring regulations as a criminal act on a par with theft or forgery. The police cannot create a law-abiding people, but they can assist in the work of educating them, and when that education is complete the deathroll from motoring accidents will decline.

THE PRINCE FOR ARGENTINA

IT is good to know that the PRINCE OF WALES intends to visit Buenos Ayres next March and inspect the British Trade Exhibition which is to be held there. The PRINCE, who is now taking a well-earned holiday after a strenuous summer of public work, is assuredly the best representative that the Empire could have, and it is most gratifying to learn that he can find time for the long journey to Argentina. He was warmly welcomed there five years ago, and he will undoubtedly make many new friends in the great South American Republic next spring, for the PRINCE, wherever he goes, is irresistible.

British trade and industry, moreover, must benefit greatly by the PRINCE'S tour. It is widely recognised that Argentina has now become one of our most valuable markets. Her railways were built by British capital. Her chilled beef trade has been largely developed by British brains and money. Her grain and wool find a ready sale here. And in return for her agricultural produce, Argentina takes from us an increasing amount of our machinery, textiles, chemicals, and our manufactured goods. At the moment Argentina is suffering from agricultural depression, but her resources are so vast that her future is assured. It is of the highest importance, then, that every possible effort should be made to cultivate the good will of this great body of potential customers and to show them that Great Britain, as a manufacturing country, stands as high as ever. The British Trade Exhibition should be fully representative of all our leading industries. It offers our producers a chance that, if missed, may not recur.

SAVING THE MOTHERS.

IT has long seemed as strange as it is regrettable that the mortality among mothers at child-birth should be steadily increasing. Medical science has greatly reduced the general death-rate and cut down infant mortality by half, but, while fewer children are born, more mothers die in giving them birth. In 1911-15 the maternal mortality for every 1,000 live births was 4.0, in 1921-25 it was 4.3. Over 3,000 women die in child-birth every year. To the lay mind this has appeared to be remediable, and the Departmental Committee which has just reported on the subject confirms that view. For it examined 2,000 cases and found that, out of the 1,408 deaths directly due to child-birth, 48 per cent. were "directly preventable." Lack of care before or during confinement occasioned the loss of most of these women's lives.

The Committee recommends a national maternity service. This, perhaps, sounds formidable and complex. What the Committee really desires is that every woman in child-birth should be attended by a qualified midwife and, whenever necessary, by a thoroughly competent doctor. It hints pretty plainly that medical students ought to be more carefully instructed in this important branch of their future work, and that the hospitals and consultants should co-operate more heartily with the general practitioners and midwives in all abnormal cases. Under the guidance of medical officers of health and the health insurance authorities it should be possible to make such co-operation work smoothly, without much trouble or fresh expenditure.

REPLANTING OUR WOODS.

THOSE who drive through West Norfolk cannot fail to observe the plantations of young firs that year by year are adding to the charm of the open country round Thetford and Swaffham. These plantations are a part of the great work that is being done, quietly and unobtrusively and at very small cost, by the Forestry Commission, one of the most useful and least known of our Government Departments. The Commission has just published a report on its ten years' work, which shows that it has already done much to repair the harm done to our woodlands by the war, when half a million acres of timber were felled to supply the country's pressing needs. Trees—even of the soft-wood variety—grow slowly, and our generation will not live to appreciate fully all that the Commission has done. But the plantations are encouraging to look upon.

The Commission has planned its next ten years' work, and hopes in that time to plant 350,000 acres at a cost of about £11,000,000 in all. Ultimately the nation should recover all this and more, and meanwhile these new forests and woods will be giving regular employment to an increasing number of foresters and labourers, for whom some 3,000 small holdings are to be provided. The Commission seems of opinion that landowners might do more to assist in replanting. But it underrates their difficulties. Many landowners would be only too glad to plant more trees, for profit as well as for amenity. But the concessions made by the Inland Revenue in respect of the cost of planting are, it is to be feared, still inadequate in very many cases, and the breaking up of great estates under the pressure of taxes and death duties is a further obstacle to the restoration of the private woods cut down in the war.

"LEST WE FORGET."

MISS AMY JOHNSON is back in England; London has made such recognition as was in its power of her magnificent achievement; and already the tumult and the shouting grow a little less deafening. There is not much to add at this stage to what has already been said of Miss JOHNSON and her flight to Australia. It was a feat of courage and endurance such as needs no emphasis; not surprising, perhaps, that the British public, in its eagerness to welcome back a heroine, should have allowed itself to lose a certain sense of proportion.

But the ecstasies of unsolicited adoration, culminating in a popular ditty, which have been lavished on this plucky young woman need not make us unmindful of a graver side to the question of heroism. Miss JOHNSON'S great adventure ended happily. How many great adventures have ended in failure, and how many heroes have crossed the dark river without any sounding of trumpets? It would be well if, on such fortunate occasions as the triumphant return of Miss JOHNSON, people could give a thought to those less spectacular deeds of daring—and even to those spectacular deeds which time and the vagaries of popular favour tend to obscure. A BLERIOT is superseded by an ALCOCK, an ALCOCK by a LINDBERGH; Captain WEBB is forgotten when an EDERLE swims the Channel. Miss JOHNSON kept her head on the lonely flight to Australia; she has kept it amidst the acclamations of a hero-worshipping populace. Surely she would be the first to acknowledge that Fame is more fickle than Fortune herself, and to pay tribute to those Captains Courageous whose names are no longer on every tongue.

HERO-WORKSHOPS.

IT is pleasant to think that, after all these years, we have at last learned the stuff of which heroes are made. Mrs. ADAMS, lecturer on biology at Cambridge University, explained the other day that bravery in great danger or at a sudden crisis was due to the flow of adrenalin from the adrenal gland into the blood. Heroes, it appears, are merely people with enlarged adrenal glands; more gratifying still, adrenalin can be made by the distillation of coal-tar.

Bless your honour! cried Trim, advancing three steps as he spoke, does a man think of his christian-name when he goes upon the attack?—Or when he stands in the trench, Trim? cried my uncle Toby, looking firm—Or when he enters a breach? said Trim, pushing in between two chairs. Or forces the lines? cried my uncle, rising up and pushing his crutch like a pike—Or facing a platoon? cried Trim, presenting his stick like a firelock.

Possibly not; but he certainly ought to think of his adrenal glands. What HANNIBAL would have given to know of this useful wrinkle! How glad MARK ANTONY would have been to learn what could be done with a little distilled coal-tar! As for us, we shall be prepared another time. The battle of Waterloo might have been won, not on the playing fields of Eton, but in the laboratories of London.

PEACE WITHOUT HONOUR.

THE GOVERNMENT GOES DOWN HILL

A RAKE'S PROGRESS.

THE LESSON FOR CONSERVATIVES.

By Major Walter Elliot, M.P.

On Friday, August 1, Parliament was prorogued after a thirteen months' session, the longest since the war. It does not meet until the end of October. The Government has "got the House up"—occasion for a sigh of relief and a feeling of freedom in every executive in these islands since the days of the Civil War. The Commons have provided Supply, the mountains of money without which no Government nowadays can carry on, and Parliament leaves Ministers in possession of the huge authority which is represented by the free hand upon a revenue of £789,445,000 sterling.

Technically there is no reason why the Executive should meet the Legislature until the next Budget has to be framed and passed. The Government has reached peace, after a stormy passage. But how does it stand?

It could not, of course, have continued at the high level of prestige which it enjoyed during the later months of 1929. All Administrations start with a flourish and end with a squeak, and Labour Ministries more than others. But last year Ministers were in a singularly apt position to make the best of every aspect of the situation. Mr. Snowden at The Hague was able to adopt a "rasping" policy in the Old World, while Mr. Ramsay MacDonald broadcast mellifluously throughout the New. Bills involving expenditure were represented to critics as inevitable but conservative measures, and to supporters as mere instalments of an ampler policy. Administration became simultaneously so scientific that it could not be explained, and so untutored that it was unfair for critics to be too exacting. To-day the new Administration has to stand on its own bottom.

Interest is not in what Governments have done but in what they are going to do. What they have done, good or bad, has brought us—where we are to-day. Men look ahead for hope. What has happened to England? Why should the ordered vigour of war have so deserted us in peace? Peace hath her victories—but in ten years campaign our capitals have seen few enough of her triumphs. The Labour Ministry was confident and optimistic. "Perhaps," said the man in the street, "they will bring back for us peace with honour."

The National Need: Honour.

Because it is honour that this country craves, and honour of which it feels the lack. The standards of living still are high. Children are clad and schooled, no one goes hungry. A stodgy competence is assured to all citizens. But we overhear, like a man sunk half-asleep in a deep chair, the other nations of Europe discussing our grey hairs. The mothers who have suckled sons see them at the market-cross with nothing to do but scan the mid-day betting news and kick the kerb of the pavement. The generation coming from school, though it does not envy its uncles, the ex-soldiers, is, for all that, conscious of its own quick blood, and is looking for a task to do.

All this you will hear in the vexed and angry clamour that echoes in Parliament as one side or the other finds itself baffled by its opponents or by fate. All this you will feel if you sit on the green benches. It drives the excitable to pranks of hysteria, and the hot-gospellers to a blistering invective.

It is the same impulse on the Conservative side which leads to party splits, to back-bench mutterings, to a fury of obstruction when Philip Snowden peers over the top of the dispatch-box, his tongue flickering along his lips, grey-hued and dagger-faced, to overthrow some piece of work on which his opponents have set their hearts.

An Ignoble Peace.

Such is the peace we have; it is a peace from which we desire to escape. The feeling begins to grow, both in Parliament and out, that this Government has shot its bolt, and no more may be hoped from it. The Government is going down hill. The fall in its credit is swift and irrevocable. It has crossed the last divide. It is no longer described, even on its own side, as "we" but as "they."

With a fall in prestige has come, paradoxically enough, a firmness in office. The Government hangs on henceforth not of choice but of necessity. The Left Wing is being clubbed into acquiescence by its own side, partly through the great skill in party managership shown by Mr. Henderson, and partly by the sheer course of events. The soaring rise of the unemployment figures has daunted the most bellicose.

Drama for the Immortals.

This is a drama fit for the scornful immortals. The Left Wing of the Labour Party did represent something new. Pacifists, ex-officers, currency-mongers, Bolshevik sympathisers—they had this in common that they saw Britain as a nation, not as a trade union and its customers. "Oo *are* yer, anyway," recounts the artisan in the tale. "I'm the bloke wots payin' for the job," ses 'e. "Ho, you are, are yer?" ses I, "Well you stick to your business and I'll stick to mine." That is the spirit of the trade union M.P. to a nicety. It is the spirit which has prevailed. It was not the spirit of the Left Wing. The Right Wing has bound and gagged its apostles and has gone off for a quiet sleep. These men had grasped the fact that you cannot regenerate one section of this country without tackling the whole. You can divide the nation on sectional issues; you can perhaps wreck it. But the eight million odd votes of which both great parties disposed at the last General Election cannot be swept on one side like waste paper, the Conservative vote just as much as the Labour. A class vote is a most powerful vote up to its limits. Its limits are soon reached, and are more inelastic than any others. To reform this country you must bring a message essentially evangelical—good tidings—grace free and abounding—a national appeal.

So Labour, staggered in its home policy by the self-evident facts, has tried to rely for prestige on foreign policy. That will not serve. The great grievance remains. We have little honour, we have no occasion of pride. The country is beginning to look elsewhere for a message. It will try anything—anything—before it sees itself sink in the middle of a calm sea without raising a finger. It has certainly determined to try Protection.

What Will End the Deadlock.

A policy of tariffs is anathema to most of the ex-Radicals, and particularly to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without whom no move can be made. Were, then, will the deadlock break? It will break precisely at this point of finance. Last month the House concluded the votes of Supply. This is not quite all the story. "Supply" for unemployment insurance is of two kinds, an Exchequer grant and the financing of the Unemployment Insurance Fund proper. The Fund should normally be self-balancing. It levies taxation to the extent of some fifteen millions year apiece on employers and employed to which is statutorily added a reinforcement of a similar sum from the general taxes.

A Bankrupt Fund.

But Miss Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, stated, when she brought forward the last Unemployment Bill, that the Fund alone was running into deficit at the rate of £25,000,000 a year. The whole service of the National Debt before the war was only a million or so more. That debt represented every penny we had borrowed and funded since King Charles went to the City goldsmiths. It had paid for the Dutch wars; for the marches of Marlborough; for Upper and Lower Canada, and the taking of India; for Hong Kong and Singapore, for Africa East, and West, and South. For that burden our forefathers could show an Empire; for this, all we can point to is—the queues before the bureaux. We still have, with cold and full knowledge, to vote it more millions by next December.

A Budget Deficit.

That for the borrowing. The debates revealed yet another gap. The Exchequer "dole," the 100 per cent. grant from the general taxes to carry those who cannot even fulfil the conditions of the "covenanted" benefit, was reckoned at first to cost eight and a-half million pounds. This was raised to ten and a-half million pounds as the Bill went through the House. The latest estimate shows that it will not be less than £18,000,000, and must almost certainly reach £20,000,000.

What does this mean?

It means a deficit on the Budget. Now, a deficit on the Budget, this year's Budget, will have two consequences. There is first the shock to national confidence when it is found that even the huge increases of direct taxation, thirty-four and a-half million pounds this year, forty-six and a-half million pounds next, have not brought solvency.

Then there is the prospects for the year to come. The deficit for this year may be £10,000,000. But by a superfluity of windy virtue the Chancellor has bound himself by law to add this deficit to his next year's burden. His prospective deficit for the year to come, if borrowing is stopped, and all these burdens tackled on the present basis, can scarcely be less than £20,000,000. The two together may come out at £30,000,000. That is equal to another 6d. on the income-tax. The deadlock will break, and the nation will demand a new solution.

The Plain Lesson.

It was with this in view that the Left Wing went into battle, and were beaten. Thirty millions more of taxes! For what? For nothing. And the figures of unemployment to-day are 11,000 over the 2,000,000. And we have only entered August.

The lesson is plain to read. It is in the six months before it comes into office, and the three months after, that a Government's plans must be made. By the end of that time its fate will have been decided. If there is to be a British tariff—if there is to be any constructive contribution by the Conservative Party to the great question of the control and selection of oversea imports—we should be hard at work drafting it now. Whatever is done when one enters office is already too late.

Hetty Hollyhock.

By GEOFFREY JOHNSON.

Prim, rosy-bonneted Hetty Hollyhock—
Shy, shy was she;
By mould of garden fences that would mock
Toad's greenery,
She talled and talled, outgrowing every frock,
Till over the fence,
Pink-faced with dreams of love's delightful shock,
She peered intense.

Where, where is she? Her spotted leaves and gray
Moan that she died
To find but wandering mist and mouldering hay
The other side;
But a wind sings; she flung her rags away
For robes long since,
And foots it out beyond the rose of day
With Love, her prince.

Continued from next column.

seriously troubled with that ailment, and should be quite well after a day or two's rest.

Assuming the accuracy of the story that Chapman drops out of the side and Wyatt comes in there remains the question of a fast bowler and a slow bowler. Peebles, I feel certain, after what I saw of him against the Australians at Manchester, will again be chosen, and others practically sure to be picked are, of course, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Duleepsinhji, Leyland, Tate and Duckworth, as well as Hobbs and Wyatt. Who shall the fast bowler be? Will Larwood be reintroduced, and what are the respective chances of Robins, Freeman, and Parker? Freeman, already with two hundred wickets to his credit this summer, must clearly be considered—deplorable as was his record in the Test match with South Africa at the Oval last year—and should he find favour with the authorities there would necessarily follow the temptation to prefer—especially as much the greater batsman—Ames to Duckworth as wicket-keeper.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

By C. STEWART CAINE
(Editor of "Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack").

England having won at Trent Bridge and Australia at Lord's, and the contests at Leeds and Old Trafford being left drawn, neither side—to use the words of the Board of Control—"has secured an advantage," and so the fifth Test match must be played to a finish. That is to say, that in the encounter which begins at the Oval next Saturday play, if necessary, will extend not only over eight days like the concluding game of the rubber of 1928-29 in Australia, but over such further period as may be required to reach a definite issue. To those of us accustomed to a three days' limit the possibility of there taking place a contest lasting eight or ten days is distinctly appalling. Happily, the chance of any such wearisome struggle is decidedly remote, for until last year no Test match, even in Australia, had lasted more than seven days. Furthermore, while in a Test game in Australia cricket each day is restricted to five hours' actual play, in such battles in England play extends to six hours on the opening day and to six hours and a-half on the other days. In this way four days of a Test match in England yield rather more actual cricket than five days of a similar occasion in Australia. Still, the prospect of a game dragging its slow length along for anything like six days is not exhilarating.

FOUR-DAY FIGHTS.

Curiously enough, rain was much in evidence in the contest between England and Australia at the Oval in 1912, and in a lesser degree interfered with the contest on the same ground in 1926—the two occasions prior to this season of more than three days being allotted for the decision of a Test match in this country. In the former year—the season of the ill-starred Triangular Tournament—when a week was set aside for the encounter—the weather proved so showery that there came some delay every day, play on the second day, indeed, being reduced to an hour and a-half. For all that, a definite issue was reached on the fourth day—a very fortunate occurrence as rain fell so incessantly on the Friday and Saturday that the match, had it not been finished on the Thursday, must, despite the six days allotted for its decision, have terminated in a draw. The recollection of what happened four years ago should tend further to allay any apprehensions of a long drawn-out struggle, as on that occasion, with the second half of the game fought out on a pitch more or less affected by rain, some great batting by Hobbs and Sutcliffe turned the scales strongly in favour of England, Australia, shortly after six o'clock on the fourth day, having to admit defeat by nearly 300 runs.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

In picking England's Eleven, the Selection Committee find themselves confronted with a much more difficult proposition than might have been expected would exist at this advanced period of the season. So far from the side growing in strength from match to match, each encounter has revealed the lack of some essential quality. At Trent Bridge, it is true, the Englishmen, with their attack greatly weakened through the illness of Larwood, did very well to dispose of Australia for just over 300, but they had previously enjoyed a distinct advantage in the conditions under which the tourists commenced their first innings. At Lord's, despite arrears of 304, the home side, seeing the position in which they stood at lunch-time on the last day would not, with the exercise of reasonable restraint afterwards have had to admit defeat. Again, at Leeds, a fine uphill effort was largely discounted by wild batting—also after lunch on the last day—and at Old Trafford an advantage secured by capital work on the opening day was frittered away. Frankly, England's cricket in the Test matches up to the present has shown a strange lack of tenacity. In nearly every match there has been displayed the ability to gain a good position or the power to get out of a bad one, and then a sorry failure to hold on in determined fashion.

ENGLAND PLAYERS DISAPPOINT.

Hobbs, while opening in superb style at Nottingham, has only once since in these matches scored over 30. Against Hammond's admirable and invaluable 113 at Leeds have to be set three single-figure scores; and Hendren started so poorly at both Trent Bridge and Lord's that he lost his place. If some of the batting has thus fallen far below expectations, the big disappointment is essentially England's bowlers. Of these, the authorities have called upon no fewer than ten—or twelve if Hammond and Leyland are included—and the results present a sorry record. Tate, sending down more than 200 overs, has certainly worked heroically even if his fourteen wickets have cost 30 runs apiece, and Robins has ten wickets to his credit; but Larwood failed badly to maintain his reputation, and experiments with Richard Tyldesley, J. C. White, Geary, Nichols, Goddard, and Allen yielded little; indeed, apart from Tate and perhaps Robins, the only bowler to give of his best was Peebles, and that young player, somewhat indifferently handled, proved very expensive.

THE QUESTION OF CAPTAINCY.

So awkward is thus the situation on the eve of the

MORE TANKS TO DEFEND PESHAWAR.

FIRST ATTACKS OF RAIDERS BEATEN OFF BY R.A.F. AND CAVALRY.

SEVENTY MACHINES ENGAGED

SIX THOUSAND BOMBS DROPPED ON AFRIDIS IN ONE DAY.

The first efforts of the Afridi raiders to penetrate into Peshawar have been beaten off after the attackers had been bombed, shelled, and harried by cavalry.

Seventy R.A.F. machines have been engaged, and in one day they dropped on the raiders as many as 6,000 bombs. It is understood that more tanks and armoured cars have arrived in Peshawar.

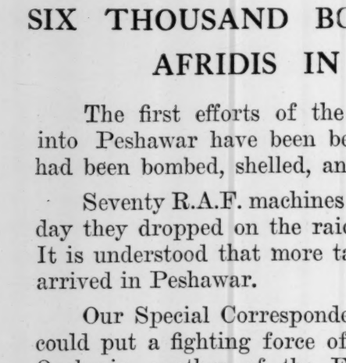
Our Special Correspondent estimates that the Afridis could put a fighting force of 30,000 into the field. The Orakzais, another of the Frontier tribes, could muster from 10,000 to 15,000 men. So far the Afridis have failed to induce the Orakzais to join them.

WAR AS PART OF THE CONGRESS PLOT

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

PESHAWAR, Saturday.

The Afridi unrest which the Congress has succeeded in stirring up as part of its campaign for the subversion of government in India, appears to be a much bigger and more perilous affair than the last attack in June. The Afridis can put 30,000 fighting men in the field, including a large proportion of ex-soldiers of the Indian Army; and, having served seven years in the Pathan regiment, which was formerly the only one enlisting all Trans-Frontier Pathans, I can testify to their stout martial qualities. In fact, the Pathans



have been justly termed the best military umpires in the world, never letting a mistake go by unpunished.

Until now the Afridis have not taken part in Frontier disorders—a testimony to the Political Officers' great influence for peace and also to the tribal elders, whom the young bloods have now thrown over. This abstention so far had the effect, however, of giving the Congress propaganda plenty of time to permeate thoroughly; in the same way the Congress extremists, by adhering to their so-called non-violence, hope to gain time for imbuing the masses of India with the spirit of revolt and racial hatred before open revolution breaks out.

Law of the Rifle.

There is great sense of honour among the Afridis, whose mothers bless them with the words: "May God make you a good thief." Although they know only the law of the rifle and the blood feud, they serve peacefully side by side with their enemies in the Indian Army. This sense of honour has forbidden them to swoop down on Peshawar through the Khyber exits, because these routes are guarded by Afridi Khassadars, who have not been interfered with.

The first sorti near Landi village was probably a preliminary reconnaissance. The real attack may come any time now, or the *lashkar* may decide to wait, hoping that the powerful Orakzai tribe from Southern Tirah, with a potential capacity of from 10,000 to 15,000 fighters, will co-operate. My experience of the Orakzais, however—and I have spent two years in the Khyber Pass—is that they are less gullible than their Afridi neighbours.

A comparatively new factor in this frontier warfare is the high pitch of aerial efficiency and the moral effect of fifty machines bombing up the Bara Valley. This, however, will not prevent the *lashkar's* moving at night, although its hiding places will probably be discovered during the daytime by our airmen, as the district is sparsely vegetated.

tribesmen is still awaited, inquiries in well-informed circles show that over seventy R.A.F. machines have achieved remarkable results.

Bombing from the air was resorted to by the authorities to give the Afridis a hard knock and to drive home to the hot-headed among them that the British forces on the Frontier are not weak. It is also desired to impress on them that the propagandists have misled them in leading them to think that they have only to raise a *lashkar* to enable them to loot Peshawar.

The frontier authorities only hope that the *lashkar* will hold its ground for a little time so as to enable it to be taught a proper lesson.

An official *communiqué* issued to-day states that on Thursday night some detachments from the Afridi *lashkar* moved forward to the area south of Bara Fort, and various parties who were engaged with the military and Frontier Constabulary pickets lost a few men killed; but small parties, totalling several hundred in all, penetrated into the Peshawar district and concealed themselves in the area south and south-east of Peshawar. Owing to the bombing by the R.A.F. of caves west of the Kajuri Plain part of the main body of the *lashkar* also moved to other caves south of the Bara River.

Guns in Action.

In the late afternoon yesterday one party was located in a tower in the village of Shahab Khel, three miles north-east of Bara Fort. On the approach of British cavalry, the party vacated the tower and took up a position in some gardens close by, whence they were shelled by British troops. Another party, about 250 strong, was reported in the village of Sorozai, about 2½ miles south-east of the Peshawar Cantonment. It was thought that the Afridis intended that the main body of the *lashkar* should attack last night, while the advance parties, which were already in the district, created a diversion.

A message from Kohat states that the bodies of seven men of the Bizoti and Feroz Khel Orakzais, who were killed in the bombing of Bara, have been taken back to their homes. These men must have joined the Afridi *lashkar* on its way down from the Waran Valley.

Reports from Kohat also show that the Tirah Adam Khel are trying to instigate the Hassan Khel and Asho Khel to attack Nowshera.

The Political Agent at Kurram reports that there is some activity among the Massozai and Chamkanni tribes.—*Reuter.*

GIVING AFRIDIS A HARD KNOCK.

TIRELESS BOMBING BY THE R.A.F.

PESHAWAR, Saturday.

Six squadrons of the Royal Air Force have been constantly engaged in bombing since Wednesday mid-day, and have dropped 6,000 of a special type of bomb in a single day.

The land and air force is considered ample to cope with any possible big attack. The weather, however, is deteriorating.

Lieutenant-General C. A. C. Godwin is in command of the Peshawar District. Besides the normal garrison, there have not been more than four battalions employed, according to requirements, and of these four additional battalions, one battalion and one company have been British.—*Reuter.*

Seventy Machines Engaged.

SIMLA, August 9.

While official news of the result of the bombing operations against the Afridi

AMERICA SWEPT BY HEAT WAVE.

DROUGHT HARDSHIPS INTENSIFIED.

STATE OF EMERGENCY DECLARED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

To-day's weather report shows that the terrific heat wave is extending to Idaho and other territories hitherto unaffected, and there is no forecast indicating early relief.

Many places report temperatures in the shade above 100, and in places in Idaho and Illinois to-day it was 110. Towns on the Mississippi River report the lowest water on record.

Where temperatures were highest setting hens deserted thir brood, and the sun's rays hatched the eggs.

New York was relatively cool to-day at 80, but the humidity was terrible. "Warm to-day," says the weather forecast, "hot to-morrow."

RAIL RATES CUT.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN STRICKEN AREAS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

President Hoover's organising talents are being concentrated this week-end in reviewing proposals for relieving the sufferers from the drought in the Middle West.

Although the President is ostensibly spending a few restful days at his Virginian camp, he has summoned Mr. Hyde, the Secretary for Agriculture, and Mr. James C. Stone, of the Federal Farm Board, to a consultation, while the Inter-State Commerce Commission, acting upon instructions from Mr. Hoover, has issued an order permitting the reduction of railway freight rates in the drought-stricken areas.

The Commission announced that an emergency has been created by the long dry spell, and that the railways were authorised to reduce their tariffs "on livestock, feed, and water, and such other articles of traffic as may be found necessary, to and from the stricken areas."—*Reuter.*

STARVATION THREAT.

Eighteen thousand farmers in one county of West Virginia, according to an Exchange message, are faced with virtual starvation, according to a letter received by the Farm Board in Washington. It is expected that civilian relief will be dealt with by the Red Cross.

An unofficial survey shows that foodstuffs prices in New York have increased by £200,000 in a week on account of the drought. Fresh vegetables are 10 per cent. dearer.

The Stock Market in New York experienced another sharp decline yesterday, due to drought forebodings, while on the Chicago market, wheat and maize opened higher, but declined fractionally on account of profit taking, maize closing slightly under one dollar.

BETTER WEATHER FOR BRITAIN,

BUT NO HEAT WAVE.

According to the SUNDAY TIMES meteorological correspondent, Britain (as is stated on page 13) is to be favoured with a period of better weather. To-day's forecast is "fair and warmer than recently," while the further outlook is rather warmer.

While some rain is probable in some districts, there will be considerable fair periods. A depression over the Atlantic still prevents the heat wave in America from reaching this country.

SNOW IN THE ALPS.

GENEVA, Saturday.

For the last twenty-four hours snow has been falling steadily in the Alps, the fall extending to low altitudes far below the usual snow-line, especially at this season of the year. Heavy floods are feared following the fall when the snow begins to melt.—*Central News.*

JACK HOBBS' NEW RECORD.

WORLD'S TOP SCORER.

Jack Hobbs made more cricket history at the Oval yesterday by scoring his 54,897th run in first-class cricket. Thus he passed W. G. Grace's aggregate of 54,896 runs, and now ranks as the world's top scorer.

Hobbs in all probability would have achieved his final record at Hastings on Friday in Surrey's match against Sussex, but he was compelled to retire in the last stages of the game owing to an attack of neuritis in the shoulder.

It had been generally expected that he would rest so as to be perfectly fit for the final Test match, which begins at the Oval next week-end. As the trouble yielded to treatment, he decided to play yesterday against Middlesex.

When the game started Hobbs wanted only 16 runs to beat the record, and these he secured in twenty minutes. Altogether he scored 40 before he was bowled by Haig.

A CROP OF RECORDS.

The Surrey veteran has many records to his credit. He has scored most centuries in Test cricket—twelve in all—and has the highest number of centuries to his credit—174.

Another record which Hobbs holds with Sutcliffe is that for eleven three-figure first wicket stands against Australia in Test matches. He was also concerned with Rhodes in the highest score for first-wicket partnership—323, made against Australia in 1911. With Sutcliffe, at Lord's in 1924, he was associated in the best first wicket stand against the South Africans—268 runs.

Hobbs's best Test match score is 187, compiled at Adelaide in 1911. In county cricket his best innings was 316 not out against Middlesex in 1926.

The game at the Oval is described on page 17. An article by Stewart Caine on the next Test Match appears on page 10.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

FOURSOME GOLF AT CARNOUSTIE.

The Duke of York played golf yesterday morning over the Barry course near Carnoustie. With Admiral Brooke, the Duke took part in a foursome.

Carnoustie is about eighteen miles from Glamis Castle.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, who is staying at Airlie Castle as the guest of the Dowager Countess of Airlie, yesterday made a motor trip to Glen Clova (Forfarshire), a beauty spot about twenty miles away. The Home Secretary also visited Glenprosen, another beauty spot.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

PROBABLE CHOICE OF GENERAL McRAE.

OTTAWA, Saturday.

It is understood here that Major-General A. D. McRae will be the High Commissioner for Canada in London in succession to the late Mr. P. C. Larkin. General McRae, it is stated, cannot accept the post for at least six months, but he is understood to be favourably disposed to the appointment.

General McRae was born at Glencoe, Ontario, in 1874, and spent seven years as a banker in the United States and five years in the emigration and land business at Winnipeg. He afterwards engaged in the timber trade, and served in the European War.—*Central News.*

[It was understood, before the Canadian General Election, that Mr. Mackenzie King, the Liberal Prime Minister, had appointed Mr. Vincent Massey, who has been representing Canada in Washington, to the vacant High Commissionership in London.]

INFANTRY OFFICER'S WAR MEMORIES.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

Mr. Siegfried Sassoon's new war book, "Memoirs of an Infantry Officer," which the *Daily Telegraph* is publishing by daily instalments, to-morrow reaches an interesting stage—the Battle of the Somme.

The author is now about to recount the experiences of a subaltern in one of the greatest conflicts on the Western Front—what he saw and what he did; the story that might have been told by hundreds of young officers similarly placed had they possessed the power of unforced narrative and personal insight which makes Mr. Siegfried Sassoon's writings so alluring. He proves to have been a keen observer. A realistic picture of the clash is presented; its horrors are there, but they are not needlessly accentuated.

The impression left with the reader of these chapters in the *Daily Telegraph* is that they give the truth, and he is able to sense the bravery and the fine spirit which animated the men in desperate days.

EXCITING CLOSE TO COWES WEEK.

FINAL RACES MARRED BY ACCIDENTS.

BRITANNIA'S 201st VICTORY.

THE KING ABOARD.

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

COWES, Saturday.

Cowes Week of 1930 will be remembered as one of mishaps. No fewer than four accidents to-day spoiled the closing races of the regatta.

There was one bright feature of the day's racing—the winning by Britannia of her 201st race. Popular satisfaction at the result was increased by the fact that His Majesty was on board his cutter.

As for the accidents to-day, the first occurred on Lord Waring's twenty-three metre cutter White Heather, which has been taken over temporarily by Sir Walter Preston. When preparing for the first race of the Royal Southern Yacht Club Regatta, a man on board the cutter was seriously injured. White Heather's big mainsail was being hoisted when a gust of wind blew it over between the cleat and rail, where Able Seaman Tom Wright, of Tonbridge, was engaged. He was hit a violent blow and his leg was fractured. A boat was lowered and he was conveyed to the Frank James Hospital, East Cowes.

White Heather's misfortunes did not end here, for she had a splendid lead in the big race, and looked like winning handsomely when her jib halyards were carried away, and she was compelled to retire.

MAN OVERBOARD.

Three other regatta competitors had met with accidents. Lord Essex's Rhona, which was competing with five others in the twelve-metre international class, with her owner at the helm, had a man washed overboard while the yachts were beating down the Solent making for West Lepe buoy. All the Rhona's opponents went to her assistance, and the man was rescued by Mr. Tom Sopwith's Mouette. This put an end to the twelve-metre race, which was abandoned then.

Messrs. E. J. and E. R. Roney's Emily II., which was competing in the eight-metre international class, lost her mast in a squall, and the disabled yacht was taken in charge by the Britannia's escort, H.M.S. Albury, and towed back to Cowes.

Yet another mishap occurred during the fourteen-feet sailing race. Mr. Uffa Fox, the well-known dinghy sailer, and winner of the Prince of Wales Cup for the last two years, who had the assistance of Master Martyn Thornycroft, ran foul of the Southampton, and the Isle of Wight passenger steamer Princess Elizabeth, and their little dinghy was dismasted. Plenty of assistance was sent from the yachts in the roadstead, and both the occupants of the dinghy escaped injury. They had been capsized in their dinghy yesterday when competing in the town regatta.

A COMFORTABLE VICTORY.

White Heather's mishap gave Britannia a comfortable victory, the second of the week, and her 201st prize. The Royal cutter will race at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Ryde on Monday and Tuesday, then at Southsea, followed by Bournemouth Regatta on Saturday.

The King and Queen do not leave until 7.30 on Monday morning. While the King has greatly enjoyed his holiday afloat, racing in the Britannia, the Queen, who had one cruise, has chiefly amused herself motoring in the Isle of Wight, with which she is very familiar. At several shops where Her Majesty has visited, she has insisted on buying British goods.

Details of Racing on page 17.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

LEAVING FOR AMERICA TO-DAY.

Sir Thomas Lipton left London for Southampton last night, and sails to-day for America, where he will witness the race of his yacht Shamrock V. for the America Cup.

Sir Thomas, who has recovered from an attack of lumbago and looked very well, said at the station that with Shamrock V. he had a better chance than ever before of winning the Cup.

Before leaving town he entertained a few friends to luncheon. Among those who saw him off at Waterloo was Lord Inverforth. It is over thirty years since Sir Thomas, who was 80 last May, made his first attempt to capture the America Cup. Four previous Shamrocks have crossed the Atlantic in an endeavour to wrest the trophy from America. His new yacht is now on its way to New York and is within a few days' sail of port.

Sunday Times

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POLITICAL NOTES

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

M. BRIAND'S CONFIDENCE

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

August and September are treated by the politicians as a close time, but the Prime Minister and his colleagues are only able *desipere* with limitations, and must keep a sharp eye on the course of events. Mr. MacDonald, who was his own Foreign Minister in his first administration, and keeps a finger in the F.O. pie, has been in close personal touch with M. Briand, and has also seen certain German diplomats, with the result, I hear, that more may be heard of the French statesman's scheme for a United States of Europe. M. Briand remains convinced that the idea is within practicable politics, however slender the union at the outset. The main difficulty remains the Soviet Government, which refuses to co-operate with the League of Nations, but M. Briand believes that even this fence may be negotiated. Of all European statesmen he counts the most at Moscow, and he will not be averse, I hear, from visiting Russia for the purpose of sounding the situation.

Lord Birkenhead.

Everyone is grieved to hear of Lord Birkenhead's fresh illness, for though he has always been a "bonnie" fighter in the political arena, and has given many hard knocks to his opponents, there is a quality of sportsmanship about his controversial methods and an absence of rancour that have won him the liking of foes as well as friends. He has, too, done the state much service, more a good deal than has been in the public eye, for only those who have sat in the Cabinet with him know how valuable are his clear vision and balanced judgment. He has an unerring grasp of the vital issue of the matter under review. Men of his calibre are rare at any time, and it would be a misfortune for the nation if in the troublous times that lie ahead his counsel and advice were not available. Happily nature has blessed him with a tough constitution, and one can only hope that it will soon get the better of the malady that has beset him.

Unemployment Insurance.

During the recess the all-party committee dealing with the position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund will continue its work. While it will analyse particularly the transitional benefits, that is the payments which are uncovenanted or in respect of which there is no appropriate insurance contribution, it is believed that other abuses under the Fund will also be considered. The numbers recorded as unemployed who have been added because of the change in the qualifications, and the ease with which transitional benefit can be obtained, are doubtless considerable; and the financial plight of the Fund is now so serious that the Government cannot very much longer delay effective remedial steps.

Further, considerable sections of industry are literally using the Fund for temporary unemployment, particularly in provincial areas; in other words the Fund is used as a kind of stand-off, for which a scheme of this nature was never intended. The aggregate allowances for married men with families are very often equal to, or in excess of, current rates of wages, particularly in the less well organised trades; hence the difficulty in obtaining labour for parts of the harvests, notably in the South of England, as there is little or no encouragement to personal initiative in finding employment. These abuses must be corrected, and presumably the Government hope that the all-party committee may reach such unanimous conclusions as would make appeal to the House of Commons in the autumn very much easier.

Industrial Outlook.

Unemployment has followed almost exactly the forecast which it is understood has been under Government consideration for some time, save that it was not anticipated that the two-million mark would be reached prior to the beginning of October. Many believe that the figures will go even higher; they are not satisfied that bottom point in commodity prices has been reached. The general outlook is undeniably depressing. Little or no economic improvement in India is recorded; the boycott of Lancashire goods is still effective; and considerable opportunity is being offered to the intensified competition of Japan and China.

Canadian Preference.

It is rumoured that the change of Government in Canada may lead to an early modification of the recent preference concessions to Great Britain. On that point, however, pessimism at this stage would be unfortunate. No doubt Mr. Bennett has indicated that certain key positions connected with commerce will in Great Britain and other countries be filled by those who are definitely of his political and economic faith, which involves the disappearance of one or two representatives who have done everything in their power to build up British-Canadian commercial intercourse. So far as can be ascertained, however, the recent preference concessions will not be withdrawn; there may be modification of a number of articles, but these articles are not of substantial importance to the United Kingdom. Moreover, Mr. Bennett is understood to have indicated his desire to make every possible arrangement for a closer British-Canadian association; from this side he has been assured of a very cordial welcome at the Imperial Conference and a desire sympathetically to consider every practicable scheme.

The Cotton Industry.

The discussions in the cotton industry are viewed with anxiety. Government leaders are credited with the opinion that nothing short of the vigorous application of the recommendations of the recent report will do the slightest good. In other words, cotton must get rid of the dangerous segregation of the different parts of its enterprise; the fusion of factories, as promoted so far by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, must be widely extended; and the operatives must be prepared for alteration of working conditions on the basis of eight looms or, at all events, something akin to it.

The disquieting feature is that, notwithstanding the plight of the industry and the gravity of the immediate export outlook, the rival interests are often much more busily engaged in defending their claims than they are in promoting recovery. The Government, I understand, have no desire to introduce legislation on the lines of the Coal Mines Act for the purpose of bringing in minorities by compulsion; but if by the early autumn there is no sign of effective voluntary reorganisation, as the report recommended, no other course may be possible; and it seems that at least a section of Lancashire industrial effort is now aware of this fact.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 12, COLUMN 2.

KING CAROL AND HIS WIFE.

RECONCILIATION NOT EFFECTED.

CORONATION WITHOUT PRINCESS?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

Fresh efforts made by M. Titulescu, the Rumanian Minister in London, to induce Princess Helen to take back King Carol, have apparently broken down.

The Princess listened attentively to the representations of M. Titulescu, who came from London for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation, but she reserved her decision.

To-day's papers state that King Carol is not prepared to wait indefinitely for the Princess to change her mind, and his coronation must take place without her if she remains obdurate. The Premier, M. Maniu, is stated to be strongly opposed to this attitude, and to have told the King that in such an event he would be unable to preside at the coronation ceremony.

King Carol is expected to go to Jugoslavia in the autumn to attend the large-scale military manœuvres to be held in connection with the birthday of the Jugoslav Heir Apparent, Prince Peter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

IMPROVEMENT BEING MAINTAINED.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday from Grosvenor Gardens, where the Earl of Birkenhead is lying seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia.

"Lord Birkenhead has had a good night and is taking nourishment well. His general condition is slightly better." In the evening it was stated that this improved condition was maintained.

Sir Eric Geddes was moved on Wednesday from his home in Sussex to a nursing home in London for observation. He is believed to be suffering from kidney trouble. It was stated yesterday that the pain is definitely subsiding and that Dr. William Byam and Mr. G. E. Neligan were satisfied with his progress.

The condition of Lord Rathcreedan, who was taken ill on his way to South Africa is improving. Lord Rathcreedan, who is 80, is lying ill at Capetown, and his daughter, the Hon. Sylvia Norton, yesterday stated that the latest cable received was "improved condition."

The Bishop of Portsmouth, Dr. Neville Lovett, is making a rapid recovery from an operation to the eye.

The Duke of Norfolk, who broke his left collar-bone while playing polo at Osmeston Manor, Derby, was last night stated to be progressing satisfactorily. He left Derbyshire for York.

ROYAL WORCESTER

PORCELAIN WORKS' NEW OWNER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WORCESTER, Saturday.

Mr. J. Harrison, of Crown Ducal Works, Tunstall, Staffordshire, has acquired Worcester Royal Porcelain Works, and they will be reopened next Tuesday.

The works have been carried on for 150 years, and have produced ware of the highest artistic value, which enjoy world-wide fame. They employ nearly 500 hands. A fortnight ago the Receiver took possession for the debenture-holders.

The manufacture of china at Worcester was started by Dr. Wall, in 1871, to alleviate the distress caused by the decay of the cloth trade of the city. Dr. Wall soon developed the ware on original lines, and for the first twenty years produced pieces under the influence of Chinese blue and white. These are now much sought after by collectors.

When Dr. Wall died the works passed to Thomas Flight and his sons, who based their productions on those of Sèvres and Meissen.

THE TANGA INCIDENT

GERMAN CONSUL'S VERSION

BERLIN, Saturday.

The German Consul in the British mandate territory of Tanganyika has presented his version of the recent incidents at Tanga in connection with the visit of the German cruiser Karlsruhe there last week, when it was alleged that the consul delivered a speech derogatory to British authority in the territory, after which German Marines marched past the consul, who took the salute.

Dr. Speiser, the German consul, declares that the German community in Tanga entertained the crew of the Karlsruhe on the evening of July 26 and invited the officers to dinner in the normal way and without any provocative motive. He (the consul) delivered a speech, but the allegation that he had commented with pleasure on the repulse of the British landing expedition during the Great War was a pure invention. The statement that he was obliged to apologise to the British District Commissioner was also untrue.

After dinner a musical ceremony was held, for which permission had been given by the British Commissioner. Following this a section of the crew marched past the hotel at which the dinner took place. In order that no false construction should be placed on this, he went to the British Commissioner and explained that the march of the Marines was not in any way intended as a demonstration against Britain.

The Commissioner stated that he was satisfied with the explanation, and asked him and the captain of the Karlsruhe to convey to the officers and crew his compliments on their behaviour.—*Reuter.*

"AS WE WERE."

MR. BENSON'S "VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

A fourth instalment of excerpts from Mr. E. F. Benson's book of reminiscences, "As We Were: A Victorian Peepshow," which is to be published in the autumn, appears on page 8.

In this instalment Mr. Benson gives an intimate sketch of the career of his father, Archbishop Benson.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S HEALTH.

ROME, Saturday.

A message from Cesenatico, a small health resort on the Adriatic between Rimini and Ravenna, states that Signor Mussolini arrived there at 6.30 yesterday afternoon from Rome, driving his own car. The Duce visited his nephew, the son of Arnaldo Mussolini, who is lying ill there.

In view of recent rumours regarding the health of Signor Mussolini, the significance of this message is obvious.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIAN ART MYSTERY.

THREE OLD MASTERS MISSING.

REPORTED SALE TO AMERICA.

PICTURES WORTH £250,000.

From A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Three world-renowned pictures by Old Masters are missing from the Russian national collection in the Hermitage, Leningrad. They are:—

"The Annunciation." By Jan van Eyck.

"Portrait of a Polish Noble." By Rembrandt.

"The Lute-Player." By Watteau.

The value of these three pictures is estimated to be over £250,000. In well-informed art circles here it is persistently reported that the masterpieces have left Russia, and have already passed through Berlin on their way to the United States, where they have been acquired by an American collector.

The sale, which has been conducted with the utmost secrecy, is strenuously denied by Soviet authorities. They explain the absence of these and other paintings from the Hermitage by saying that the Russian art collections are being reorganised, and that a number of the most important pictures in the former Imperial capital are being transferred to Moscow.

A SUSPICIOUS STORY.

On the other hand, an art-expert recently returned from Moscow asserts that none of the missing pictures is to be seen in that city. His endeavour to gain a glimpse of the famous Van Eyck was met by the strange story that the picture could not be seen because it was being restored. An official informed him this had become necessary, because "the blue in the Virgin's mantle was running."

To any connoisseur of painting this story sounds highly suspicious, because there is no primitive painter whose works generally are in so perfect a condition as those of Van Eyck, and no pigment used by the mediæval painters is less likely to "run" than lapis lazuli blue.

On the other hand, it has been known for some time past that the Russian Government has a special department, known as "The Antiquariat," with branches in Berlin and other important cities, for the sale of art treasures confiscated from private owners in Russia. Several auctions of these have been held in Berlin, but with little success, because European collectors and reputable dealers were disinclined to bid for what they regarded as stolen property.

FINANCIAL STRAITS.

It would appear that having dismally failed to raise money by the sale of these confiscated works, the Soviet Government is now seeking to replenish its depleted exchequer by secretly selling the chief masterpieces in its national collection. In addition to the "Polish Noble," or so-called "Portrait of Sobieski"—a signed work painted in 1637, and thought by some authorities to represent the master himself in fancy dress—three other paintings by Rembrandt are said to be missing from the Hermitage, and also an important portrait by Frans Hals.

The desperate condition of Soviet finance is notorious. It is common knowledge that the present Russian Government is seeking large credits from bankers in Berlin, London, and New York. When it sells goods it gets large payments in advance. It is seeking to place orders for plant and machinery, promising to pay for them over long periods of years. By every inducement it is trying to persuade the British and the United States Governments to guarantee orders for raw materials; but meanwhile it has the utmost trouble to obtain foreign currencies for the payment of the agricultural machinery and merchandise which it needs to import. The Moscow Government has failed to raise money by the sale of confiscated property; it is failing to find a market for its exports made by convict labour; so now apparently its last desperate move is to sell up the Hermitage.

It is thought that London and Paris will totally decline to co-operate in this project; but Russian agents in Germany are hopeful of finding American collectors who will help them to despoil the Russia of the future of its national art inheritance.

INDIA AS BRITAIN'S PARTNER.

THE MOSLEM POINT OF VIEW.

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

Presiding at a Conference of the Bengal Moslems this afternoon, Sir Abdur Rahim, a former member of the Executive Council, said he regretted that the report of the Simon Commission did not suggest a solution of the communal problem.

This problem was of such outstanding significance in the Indian political situation that it should form a distinct subject, and in the principal Ministers in the Provinces and in the Central Government should have charge of it. He advised his audience to throw all their weight in favour of a Government broadly based on the will of a free people.

He opposed any arrangement which in its practical working was not calculated to give adequate constitutional opportunity to the Moslems in this province or elsewhere, to exercise an effective voice in the future Government of the country. They wanted India to be a great Power united with Britain under the same illustrious Crown, not as Britain's dependency or possession, but as partners.

As regards the franchise, he said that the wider it was the less would Moslems have to fear from communal ascendency of any particular class. In conclusion he appealed for a proper policy for the recruitment of Moslems in the public services.—*Reuter.*

BIG SNAKE AT LARGE.

ANACONDA'S ESCAPE AT PLEASURE RESORT.

A 14-foot South American anaconda, of the thickness of a man's arm, is at large in the Tower Building at Blackpool.

The snake escaped on Wednesday, after being put into a warm bath by Mr. John Lester, the proprietor of "Midget Town," in order to assist it to cast its skin. Though a thorough search of the building has been carried out no trace of it has been found.

Prior to its disappearance the reptile had a meal consisting of three rabbits and four chickens, and, according to Mr. Lester, it is quite possible that it is asleep in some obscure corner of the building, and may remain there for a month or two.

The snake is not poisonous, and holiday-makers need not fear it.

WORLD'S WORK CRISIS.

THE RISING TIDE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

GERMAN TOTAL OF 2,757,000.

MANY EMIGRANTS TO RUSSIA.

The problem of increasing unemployment is not confined to Britain, where the last figures disclosed a total of over two million registered workless. Germany is reported to have 2,757,000 workless, and in the United States, although no accurate figures are available, there are estimated to be between four million and six million unemployed.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The pessimists have proved to be right. There is not only no sign of improvement in trade, but official figures show that the depression was intensified in the second half of July, and indicate that the lowest depth has not yet been reached.

The number of persons in receipt of full unemployment pay increased in those two weeks by 28,000 to 1,497,000, and the number of persons in the crisis section in receipt of unemployment pay increased by 23,000, so that the number of unemployed persons now being supported from the State Insurance Fund at the end of July was 1,900,000. This is rather more than 1,000,000 above the figure for the same time last year.

The number of persons looking for work increased during the last two weeks of July by 42,000, and brought the number up to 2,757,000, many of whom are supported from municipal and other private benevolent funds. The number of holiday shifts in the key industries grows weekly. Short time is worked almost universally, and workmen are being dismissed weekly in numerous works and factories. A very large number of skilled workers in the iron trade in the neighbourhood of Berlin, especially in the smaller works where farming implements and other tools are manufactured, have signed contracts to emigrate to Russia. Contracts have been made in some cases with the Russian Government and in others with foreign firms working in Russia. The wages agreed upon are very liberal and much above those to which the men are accustomed. Half of the wages will be paid in Russian currency: the other half will, if desired, be deposited in Germany in Reichsmark.

"NATIONAL SLUMP" IN U.S.A.

WORKLESS ESTIMATED AT 6,000,000.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The drought and heat which have brought great hardship to twelve agricultural States have retarded business generally, and greatly emphasised the national slump. In the devastated areas there are, according to President Hoover's statement, a million farm families, who possess approximately twelve per cent. of the animals—horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep—in the United States. "The American people," says Mr. Hoover, "will proudly take care of their countrymen in time of stress or difficulty."

In the absence of official figures, for the collection of which the machinery is still wanting, the number of unemployed is variously estimated at between four and six million. The shrinkage of employment in the manufacturing industries for the last six months, as compared with the corresponding period last year, is given to-day as follows:—January, five per cent; February, seven; March, nine; April, ten; May, twelve; June, thirteen. Railway earnings are deplorably low, and motor-car production for July was nearly fifty per cent. under the total for the same month in 1929.

NO SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Wall Street is hardened to adversity, but stocks this week broke to a point little above that of June 18, which was the minimum for the year.

The wage truce supposed to have been agreed to by the employers at Mr. Hoover's "Sunshine" Conference a few months ago has been violated by sixty wage cuts by as many firms or industries since May. Wholesale food prices during the last twelve months have declined 6 per cent., but these reductions so far have been ignored by the retailers.

The hard times in America furnish the raw material for acrimonious discussion by both political parties. The Democrats will take advantage of the situation in the autumn elections and will urge that the American tariff is responsible, in part, for the country's woes. Mr. Hoover's friends retaliate by declaring that the Democrats have exaggerated the tariff controversy for party purposes, and threaten with dire punishment Americans who have established factories in Europe in order to escape the high cost of production in the United States.

The outlook for the future depends largely on the status of agriculture, with its highly important fundamental bearing on the economic situation, but there is no prospect, apparently, of an early improvement.

BOY'S FATAL GRIEF FOR HIS DOG.

SEARCH ENDS IN DEATH.

Grief-stricken after his father had drowned his dog in a pool, Albert John Donovan, aged 11, of Port Talbot, ran away two nights ago, and his body was recovered from Betsey Pool by the police yesterday.

It is stated that the boy accompanied his father to the pool, and that when he saw the dog with a brick around its neck thrown into the water he began to cry.

He ran away and was seen no more alive. A search party found his cap, and the pool was then dragged.

It is believed that the boy returned to the pool to recover the dog's body and thus met his death.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Mr. Jack Pickford, the brother of Mary Pickford, is to marry Miss Mary Muldern, a New York stage actress.

The Prussian police have arrested an international gang of card-sharpers, which for some time past has been operating in German spas.

On August 18 three Lithuanian aeroplanes will leave on a flight to Moscow. A visit lasting five days will be paid to the Soviet Fleet at Klaipeda (Memel).

The inhabitants of Pinneberg, near Hamburg, have refused to pay a tax on gas and electricity, and are cooking on the hearth and using candles for lighting.

Alois Cordonowski, who had been married only three days, stabbed and killed his young bride at their new home at Metz, and then turned the knife on himself.

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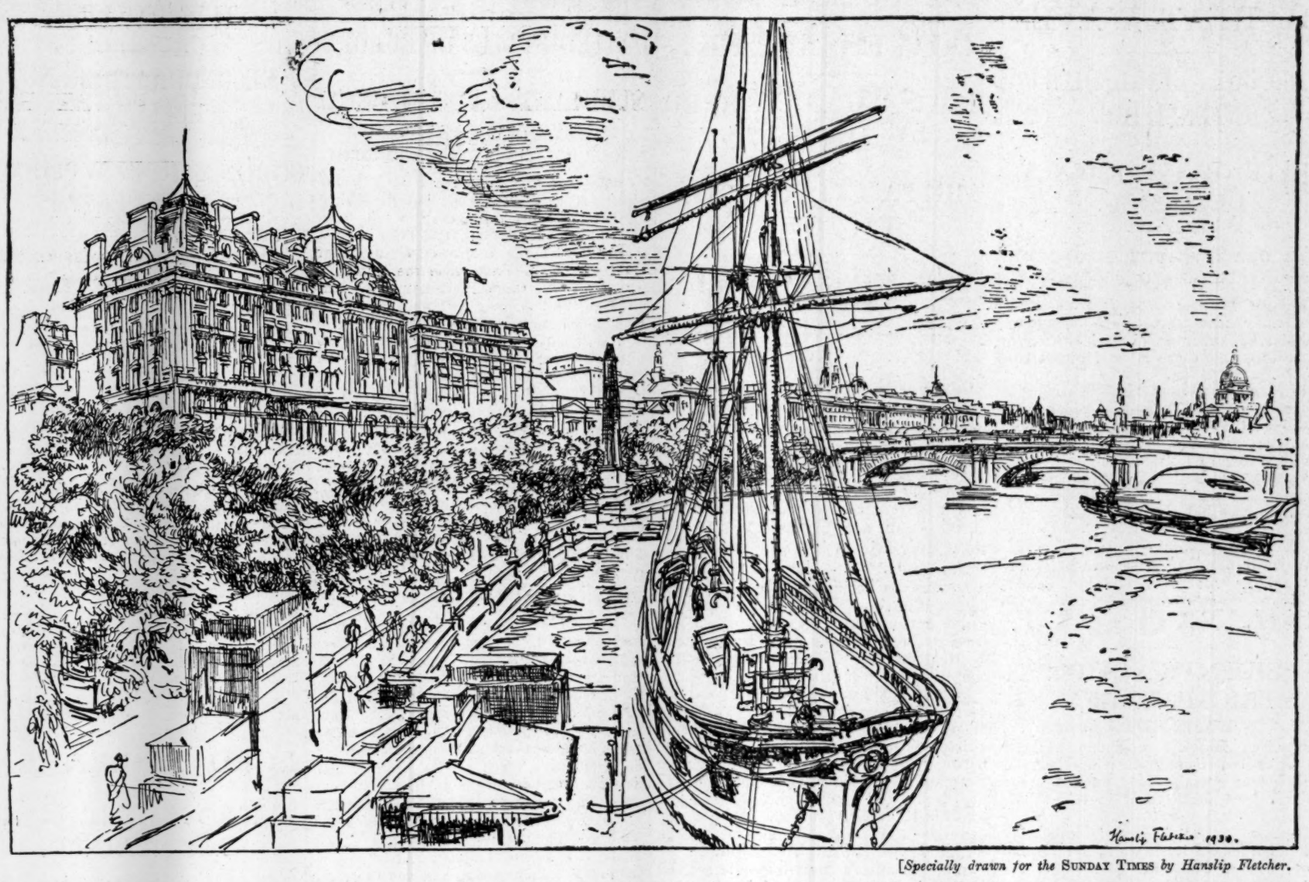
CHANGING LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

A London landmark will pass with the demolition of the Hotel Cecil, a beginning with which has been made. Mr. Hanslip Fletcher's drawing has an added interest from the introduction of the Friend Ship, which is moored at Charing Cross Pier, and serves as the headquarters of the Company of Friendly Adventurers.

PLANE'S CRASH NEAR TROOPS.

DIFFERING VIEWS AT INQUEST.

NO WARNING WAVE.

The Falmer air crash, in which Sergeant Owen Hubert McNair (23), a Royal Air Force pilot, lost his life when his aeroplane crashed near a Territorial Camp at Falmer on Friday, was investigated by the East Sussex Coroner (Dr. E. F. Hoare) and a jury at Falmer yesterday.

Corporal Edward Clarkson, of the 167th Infantry Brigade (Territorials), describing the crash, said McNair's plane came down within six or eight feet of the brigade while they were watching six aeroplanes giving a demonstration of how single-seater fighters attacked troops. Clarkson said he ran to the plane and helped to remove McNair, who was dead.

The Coroner: Do you think that if he had not crashed he would have flown into the soldiers? He was flying towards them?—Yes, sir.

A DEMONSTRATION PLANE.

Squadron-Leader Sidney Toomer, of the 4th Squadron, stationed at South Farnborough, said that he had come down from Hampshire to arrange a demonstration of single-seater fighters. McNair was flying one of the planes, and the demonstration was actually over when the crash occurred. Two planes had resumed flying formation and were waiting for McNair. As soon as he had passed over the troops he commenced a right-hand turn, and at the same time opened his throttle, but he had lost flying speed and crashed.

The Coroner: Do you agree with the last witness that if McNair had not crashed he would have flown into the troops?—No, I do not. I consider that it was an error of judgment. He was flying too slowly to make the turn.

"It has been said," continued Squadron-Leader Toomer, "that McNair waved to the troops. I think that he was flying over them to say good-bye, and there is no truth in the suggestion that he was waving in order to give warning that he was about to crash."

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said that it was apparent from the evidence that there was no question that McNair crashed in order to avoid injuring the troops. "It was an error of judgment, and it is extraordinarily easy to make one in such circumstances."

A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned.

LADY HEATH'S NURSE

HER GUEST AND NOT HER GUARDIAN.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Lady Heath, the airwoman, sailed in the liner Nieuw Amsterdam to-day, accompanied by her nurse-companion, Miss Florence Madden. Miss Madden instituted proceedings at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 25, to secure her appointment as legal guardian to Lady Heath, on the grounds that her patient was incompetent to manage her own affairs.

Before sailing, Lady Heath informed newspaper representatives that the action had been waived. "The allegation," she added, "is ridiculous. Miss Madden is accompanying me as my guest to France, where I shall rest for a few weeks in preparation for a trip to Africa. At present I am feeling splendid."—*Reuter.*

LATE NEWS

FATAL WEST END BLAZE.

SEVERAL PEOPLE RESCUED.

Several people were rescued during a fire at Turkish Baths in Leicester Square this morning. When the firemen entered the building they found the body of a woman.

Another woman who had clambered to the roof was rescued severely injured. Some of the firemen were injured and received hospital treatment.

THE KIDNAPPED BABY.

POLICE ISSUE A DESCRIPTION.

WAS A MOTORIST CONCERNED?

Scotland Yard yesterday issued an official description of the baby which was stolen from a perambulator outside a shop in the Edgware Road on Friday afternoon. The child belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pither, of Westbourne Terrace, Paddington. The perambulator was left for a few minutes outside the shop while Mrs. Pither went inside, and when she came out again it had disappeared and has not been traced. The Scotland Yard description is as follows:—

Charles Pither, aged 3 weeks; weight about 10 lb.; eyes blue; brown hair turning fair on left side of head; eyelashes fair; dressed in white woollen vest, long baby's white embroidered robe, woollen boots, white woollen shawl, white hand-knitted bonnet with white long knitted strings and white rosette on top; no marks on clothes.

Mr. and Mrs. Pither tramped the streets for most of Friday night in an effort to find their child, and as the result of the sleepless night she had spent Mrs. Pither was yesterday in a state of collapse. Mr. Pither, a railway employee, went to his work, but was released from duty so that he might pursue his inquiries.

There is a possibility that the child may have been taken away by someone who used a motor-car for the purpose.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR HANKOW.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

The latest advice received by the State Department from Hankow indicates that the situation is extremely tense and anxious. Martial law has been declared, and foreign troops are being rushed to Hankow to protect the nationals of their respective countries in view of the threatened attack by bandits.

The State Department says that 150 Japanese marines have arrived at Hankow, and are to be augmented by detachments from Shanghai, while 130 British troops are on their way to the city. Martial law, which previously was in force from midnight to dawn, was made effective from 8 p.m. as from last Wednesday. "Despite the augmented garrison there is much uneasiness," adds the statement.

The Church Missionary Society in London were still without news yesterday regarding the safety of Miss E. J. Harrison and Miss Edith Nettleton, the missionaries captured by Chinese rebels and held to ransom.

THE "PETALUMA OF EUROPE."

POULTRY EXPERTS AT HUTTON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PRESTON, Saturday.

Nearly fifty countries were represented in the party of 350 delegates from the World's Poultry Congress, which to-day visited the international laying-test grounds at Hutton, near Preston, where the contest conducted by the Lancashire Utility Poultry Society, in conjunction with the *Sunday Chronicle* and *Daily Dispatch*, is in progress. The championship trophy in this contest is the *Sunday Chronicle* gold cup.

An official welcome was given by the chairman of the Lancashire County Council, who said that in spite of Lancashire's pre-eminence as an egg-laying county, this country still imported many million pounds' worth of eggs each year.

Dr. B. J. C. Hennepe (Rotterdam), European secretary of the World's Poultry Science Association, said that much of what he had seen in England was quite new, and greatly to be admired, especially what they had seen in Lancashire. He admired particularly the cleanliness.

Visits were paid to Lancashire poultry farms. Various delegates told Mr. Barron that what they had seen bore out the claim of the Hutton Test Ground to be the finest in the world, and some of the U.S.A. visitors described Lancashire as the "Petaluma of Europe," that being the name of the biggest poultry district in America.

"PROMS." BEGIN AGAIN.

B.B.C. ORCHESTRA'S DEBUT.

PACKED AUDIENCE.

Queen's Hall, once past the newly flame-graded decorations of the crush halls and corridors, presented a familiar aspect to the seasoned "Promenader" last night. By 7.50 he could see at a glance that there was but little standing room on the floor that at other times accommodate the stalls, and that the opportunities of promenading round the greenery grotto, with its tinkling jets of water, were already slender. And there were few vacant seats in the circles above. All had been sold, and the orchestra seats were fully occupied.

But if the scene was much the same, there was an additional sense of expectancy. All were eager to form a first impression of the B.B.C.s new permanent symphony orchestra, or the contingent of it ninety strong, that is to provide town-bound Londoners—and the world at large through the microphone—with music for the next eight weeks.

Many old friends were seen to take the platform, and there were rounds of hand-clapping for each as the principal artists began to appear. These had the effect of a crescendo, with a pause of heightened anticipation after Charles Woodhouse, the leader, had made his bow and gone to his desk.

SIR HENRY WOOD'S "36th."

Then, punctual to the minute, Sir Henry J. Wood, debonair and smiling, with a pink carnation in his button-hole, stepped from behind the palms with a nimbleness that made it hard to believe that he was about to undertake his thirty-sixth season. Then, deep and full-toned and prolonged, the applause broke out in a veritable storm. Followed "God Save the King," sung by all.

No. 1 was up on the board—Berlioz: "Carnaval Romain" Overture. Sir Henry enforced the rhythms, and the utmost emphasis from percussion and brass. Next came Miss Thea Philips to sing the aria, "Ocean, thou mighty Monster" (Weber's "Oberon"). Finely descriptive, it is yet not easy to make fully effective. The singer gave it with full, round tone and good, straightforward phrasing.

Then a popular pianist, Arthur de Greef, in Grieg's popular pianoforte concerto. A highly effective performance, charged with a good deal of that tricksy spirit that this composer's music demands, and, in spite of its vigour, never violating the capacity of the instrument.

EXCELLENT QUALITIES.

During this time we had been becoming conscious of the excellent qualities of tone available in the organisation. The woodwind, the kindly fruits of the orchestra, were perhaps a little tart, thus early in the season. And discipline, though good, was not perfect.

Elgar's fascinating "Wand of Youth" suite was the most exacting music in the programme. These delicate movements also happen to be the kind of thing Sir Henry Wood can do extremely well. The performance gave earnest of the fine interlacing of threads of colour that we may expect when things have had time to settle down.

Ravel's exciting "Bolero" was the other orchestral piece in the first half of the programme; and Roy Henderson, in three of Stanford's "Sea Songs," the other singer.

By this time you could have walked on the heads of the people downstairs, and the greatest enthusiasm greeted everything that was done. H. F.

TALKING FILM BY TELEVISION.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

A talking film transmitted by television formed part of the programme at the London Coliseum yesterday. This is the first time a "tele-talkie" has been shown on the screen of any theatre in the world.

A "tele-talkie" consisted of a short address by Mr. Sidney A. Moseley, Director of Baird's Television Programme. The talking film was taken in a film studio on Friday, and Mr. Moseley was present yesterday on the stage at the Coliseum, while on the screen the audience saw and heard him make his speech.

The talkie foreshadows the day when all cinemas will be equipped with television screens, and will receive their programme televised from a master film from a central studio.

FOR EAST LONDON CHILDREN.

Readers of the SUNDAY TIMES for many years past have sent old tennis balls, rackets, cricket bats, footballs, toys, books, and clothing to Toynbee Hall for children in poor districts.

Mr. W. C. Johnson appeals again for such help. There is a constant demand throughout the year. Address, Toynbee Hall, 28, Commercial Street, E.1.

INJURED MAN'S SILENCE.

MYSTERY OF HEAD WOUNDS.

REFUSAL TO GIVE ADDRESS.

The collapse in a doctor's surgery at Portsmouth of a man who said he had fallen from a motor-cycle pillion, was the subject of a Scotland Yard statement issued last night.

The statement said that the man walked into the surgery, gave his name as Thomas, and explained that he was chauffeur to the Lady Chambers, resident in Wales. He then collapsed into unconsciousness, and is now lying in a critical condition in the Royal Portsmouth Hospital.

Scotland Yard is seeking the motor-cyclist who had this man as pillion rider, or any other person who can identify him. He refused to give his address, saying he did not want to worry his mother.

The man's full name is William Arthur Thomas, and his age is given as 22.

The Portsmouth C.I.D. are now endeavouring to establish his identity, and at their request both Scotland Yard and the B.B.C. broadcast his description last night.

The house surgeon at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital stated last night that Thomas had a bad fracture of the skull and a severe wound in the hand. He was in a critical condition. He had regained consciousness, but he refused to give any information about himself or where his relatives lived.

AN UNCLE IN LONDON.

Dr. Philip Green, a Portsmouth physician, stated to a Press representative that the man called at his surgery and a friend, Dr. Campbell, attended to him. He said he did not wish to give his address, as it would worry his mother, but he added that he was on two months' leave. He had no documents to throw any light upon his identity, but said that he had an uncle living in the Paddington district of London.

Dr. Campbell stated that from a superficial examination of his wounds it struck him that the man might have been hit with some instrument like a hammer. The wound on his head was not consistent with having fallen on to a flat surface.

"Before he left the surgery," he added, "Thomas was getting drowsy, but he told me that he was travelling on the pillion of a motor cycle and that he did not know what had happened to his friend. He could not tell me whether he had been knocked off the motor cycle or had fallen off. He said he had been on holiday for nearly two months. He added that he was travelling home to Wales after having spent a holiday in the south of England."

Scotland Yard last night were making inquiries with a view to getting in touch with the Lady Chambers mentioned by Thomas, but their efforts, it is understood, were unsuccessful.

TEN INJURED IN TRIPLE CRASH.

MOTOR-COACH, CAR, AND MOTOR-CYCLE.

Ten people were injured in a collision between a motor-coach, a motor-car, and a motor-cycle on the Great West Road, near Bedfont, yesterday. The motor-car was burned out.

The injured were: Charles Hale, aged 50, of Brookmill Road, Deptford; William Goddard, 45, of Matthews Green, Wokingham; Evelyn Goddard, 41, same address; Frank Edney, 23, of West Cromwell Road, S.W.5; Dennis Francis, 20, of New Park Road, Kingston; Arthur John Holland, 46, of Batterses; William John Kingswell, 39, of St. John Street, E.C.; Mrs. Kate Cobly, 48, of Newlands, Windlesham, near Woking; Kenneth Miller, 20, The Crescent, Southampton; Frank Longley, of Highbury Road, Seven Kings.

The motor-coach was on the Thackeray service between London and Reading. Fire broke out in the motor-cycle and car a few moments after the collision, and the two vehicles were soon burning fiercely in the middle of the road. The motor-coach was not badly damaged, and the passengers were able to escape without difficulty after the driver had guided it into the roadside.

Six of the passengers, among whom were two women, were detained at the hospital.

The car was driven by Miller, who was accompanied by Francis, and both had to jump from the car with their clothes in flames.

DEATH AFTER DANCE.

One young man was killed and four others were injured in a motor-car accident which occurred at Elstead, near Godalming, early yesterday. The party had been to a dance at Elstead, and left in a motor-car, which was driven by Mr. Anthony Smythe, of East Street, Farnham. As the vehicle was about to descend a steep hill near Elstead, the car skidded, ran off the road, and crashed into a telegraph pole with such violence that it was practically wrecked. William Mogford, one of the passengers, was killed instantly, and the four companions injured.

SOVIET'S GRAIN EXPORTS.

2,000,000 TONS THIS YEAR

POOR RESULTS IN JULY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

The first test of the Government's ability to buy up the grain crop this year, when the development of the collective farms and State farms has reached the highest point on record, is not impressive. This is because the purchasing agencies have been slow in getting started, and the shortage of goods has made the peasants disinclined to sell.

The purchases of grain in July were only 38 per cent. of the Five-Year Plan figures. In the North Caucasus, where the biggest State farms are located, the purchases were 72 per cent. of the Plan, but in the Ukraine, which is the largest grain belt in Russia, the purchases only reached 19 per cent. In not a single district in the country has the Plan been carried out. The newspaper *Economic Life* reports that purchases during the first week in August were similarly slow.

The weather is excellent, and the crop above normal. The Government is intent on exporting about 2,000,000 tons of grain this year.

SOCIALIST M.P. AND MR. MACDONALD.

GOVERNMENT A "WASTE OF TIME."

Mr. John Beckett, the Socialist M.P. for Peckham, vigorously attacked the Government and the Prime Minister yesterday, in a speech at the I.L.P. Summer School at Malvern.

The only methods by which we could meet the present world situation, he said, was by taking over the four keys of industry—land, credit, power, and transport. "This present policy of tinkering is no good at all. A Labour Government is a waste of time at the present moment—mucking about with the unemployment problem and deciding whether five widows ought to get pensions.

"We have Mr. Lloyd George consulting with the Economic Council and working out employment plans, while our own leader has gone to see the Passion Play at Oberammergau. If I have got to live under Capitalism, I would rather live under Mr. Baldwin than Mr. MacDonald, for if we live under Capitalism let us have someone who understands how to run it.

"The first task of a Socialist majority is not to bring in Socialism, but to create the machine for it, and the House of Lords will be the first that will have to go. It has no place whatever in the organisation of our Socialist Society.

"DRESSING UP."

"Effective Socialist reform means eliminating silk hats, stockings, and breeches, swords and cocked hats. This dressing up is typical of an outlook of the mind.

"I believe we have got to go out deliberately for a drastic reform of Parliament, and if the Labour Party or the I.L.P. are not prepared to do it, I am going to retire from the hard and unpleasant life of politics and devote myself to getting as much pleasure as possible out of the world, because there will be no chance of getting any for other people."

RAPID WORK ON R.101.

NEW BAY NEARING COMPLETION.

WORLD'S BIGGEST AIRSHIP.

EASTERN FLIGHT IN THE AUTUMN.

By OUR AIR CORRESPONDENT.

The addition of the extra section to Britain's second airship, R.101, is progressing rapidly at the Cardington Air Station.

This extra bay, which has necessitated cutting the whole of the airship in halves and inserting an extra section of girders, will make R.101 the largest airship in the world. It will also give the ship an additional capacity of 500,000 cubic feet, bringing her total to 5,500,000 cubic feet.

The erection of the new bay has been progressing underneath the bisected airship, and I was informed at the Air Ministry yesterday that by the time R.100 returns to Cardington from Canada, the structure of the new bay will be almost complete, and ready to be joined to the two halves.

It is expected that within the next month the work on the structure will be completed, when it will only remain for the additional gas container and the rigging to be inserted. The work has progressed faster than was expected, but it is unsafe to forecast when the airship will again be ready for the air owing to the enormous amount of detail work which has to be done on the alterations.

R.101 was originally planned to fly to the East in the Autumn, and there is no reason to believe that this programme will not be carried out, despite the time which must necessarily be spent on testing the airship when she takes the air again.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

SIR SYDNEY SKINNER'S APPEAL TO YOUTH.

Sir Sydney Skinner, chairman of John Barker and Co. and other companies, in his official capacity as president of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, welcomed students at the eighth summer school organised by the Drapers' Chamber of Trade of the United Kingdom which opened yesterday at Girton College, Cambridge.

He said that one of the growing needs in their business was to get younger men at the top. "We want them at the top between thirty and forty years of age. I know of businesses to-day that are suffering grievously because they have no young leaders."

He urged them to give special attention to the subject of advertising, which is to be discussed at the school. "A very large proportion of advertising in the drapery trade cuts no ice, but in our business it has to be backed with merchandise of good quality and good value if it is to be any good. Remember, we are dealing mostly with women who spend about 75 per cent. of the money that is spent in this country.

"There is a type of advertising to-day which is perhaps the most serious menace that we in our trade have to face, and that is the type which relies entirely upon misrepresentation. I see in the Press every week goods being offered to the public which are grossly misrepresented as to the type of article and value. This sort of thing should be handled seriously, because it is doing an immense amount of harm to genuine and bona-fide trade, and if allowed to continue will have the effect of driving out of the Press altogether the bona-fide firm."

ROUND EUROPE CONTEST FOR TOURING AIRCRAFT
Challenge International de Tourisme, 1930

BP ONCE AGAIN

Miss WINIFRED SPOONER

1st Place in heavy category
4th in general classification

On every point where fuel tells, Miss Spooner won — on BP Special

Full marks for reliability. The whole 4,700 miles flown at 102 m.p.h. — and the top speed of the machine only 110. Beaten in the take off and landing only by Herr Morzik in a machine with wheel brakes.

Follow Miss Spooner's wise lead — come to BP for your fuel. The New BP is a petrol which will get the best from any car. You can buy it everywhere. 'High overall volatility' for instant pick up. 'Heavy hydro-carbons' for full power. 'Light fractions' for easy starting. The New BP gives you more yet costs no more. Use it always!

Miss Winifred Brown, who won the King's Cup race round England, used BP Special throughout.

Court Circular.

H.M. YACHT, VICTORIA AND ALBERT, COWES ROADS, Saturday.

Admiral of the Fleet, the Earl Jellicoe, and the Countess Jellicoe, and Major-General, the Right Hon. John Seely and the Hon. Mrs. Seely had the honour of dining with the King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht this evening.

The Duke of Connaught was a visitor to Navy Week at Portsmouth yesterday.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey have returned to Plas Newydd, Anglesey, their ancestral seat, where extensive building improvements have been carried out.

The Earl of Macduff, son of Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, was 16 yesterday.

The Earl and Countess of Iveagh have joined their yacht, and will be away for some weeks.

The Earl and Countess of Stanhope, who have left for Switzerland, do not expect to return until September.

Julia Countess of Dartrey left London yesterday for a cruise to Norway and Iceland.

Viscount Ednam left Southampton yesterday for Montreal.

Lord and Lady Clanmorris will arrive on Tuesday at Bangor Castle, Co. Down, from Cheshire.

Lord and Lady Askwith expect to return on Thursday to 5, Cadogan Gardens, from Vichy.

Lord Illingworth, Sir Keith Frazer, Colonel the Hon. J. Brownlow, the Hon. Mrs. Brett, Sir Walter Gilbey, Sir Arthur Stanley, Sir Grattan and Lady Doyle, Lady Lacy, and Lady Nelson are among the latest arrivals in Harrogate.

Lady Irwin, wife of the Viceroy of India, has arrived at Garrowby, Yorkshire, on a short visit from India.

The Dowager Lady Swaythling returned to 28, Kensington Court, yesterday from the Continent.

The Hon. Lady Ward, who returns from the Continent to-day, will rejoin Sir John Ward in Scotland to-morrow.

Lady Flora Hastings will leave Cowes to-morrow for Aix-les-Bains.

Sir Claude and Lady Champion-de-Crespigny left Cowes yesterday for Champion Lodge, Maldon.

Sir Leonard Brassey left Southampton yesterday for Canada.

Sir William and Lady Max Muller will return to London about September 7 from abroad.

Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge are leaving early next month for a cruise to Spain and Corsica.

Captain and Lady Diana Duff Cooper sailed yesterday for Canada.

Princess George Imeretinsky, Lady Balniel, Lady Romilly, Lady Helen O'Brien, Lady Rachel Stuart, Lady Chalmers, Lady Dashwood, Major C. K. Hutchison, and Capt. the Hon. John Mitford were among those present at a committee meeting, held at 1, Hyde Park Street, by permission of the Viscountess de Vesci, to discuss the arrangements for the Ice Carnival which is being arranged by the Marchioness of Linlithgow and the Lady Marjorie Dalrymple Hamilton for December 1 next at Grosvenor House.

WEDDING.

HON. EVAN CHARTERIS AND LADY EDWARD GROSVENOR.

Only a few people were present at the Oratory, South Kensington, yesterday, for the marriage of the Hon. Evan Charteris, K.C., and Lady Edward Grosvenor, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kenmare. The marriage took place quietly at 9 a.m., and immediately afterwards the bride and bridegroom left for a honeymoon abroad.

Lord and Lady Kenmare were among those present at the ceremony, with Lady Edward Grosvenor's two daughters, the Misses Beatrice and Rosemary Grosvenor. The marriage was performed by Father Stewart, Rector of Farm Street Catholic Church, Berkeley Square.

Lady Edward Grosvenor, eldest daughter of the Earl of Kenmare, was born in 1888, and was one of the train-bearers to Queen Mary at the Coronation in 1911. She married Lord Edward Grosvenor in 1914, and has two daughters. Lord Edward died in August of last year. The Hon. Evan Charteris, K.C., is a brother of the Earl of Wemyss. He is a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery and a distinguished biographer.

FUNERALS.

SIR FRANCIS LAKING.

The funeral of Sir Francis William Guy Laking, the twenty-six-year-old baronet, who died in St. George's Hospital on Sunday, took place yesterday at Highgate Old Cemetery, the coffin being placed in the family vault. The service was conducted by the Rev. Cyril Johnson, an uncle, Vicar of High Halden, Kent.

Among those present were Mr. R. Woodhouse (cousin), Miss Joan Laking (sister), Mrs. Gadd and Mrs. H. Castle (aunts), Miss H. Green (a nurse of the family), and Colonel W. Till.

MR. MARK DAWSON.

Representatives of the governing bodies of Rugby Union football in Yorkshire were among those who yesterday attended the funeral, at St. Margaret's Church, Horsforth, near Leeds, of Mr. Mark Dawson, The Woodlands, Horsforth, the veteran Marlborough and Cambridge rugger player, who in 1867 first introduced Rugby football to Yorkshire.

Mr. Dawson, who was 78 years of age, was in his day a noted sprinter. He was also a painter of much talent and the patron of many a struggling artist. He was an ardent golfer and angler, and a first-class shot.

MR. W. P. RICHARDSON.

The funeral of Mr. W. P. Richardson, the treasurer of the Miners' Federation, has been fixed to take place on Tuesday afternoon at St. Margaret's Cemetery, Durham. A preliminary service will be held in the Durham Primitive Methodist Church, to which Mr. Richardson belonged. One of Mr. Richardson's daughters, who was on holiday in the South of England, returned to Durham last night.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. C. J. R. BERKELEY.

The Rev. Charles James Rowland Berkeley, formerly organising secretary of the Jerusalem and the East Mission Fund, died yesterday at his home at South Mimms, aged 80. He was well-known in ecclesiastical circles, and was vicar of Sibbertoft, Northants, until he retired two years ago.

MR. A. M. ROBERTSON.

The death was announced yesterday of Mr. Alexander Morrison Robertson, late of Stenhousemuir, Scotland, managing director of Calders, Limited, timber merchants, London. Mr. Robertson, who died at Holland Park, W., was a prominent football legislator. For four years he was chairman of the Scottish Football Association, which he represented at international conferences on football.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

HOMELESS LORD MAYOR.

NO HOUSE AVAILABLE IN THE CITY.

SUITE IN AN HOTEL SUGGESTED.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Great difficulties are being encountered by the committee of the City Corporation which has been charged with the responsibility of finding a residence for the next Lord Mayor of London.

Since the closing of the Mansion House for improvements was suggested by the late Alderman Carl Hentschel in 1911 it has been assumed there would be little difficulty in housing the dispossessed Lord Mayor in one of the beautifully appointed halls of the City livery companies. Now that the closing of the Mansion House has been actually decreed the committee has discovered that no hall has the necessary accommodation, which must, of course, include room for the Lord Mayor's staff. Moreover, while there would have been no difficulty about vacating one of these halls thirty or forty years ago, this could not be done now without interrupting the useful work which the guilds perform.

Through the committee that represents them, the guilds have intimated that they will gladly place their halls at the disposal of the Lord Mayor for banquets, luncheons, receptions, etc., and in them next winter's "Mansion House" functions will take place.

DECREED BY CUSTOM.

But the problem of a residence for the Lord Mayor remains unsolved. By immemorial custom, the Lord Mayor should live in the City, and in the old days all the chief magistrates who did not hire a hall lived at their homes, which were invariably within the City boundaries. But to find a house in the City as a mayoral residence is impossible, and there does not appear to be a suite of rooms, of the capacity needed, available.

The hiring of a suite of rooms at a city hotel is now being considered, but the choice appears to be limited. The leaders of the corporation, I understand, are fully determined that the Lord Mayor, who in any event will be put to great inconvenience, shall have an official residence of some kind in the City, but it may well be that they will be driven to modifying the alterations to the Mansion House to enable a few rooms to be kept open as a residence, though it would be mostly nominal, and the Lord Mayor would generally sleep at his own home.

SCOTT'S LAST DAYS IN LONDON.

A MEMORIAL TABLET.

On September 26, Mr. Hugh Walpole will unveil a tablet on the site of the old St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn Street, where Sir Walter Scott spent his last days in London. Mr. H. G. L. King, who is erecting the tablet, in association with Mr. Vernon Rendall, described yesterday the tragedy of Scott's last days and the scenes in the little back room of the hotel.

In 1831, said Mr. King, Scott became so ill that he agreed to go on a Mediterranean voyage, and the Government placed a frigate at his disposal. On the voyage he commenced a new novel, "The Knights of Malta," which was never published, although the manuscript was recently sold to go to America. All the time Scott had been longing to be home at Abbotsford. In Germany he intended to visit Goethe, but before he got there he heard that Goethe had died.

On June 13, 1832, Scott was brought back to London. "For about three weeks he lay in a kind of waking dream, so exhausted and ill that only members of his family and one or two very intimate friends saw him. He put out his hand to greet one of them—the right hand that had written so many hundreds of thousands of words—but he had not strength enough to hold it up.

"Scott longed to see once again his beloved Tweedside, his own plantations, and to caress his favourite dogs, so he was taken on his last journey. He saw them all again—and two months later he was dead."

MAHARANEE DULEEP SINGH

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A memorial service was held at Golders Green yesterday for the Maharanee Duleep Singh, widow of the Maharajah Duleep Singh, who died at Ferring, Sussex, on Wednesday. The Maharanee, before her marriage to the Maharajah in Paris in 1889, was Miss Ada Douglas Wetherill.

The Maharajah, it will be recalled, governed the Punjab until the second Sikh war in 1849, when he was compelled to resign any claim to the Sovereignty of the Punjab. Duleep Singh was subsequently converted to the Christian faith, and settled on a large estate in Suffolk. He died in Paris in 1893.

Yesterday's service to the memory of his English widow was conducted by the Rev. Herbert Trundle. The chief mourners were her daughter, Mrs. Corry (Princess Pauline Duleep Singh) and Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, a daughter of the late Maharajah by his first wife. Other mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Bridgwater, Mrs. Fordham, Miss Margaret Maud, and Mrs. Mitchell-Innes.

The Maharanee's body was cremated at Woking, and her ashes scattered there. She was a Christian scientist, and mourning is not worn. Mrs. Corry was dressed in a peach-coloured cardigan suit, with hat to match.

A HANDBOOK ON IRAK.

In a handbook, issued jointly by the P. and O. and British India companies and the Mesopotamia-Persia Corporation, the various modern facilities for transport of passengers and mails across Irak between the seaboard of Syria and from Baghdad, Persia, and the Persian Gulf have been detailed and comprehensively mapped.

PAPWORTH BATHING POOL.

Mr. George Lansbury is to visit the Papworth Village Settlement on Saturday, when he will open the new bathing pool.

When he first visited Papworth last January, Mr. Lansbury was told of the need for a bathing pool, and that a sum of £250 was required. By means of personal representations Mr. Lansbury collected all the money needed.

FATHER NEPTUNE IN LONDON.

Father Neptune, with his Queen and their Court, visited London yesterday and boarded the Friend Ship, which is moored at Charing Cross Pier, to initiate the boy and girl members of the Honourable Company of Friendly Adventurers in "crossing the line" ceremonies.

The programme included a treasure hunt and a revue written and performed by children.

ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY.

At the recent examination of the Royal Drawing Society 70,000 candidates entered from all parts of the Empire.

The Society is also offering a scholarship which will entitle the winner to attend all lectures, classes and examinations free for one year, and to receive a grant of £25 for travelling expenses. The scholarship is awarded each year on the result of the examination held in connection with the short course of lectures in September. Candidates must be under 20 years of age.

HAMPSTEAD AND A KEATS MUSEUM.

CRITICISM OF COUNCIL SCHEME.

FEARS FOR POET'S HOUSE AND GARDEN.

From A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The proposal of the Hampstead Borough Council to erect in the grounds of Keats house a new building to serve both as a Keats Museum and as a branch public library is arousing the opposition of local residents. These critics assert that the best memorial to Keats is his house and garden, which would be robbed of their charm by the new building.

Under the Council's scheme it is proposed that there shall be housed in the new building the fine Dilke collection of books and manuscripts belonging to Keats, now at the Central Borough Library, together with Keats's desk (recently purchased from America and not yet exhibited), Shelley's inkpot, and the miniature of Keats by his friend Joseph Severn.

Mrs. Lobban, the sister of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who delivered the inaugural address when the Keats House was handed over, is particularly opposed to the scheme. "Imagine," she said, "the crudity of the new building, and the procession of book-borrowers who will draggle across the lawn. I have every respect for public libraries, but their atmosphere is dreary.

"It would certainly be a good idea to bring up the rest of the Keats relics to join those in the house, but there is the large entertainment room attached to the house by Miss Chester, which the Council at present lets out for lectures and festivities. The Councillors are, I believe, committing with the best intentions a breach of their trust. The money for buying the house came not from the rates but from a public appeal subscribed to from all over this country and the United States. These subscribers wished to keep the house in the state that it then was, and the Council should certainly have consulted their sentiments."

IN KEEPING WITH OLD HOUSE.

The Curator of the Keats House, on the other hand, supports the new plan. He conducted me yesterday to a large pile of rubble in the corner of the garden. "This," he said, "is where the new buildings will be, on ground hidden before from the public by a privet hedge and fence. Part of the site was merely a rubbish head till now, and part held coachhouses and conservatories built in 1860. The new buildings will resemble in architecture the old house, but unlike it they will be fireproof and burglar-proof. We should have had the whole Dilke collection up here years ago, but for the risk to it in a mainly wooden house."

In the Keats House at present is a lock of Keats's hair, the engagement ring he gave Fanny Brawne, and his facsimile First Folio Shakespeare, which he gave to Fanny. It contains his holograph sonnet on reading "King Lear," and a poem upon a lock of Milton's hair. Otherwise the relics, apart from possessions of Fanny (her needle-case and child's frock are among them), and a writing desk of Leigh Hunt's, consist of photographs, facsimiles and tributes. Among these last is an appropriate holograph poem written by Thomas Hardy in July, 1920. "At a House in Hampstead, sometime the dwelling of John Keats."

WHERE BARRIE WAS BORN.

COTTAGE AGAIN FOR SALE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EDINBURGH, Saturday.

The little old-fashioned house at No. 9, Brechin Road, Kirriemuir, is developing a new claim to fame besides being the birthplace of Sir James M. Barrie. In recent years it has been many times in the market. This week it has been sold, and is for sale once more.

Formerly the property was bought and sold along with other buildings. It is now to be offered separately, with the little washhouse which provided Barrie's first theatre. The Wizard of Thrums, who was made a freeman of his native burgh this summer, makes reference to the wash-house in his introduction to "Peter Pan," when he states: "This washing-house is not only the theatre of my first play, but has a still closer connection with Peter. It is the original of the little house the Lost Boys built in the Never Never Land for Wendy."

Two years ago Barrie's birthplace was bought from a local miller by Major R. D. Lauder, a Scot in London. It was intimated then that the nation might buy, but nothing transpired. Kirriemuir Town Council had been offered the house, but had no money. When Major Lauder recently placed the property in the market he gave the Council the first offer, but again they were unable to accept. It has now gone into the hands of a London chartered accountant, Mr. Lacon Threlford, of Prince's Gate.

Jenner's House Agency, Edinburgh, has received instructions to sell, but Mr. Threlford is anxious that some means should be found for the property to pass to public ownership. It has been suggested that a fund might be opened in Kirriemuir.

It is a simple two-storey cottage with its back to the Brechin Road, and at the end of a long block of houses built at a later time. This is not "The Window In Thrums" accepted traditionally as Sir James's birthplace on account of the descriptions in his books.

WELSH SHEEP DRIVE.

The drive of 300,000 mountain sheep in Snowdonia, Merionethshire and Carnarvonshire to the tables for dipping operations is now completed, and the chief constables of Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire have fixed the last week in August for a quarter of a million sheep to be driven to the upland baths.

IN SUPPORT OF BART'S.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued the following commendation in support of Bart's great reconstruction appeal:—"I cordially commend the reconstruction appeal which is now being made on behalf of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew. For 800 years this great hospital has been in the van of progress in the cure and alleviation of bodily suffering, and through the research work of its eminent staff and training of a great multitude of doctors and surgeons it has conferred benefits upon the whole country as well as the people of London."

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The band of the Coldstream Guards will play in Green Park this evening from 6 to 8, and that of the Welsh Guards in Hyde Park from 7.30 to 9.30.

The Royal Parks Band will also play in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5, and daily during the week from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10, except on Thursday afternoon, when it will play in Green Park from 3 to 5.

In Greenwich Park the Highgate Silver Band and in Regent's Park the London Fire Brigade will each play from 6.30 to 9. In Richmond Park the Feltham Prize Military Band will play from 6.30 to 8.30, and in Kensington Gardens the Kensington Volunteers will play from 3 to 5 and 6.15 to 8.15.

COURT'S RETURN TO LONDON.

AN EARLY MOVE TO SANDRINGHAM.

THE KING TO SHOOT ON HIS ESTATES.

AUTUMN HOLIDAY AT BALMORAL.

After an enjoyable week at Cowes, the King and Queen will return to-morrow morning to Buckingham Palace. They will leave the Royal yacht immediately after breakfast, and are expected to arrive in London about 10 o'clock.

Their Majesties have not many public engagements during the next few weeks, and this will permit of their early departure for Sandringham. It is understood that they will go to Sandringham on Wednesday, leaving the Palace shortly after midday, and arriving at Sandringham in the late afternoon.

The King will do a little shooting while he is at Sandringham, but there will be no house parties. The guns will mainly consist of members of the Household, who will be on duty with the King and Queen for the time being. The entertainment of house parties for the shooting will take place later in the year.

It is possible that the Queen will make a short visit in the near future to Princess Mary Countess of Harewood, at Harewood Hall, Yorkshire. The Earl of Harewood and Princess Mary have been having alterations made to the hall recently with a view to making this their permanent country residence.

IN SCOTLAND.

It is expected that the Court will leave Sandringham for Balmoral about August 23. There the King and Queen will be joined by most of the members of the Royal Family. The Duke and Duchess of York are already at Glamis, and the Duke of Gloucester will be paying some shooting visits which will take him to Scotland in the early days of September.

The Prince of Wales, who is taking a complete rest from public engagements until the end of September, will spend a good deal of time with the King and Queen while they are at Balmoral. It is possible that he will make his journeys between Fort Belvedere and Balmoral by aeroplane.

The Prince will do some shooting in Scotland, but his chief pastime will be golf.

THE QUEEN AND RED CROSS.

GOOD WISHES TO THE SOCIETY.

The Queen, who is president of the British Red Cross Society, in response to a message of loyal duty sent to her on the occasion of the society's diamond jubilee, has telegraphed to Sir Arthur Stanley, chairman of the Executive Committee, as follows:—

"Royal Yacht, Cowes.

"The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman, Executive Committee, British Red Cross Society.

"I warmly thank you, the Executive Committee, and all members of the British Red Cross Society for the loyal and kind telegram which you addressed to me on the occasion of the society's diamond jubilee. I appreciate more than I can say the wonderful results achieved by the society, and I wish all success to the members in their future efforts for the alleviation of suffering and distress.—MARY R."

BEETLE THREAT TO ABBEY TOWER.

RAVAGES AT ST. ALBANS.

The ancient Watching Tower of St. Albans Abbey has been imperilled by the ravages of the black beetle. The timbers of the belfry and the timbered vaulting over the Presbytery have also been attacked, as well as furniture in the Vestry and Sanctuary.

Mr. J. C. Rogers, the architect, made the discovery on examining the Watching Tower, when decay of the oak timber became visible. He states that fortunately the work has been taken in hand in time, and he has no doubt it can be remedied.

A vacuum cleaner has been carried up to the Tower, and is being used to get rid of the dust and dirt in which the beetle flourishes. It also extracts the beetle itself. Already four tons of dirt have been taken from the tower.

"SIAMESE" TWINS.

18-YEAR-OLD BLONDES' SCOTTISH VISIT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

"Siamese" twins from Massachusetts sailed from here for home to-day in the Laconia after a visit to their grandfather in Aberdeen.

They are Margaret and Mary Gibb, 18-year-old blondes, whose home is in Holyoak, Massachusetts. They are accompanied by their parents.

The twins are joined together at the hip, and X-Ray examinations have revealed a merging of their spinal columns. Consequently an operation to separate them would be fatal. The twins are clever singers and pianists. Although inseparable physically, each has her own idea of things, though their reading and tastes are amazingly similar.

Baby illnesses were the only afflictions they had together, for since they reached more mature years Margaret has had influenza, while Mary remained perfectly well; Mary has suffered from pneumonia, while Margaret did not develop even a temperature.

BRITISH LEGION RALLY.

To-day members of the British Legion in Kent will rally to Orpington for the dedication of the standard of the Orpington and other branches. The assembly will be at 2.45 p.m. at Cray Wanderers Football ground, and the whole party, after forming up, will march to Kevington Park, St. Mary Cray, where the dedication ceremony at 3.30 p.m. will be performed by Rev. Canon H. T. Knight (Rural Dean), assisted by the Rev. J. W. Clarke. Colonel Grantham, chairman of the South Eastern Area of the British Legion, will be in charge of the parade.

BRITISH DOCTORS ON TOUR.

The annual medical tour to spas and other health resorts in Italy in which a large number of British doctors take part each year will take place from September 10 to 26. It is being organised by the Italian State Tourist Department (E.N.I.T.), and will be accompanied, as hitherto, by an English-speaking Italian medical doctor.

The journey in Italy will be by special train composed of first-class carriages. A programme of receptions, sightseeing, and entertainments has been arranged. Among the places to be visited will be Merano, Carezza (Karersee), and other Dolomite resorts, Riva and Gardone, Lake Garda, Montecatini, and Viareggio.

A drawing of the Friend Ship, by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher, appears on page 12.

EXAMINATIONS ABOLISHED.

SURVEYORS AND WASTED SCHOLARSHIPS.

A NEW METHOD OF SELECTION.

The Council of the Surveyors' Institution have decided to discontinue the system of awarding scholarships on the result of a competitive examination.

In future awards will be made by selection, and consideration will be given to the applicant's school record, his personality and his intentions regarding his future career.

There will be offered annually one three-year scholarship, worth £100 per annum, and three one-year scholarships of £125 each, which will be tenable at the University of Cambridge, except where the successful applicant for a one-year scholarship has applied to use his emoluments for travel.

"There is a very good reason for the council's decision," said Mr. A. Goddard, secretary of the Surveyors' Institution, yesterday. "We discovered that boys were taking our scholarships—at a cost to the Institution of hundreds of pounds—and then embarking on other careers for which the scholarships were not granted.

"A brilliant boy in a secondary school, say, may be urged by his schoolmaster to enter for a scholarship. The boy looks round, and thinks he would like to try for a scholarship awarded by the Institution. He enters, succeeds, and, of course, goes to the University. Having taken his degree, he may find that he is not in a position to go any further because his parents cannot afford to pay the fees necessary to enable him to obtain a post in a surveyor's office.

MONEY WASTED.

"Faced with such a difficulty, the boy has no option but to take whatever remunerative channel is open to him. He may accept a commission to supervise the building of roads in China at £200 a year, or one to plan a village in Africa. But whatever post he takes he does not become a chartered surveyor.

"That means that the Institution has wasted its money and its time, for there are hosts of young fellows who would be only too willing to fulfil the conditions, written and unwritten, surrounding the scholarships. By the new plan we shall be sure of getting boys who are keen on entering the profession."

RATE-FREE HOUSES

MEDICAL OFFICER'S PROPOSAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

STOCKTON, Saturday.

In his annual report to the Stockton Corporation the medical officer of health suggests the letting of council houses rate-free as a means of reducing overcrowding in the city.

Two-bedroomed houses, he says, are undesirable for families with sons and daughters who have passed the age of 10. These houses are certainly suitable for newly-married couples or for elderly people whose children have married. But, in practice, two-bedroomed houses are let at a low rental, and poorly-paid workers will apply for them for this reason, whether or not the accommodation is adequate for the needs of the family.

The need of the poorer workers for a lower-rented house is a matter for serious consideration. These workers, many of them with large families, cannot afford the rents of three-bedroomed houses, and even the two-bedroomed houses are beyond the capacity to pay of many of them. They occupy generally the worst of the old houses in the borough, and their need of better housing conditions is great.

The undesirable practice of newly-married couples living-in with their relatives is still prevalent, but many of these people cannot afford to pay the rent charged for council houses. There is only one way to help these people, and that is by giving them cheaper houses.

He suggests that the question of letting some, at least, of the council houses rate-free be seriously entertained. The financial loss from such a course would be trifling, he considers, but the moral and material gain to the people would be great.

BRITAIN'S VISITORS.

THOUSANDS MORE THAN LAST YEAR.

The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland reports that the number of overseas visitors to this country during the first six months of the year was 199,814, an increase of 7,204 over the first six months of 1929.

From May 1 to June 30 this year, the number of holiday visitors shows an increase of 7,602 over the number for the corresponding months of last year. The greatest increase in foreign visitors was noted in June, when the landings in this country were 57,210, as against 52,545 during the same month of last year, an increase of 4,665.

At the suggestion of the Travel Association the Home Office has paid a compliment to foreigners visiting this country by withdrawing a poster headed "Notice to Aliens," and substituting for it the words, "Notice to Foreign Visitors."

The withdrawn poster has been exhibited in British Consular Offices and Passport Offices abroad for many years, and has caused surprise and comment, especially among nations who use the word "alien" in a different sense.

SIR WALFORD DAVIES.

Sir Walford Davies yesterday withdrew his resignation of the position of director of the Welsh School of Music. He will continue for another year.

GALLANT CONDUCT AWARD.

The National Safety First Association has awarded one of its Gallant Conduct Medals to Mr. Henry Willis, for his prompt action in rescuing, at the risk of his own life, a fellow-worker at the works of his employers, Messrs. the Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet, Essex.

NAVY WEEKS END.

Navy Week at Portsmouth, which ended yesterday, drew a record crowd of 137,568 visitors.

The attendance at Plymouth—80,193—was, however, over 7,000 fewer than last year.

At Chatham 70,928 people passed through the turnstiles during the week. This was 14,572 more than last year, and a record.

SIR WILLIAM EDGE, M.P.

Sir William Edge, M.P. for the Bosworth Division of Leicestershire, denies the accuracy of a report that he would be asked to stand at Blackpool. He says that he will again contest Bosworth.

Blackpool is at present represented by Sir Walter de Frece, who has announced his intention not to seek re-election.

MISS JOHNSON TO REST.

The visit of Miss Amy Johnson to Yarmouth next Friday has been cancelled. Miss Johnson was to have flown to Yarmouth, and to have received a civic welcome, but the Mayor has been informed that her medical adviser considered that after her reception at Hull to-morrow she must have a complete rest.

BIG BEQUEST FOR SOCIOLOGY.

30 YEARS' WORK FOR THE MOVEMENT.

HON. PETER LARKIN'S ENGLISH ESTATE.

A considerable sum of money will pass to the Sociological Trust under the will of Mr. Victor Veracis Branford, of Clive Vale, Hastings, who left estate in this country valued at £11,692 gross, with net personalty £11,291.

Mr. Branford, who was chairman of Sociological Publications, Ltd., left certain legacies to servants and to his two adopted sons, Arthur Robert and Hugh Sydney Branford, and the residue of the estate to the Sociological Trust. He expressed the wish that should certain relatives whom he named be in want the trust should make them an allowance not exceeding one-third of the income of the residuary estate. He also desired that his adopted son Arthur should, if possible, be trained to become secretary of the trust, and that a scheme should be put in operation for publishing in a uniform edition his more important books and papers.

Mr. Branford also mentioned in his will that for over thirty years he had devoted not less than half his time and a very considerable proportion of his income for the furtherance of the Sociological movement.

A COTTON FORTUNE.

Mr. John Liver, of Clifton Drive, Fairhaven, Lytham, Lancs, a cotton manufacturer, left £193,566 gross, with net personalty £187,104.

THE HON. PETER LARKIN.

The Hon. Peter Charles Larkin, of Toronto, Canada, and of Lancaster Gate, W., who since 1922 had been High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, left property in England valued at £38,536 gross, with net personalty £23,286. He left 50,000 dollars (£10,000) to his accountant, Philip J. Thomas, and £10,000 dollars (£2,000) to his foreman, William Barron, and expressed the wish: "Should I die away from Canada my body shall be cremated and the ashes buried in my own country."

A GIFT TO PRESBYTERIANS.

Mr. Owen Morgan Owen, of Icknield Cottage, Wendover, late general manager of the Alliance Insurance Company, left £100,202 gross, with net personalty £94,730. Bequests under the will include £1,000 to the London Presbytery of the Welsh Presbyterian Connexion—to assist the weaker churches, £250 to the Insurance Clerks' Orphanage, and £250 to the Chartered Insurance Institute.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
Mrs. ANN MARY BENTLEY, of Fulford Grange, York, widow of Alderman William Bentley, a former Lord Mayor of York (net personalty £98,670)	£99,776
Mrs. HELENE NEALL DICKINSON, of Highfields, Shanklin, Isle of Wight (net personalty £61,777)	66,944
MOUNTFORT GEORGE LONGFIELD, of Lower Hatch Street, Dublin, barrister (personal estates in England and the Irish Free State)	36,209

ACTRESS TO WED M.P.

MISS GLADYS MARSH AND MAJOR C. R. DUDGEON.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Major Cecil Randolph Dudgeon, Liberal M.P. for Galloway, to Miss Gladys Mary Marsh, the actress, who has appeared in leading rôles in a number of popular musical comedies in London.

The SUNDAY TIMES is informed that no date had yet been fixed for the wedding. "It may be in a few weeks, or it may be much longer," a relative of the family stated.

Major Dudgeon is the son of Col. R. F. Dudgeon, Lord Lieutenant of Kirkcudbrightshire. He takes a keen interest in education, and for several years has been chairman of the Kirkcudbrightshire Education Authority. He has also interested himself in the agricultural industry in Scotland. He first sat for Galloway in 1922-24.

Miss Marsh, who lives at Northwood, Middlesex, worked at the Air Ministry during the war, but after the Armistice, through winning a second prize in a beauty competition, she entered the theatrical profession.

Major Dudgeon and Miss Marsh have known each other for some time. She assisted him in his campaign at the last General Election. She is a fine elocutionist and a witty speaker.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

A FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

A few miles from the South Coast and on the Downs is a freehold Georgian residence situated in ten acres of gardens and grounds. Harrods, Ltd., are the agents.

Clara Lady Vincent's residence, D'Abernon Chase, near Leatherhead, is on offer by Nightingale, Page and Bennett, of Kingston-on-Thames. The house is situated in exceptionally beautiful grounds with about 22½ acres. Twenty-nine acres of Crown woodlands are also available.

Tile Barn, Woolton Hill, near Newbury, with two lodges, three cottages, and a secondary residence is on offer by Alfred Savill and Sons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

People in search of town suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

QUAINT MESSAGE ON WREATH.

"The fire's dying out; the water is nice and hot; the windows and doors are bolted; the mouse traps are set, and there are no mice, good-night, Sir John." This, the nightly message of Dixon, the chauffeur to Sir John Bickerstaffe, Blackpool's "G.O.M.," was the inscription upon the chauffeur's wreath at the funeral of Sir John Bickerstaffe at Blackpool yesterday.

There were over 200 floral tributes, a feature being a six-feet representation of the Blackpool Tower in flowers from the officials and staff.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.

The Federation of British Music Industries, which did not take part in the British Industries Fair of 1930, yesterday announced its support for the Fair of 1931. "We are urging our members to exhibit," Mr. Frank Ayliffe, the secretary, said, "and in the event of a good response, which seems likely, we shall ask to be allowed to co-operate with the Department of Overseas Trade in the organisation of the music section of the Fair at Olympia."

The Fair will be held in London and Birmingham from February 16 to 27.

VISITS TO THE TOWER.

The first of the three tours of the Tower of London in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London under the guidance of Mr. Walter Bell, F.S.A., will take place next Wednesday. The party will assemble at the entrance gates at 2.30 p.m., and will be personally welcomed by Colonel Dan Burges, V.C., the Resident Governor. Mr. Bell will give a short address on the history and associations of the Tower before conducting the visitors round the building. The itinerary will include the historic Bell Tower and Princess Elizabeth's Walk, which are not usually open to the public.

Application for tickets (price 10s. for each event) should be made to the Secretary, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

BRIGHTER AND WARMER.

LOCAL SHOWERS IN THE WEST.

SOME CHANNEL FOG EXPECTED.

ENGLAND. — Light south-west breeze; cloudy, becoming brighter; warmer.

SCOTLAND.—Light west to south-west breeze; fair; rather warm.

WALES.—Light south-west breeze; cloudy, slight local drizzle; some fog on hills and locally on coast; moderate temperature.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. — Wind S.W., light; cloudy, local mist or fog; sea slight.

AIR PASSAGES.—Winds between south-west and west 10 to 15 m.p.h. at the surface and 20 to 25 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Weather fair, patches of fog or mist in the Channel. Visibility 4 to 8 miles, but 1,000 yards in patches in the Channel.

BY OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

During the past forty-eight hours the meteorological situation has undergone well-marked improvement, and there are at last indications of a definite change from the cool, unsettled weather that has characterised the latter half of July and early August.

A large anticyclone now extends from beyond the Azores over the whole of Western Europe, with its centre over the Bay of Biscay—less than 500 miles from Southern England. This welcome fine-weather system is still expanding and increasing in vigour, and there is reason to hope that it will spread northward across Britain and bring summer back to us after nearly a month's truancy. With a heat-wave developing on the Continent and southerly breezes in prospect for the next few days there should be a decided rise of temperature, and readings near the 80 deg. mark may soon be recorded in the south for the first time since the early part of July.

CLOUDS BREAK UP.

The supremacy of the anti-cyclone was challenged yesterday by an Atlantic storm centre, which formed to the southward of Greenland. Outlying rain areas connected with this sought to invade Britain and maintain the long spell of wet weather, but their success was limited to light showers or drizzle, and late in the day they appeared to be giving up the attack. During the afternoon the pall of cloud which had covered nearly the whole country in the morning began to break up, and in many districts the sun shone for several hours with something approaching reasonable warmth. At 2 p.m. the temperature at Kew was only 63 deg.—5 deg. below normal; but Croydon registered 68 deg. at the same time, and later the thermometer touched 70 deg. in some parts of the London area.

Notwithstanding the general unsettled conditions of the last month, many southern regions of England have enjoyed more than their usual share of sunshine since the beginning of July. The daily average has been about eight hours at a number of places on the coast, and nine hours at Guernsey.

RARE HOWLER MONKEY AT THE ZOO.

A REAL "DISMAL DESMOND."

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

Another interesting baby animal has made his appearance at the Zoo. He is a brindled gnu, and his birth is quite an event, for although gnus have frequently bred in the Gardens, this youngster is the first for several years. As the Zoo is very crowded just now, it was thought advisable to hide the mother animal away from the public for a few days, but she and her offspring are expected to be on view early this week. The gnus, or wildebeeste, are powerful African antelopes with heavy heads, long manes and horse-like tails, and they have the reputation of being foremost among the most dangerous creatures in the menagerie. The father of the new baby is a particularly aggressive specimen, and he repeatedly charges the bars of his den in the hope of injuring visitors, and as his horns are powerful, he is capable of doing a great deal of harm.

The menagerie has been presented with two South American animals—a paca and a red howler monkey. The howler is a handsome specimen, clad in a long silky auburn coat, and although like most of his kind he had a depressed manner, he is friendly and should be an attractive addition to the Monkey House. As yet he has not shown off his voice, but the howler gets his name from his habit of uttering a loud dismal howl when alarmed, and if this new arrival at the Zoo does suddenly decide to howl he will probably amaze his visitors. This species of monkey is seldom seen at the Zoo; he is a delicate creature and does not thrive in captivity. The paca is also a rare creature in the menagerie: he is a large rodent related to the agouti.

Another newcomer is a baby chimpanzee, aged about twelve months. She is one of the smallest ever seen in the Zoo, for she is only eighteen inches tall, and so immature that she is still cutting her milk teeth and learning the uses of her hands and feet. She is nicknamed Ivy, and is a delightful little creature since she wants to be nursed like a human baby, and once she has been taken out of her cage she refuses to go back again and clings to her "nurse" with amazing tenacity. When forced to leave go she lies on the floor kicking and screaming with rage.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dr. W. H. Rees-Thomas, medical officer of health for Basingstoke, died yesterday.

William Cooper, aged 58, fell from a third floor window of a hospital in Dean Street, Soho, and was fatally injured.

For an assault with a hedgeknife on Patrick Hourican, a farmer, Francis Murtagh, a convict on licence, was senten

AS THE GERMANS SEE US.

CANDID CRITICISM OF OUR YOUTH.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TYPE.

"DILIGENT, UNSELFISH, BRAVE."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

England is being studied carefully just now by Germans who are wondering what the coming generation will do with its inheritance; and some of the more serious of the observers are publishing their impressions.

The special correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*, who has been mixing with Oxford students, has arrived at the conclusion that in one sense the German youth who are about to start on their careers are in advance of the English youth in the same position. The latter, he says, "are only just beginning to realise that their fathers' interests are not theirs," and although they read and hear in the schools of their country's glory and of her immovable greatness, and see that the greater part of the map is coloured British, "they have a dim suspicion that England has passed the climax of her greatness."

This German observer has noted that all the English public schools produce exactly the same type; that they suppress all individuality, so that views and judgments are as strictly normal as are the clothes and the hats.

This type of Englishman, however, the German adds, the product of the public schools and the universities, "created the Empire and has upheld it, and it must not be imagined that the individuals are in any way inferior, for they are in reality zealous in the fulfilment of duty; they are diligent, unselfish, brave in the face of dangers, and never work for their own welfare.

LESS INSULARITY.

The observer notes further that the educated youth of England travel and come into closer contact with foreigners, whose language they are at pains to learn, and that the youth discover and are willing to admit that there are things abroad that do not exist in England, but which are nevertheless beneficial. These modern youths, the German writer adds, are still in a minority, but a new factor has been introduced; tolerance is beginning to take the place of insularity, and advantages and details of other nations that have hitherto been ignored are now being recognised and appreciated.

The London correspondent of the *Lokalanzeiger*, who has lived for many years in England, notes that Imperial Preference is being advocated as the best means of regaining the old, convenient position of supremacy that England held for such a large part of the nineteenth century. "Yes," he says, "if continental Europe slept, as it did, more or less, from 1815 to 1900; if America were still in the development stage; if Asia, with Japan, had not awakened; and if, especially, China and India were not in revolt against America-European production, such advocates would be right.

"But these times are past," the correspondent observes, "and England, if she wishes to maintain her place in the world, must now cease looking back, and must look ahead, as the Continent, America, and even Asia have been doing for a long time past.

"The bulk of the English people," he asserts, "think as the previous generation thought; the English are only now beginning to understand, from books and from films, what the war has meant to the Continent; but they are still far from the intellectual revolution through which the Continental nations have passed."

THE REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Consequently, the German journalist states, the English believe that the commercial knowledge and abilities that they have collected in the course of centuries will carry them successfully over the present difficult time; "but they are mistaken," he declares, "and the result of their mistake is the abnormal unemployment that they are trying to combat with parliamentary manipulations."

What ought to be done, in the German observer's opinion, is to point out very seriously to the young working Englishman what his country expects from him, for the nation's position in the world will not be maintained by men who see no object in working when they can obtain without any effort unemployment pay that is not much under what they might be earning.

It can almost be said, the German correspondent continues, that "unemployment is becoming the ideal in England," and that "the duty to work is regarded as being merely a burden." The Englishman has controlled the world's trade for three centuries, he adds, by rationalising work; that is to say, by obtaining the utmost possible with the slightest exertion of effort, or by getting others to work for him, so that he might live on the results of their labour.

Ten generations, he declares, have been born under this system, and have died under it, so that it is not surprising that the Englishman of to-day finds difficulty in leaving it behind him and in shouldering the pick and the shovel himself, instead of letting others do it for him.

"The Englishman must learn that work is a national duty, and he will then very soon understand that Imperial Preference is not the hundred per cent. panacea, but is only the hand that England holds before her eyes so that she may not see that history is inexorable."

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-DAY.

I.L.P. Summer School, Digswell Park, Welwyn.—Mr. Lansbury, M.P., 10.30.

TO-MORROW.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School, Cambridge.
Students' International Summer School, Cambridge.
Oxford Summer Course in Music Teaching.
I.L.P. Summer School, Welwyn.—Lord Beaverbrook, 10.30.
National Association of Local Government Officers' Summer School, Oxford.
International Horticultural Congress.—Dinner by Royal Horticultural Society, Greycoat Street Hall, 7.30.
Miners' Federation of Great Britain.—Conference, Weston-super-Mare (until 16th).
Miss Amy Johnson.—Reception at Hull.

TUESDAY.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School, Cambridge.
Students' International Summer School, Cambridge.
Oxford Summer School in Music Teaching.
I.L.P. Summer School, Digswell Park, Welwyn.
National Association of Local Government Officers, Oxford.
International Horticultural Congress, Horticultural Hall.
Boscombe Carnival Hospital Fete.
Grouse Shooting opens.

WEDNESDAY.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School, Cambridge.
Students' International Summer School, Cambridge.
Oxford Summer Course in Music Teaching.
I.L.P. Summer School, Digswell Park, Welwyn.
National Association of Local Government Officers' Summer School, Oxford.
International Horticultural Congress, Horticultural Hall.
Boscombe Carnival Hospital Fete.
Rogues and Vagabonds v. Actors Annual Cricket Match, Hampstead Cricket Club Ground, 3.
1,300th Anniversary of the See of East Anglia.—Celebration Service, Norwich Cathedral.

THURSDAY.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School, Cambridge.
Students' International Summer School, Cambridge.
Oxford Summer School in Music Teaching.
I.L.P. Summer School, Digswell Park, Welwyn.
National Association of Local Government Officers' Summer School, Oxford.
International Horticultural Congress, Horticultural Hall.

FRIDAY.

International Horticultural Congress, Horticultural Hall.—Final Report.
I.L.P. Summer School, Digswell Park, Welwyn.—Mr. James Maxton, M.P., 10.30.
National Association of Local Government Officers' Summer School, Oxford.
Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School, Cambridge.

SATURDAY.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School, Cambridge (last day).
I.L.P. Summer School, Digswell Park, Welwyn (last day).
National Association of Local Government Officers' Summer School, Oxford (last day).
Papworth Village Settlement.—Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., opens bathing pool.
New Psychology and Education Summer School, Wereham, King's Lynn (until 20th).
Fifth Test Match at the Oval.

GROUSE SHOOTING

PROSPECTS OF A GOOD SEASON.

SOME FLOOD DAMAGE.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Because the coming grouse-shooting season promises to be an exceptionally good one, there has been a good deal of wild talk lately as to the prospect of making "record" bags. As a matter of fact, although it is hoped that the shooting in most places may be as good as, or even better than, that of last year, no such record-breaking is expected or hoped for.

The last thing to be desired is that it should be possible, or even necessary, for the bags to be of such dimensions that all previous totals will be eclipsed. If birds are so extraordinarily plentiful as some would have us believe, then it is desirable that extra heavy bags should be taken, for otherwise the stock left on the ground for another year would be far too great. But there is a great difference between good, or even heavy, bags and those which will constitute a "record" for any particular moor. When bags of extraordinary dimensions are made on one moor after another it simply means that there are too many birds, and too many birds in one year almost certainly results in too few during the next and subsequent seasons.

GOOD NESTING PERIOD.

The nesting period this year was good in most districts—largely for the reason that as the result of a comparatively mild winter, breeding stocks were in particularly good fettle when nesting began. Birds began to lay rather late in some places, but for the most part the clutches were good.

The results of hatching were also well up to the average in the majority of cases, though May was not altogether a favourable month. A period of cold, rough weather soon after hatching time caused a certain amount of loss among the earlier broods, and for this reason it was no disadvantage that in a good many cases birds were somewhat later than usual in coming out.

Subsequently things went pretty well except that upon the higher and drier ground the drought began to be severely felt. By the latter part of June things had become so acute that in many instances the birds had left the places where they were bred and had gone off in search of water. When they do that there is always the possibility that some of them will not return. No doubt a good many birds were lost in this way, but since the early part of July good rains have fallen, and the cry lately has concerned too much rather than too little wet.

THUNDERSTORMS.

It does not appear that thunderstorms have done a great deal of harm this year. Local damage to some extent must always occur from this direction, and one or two reports from Wales speak of rather heavy losses among the earlier birds. Similarly, from some parts of Scotland and from the northern counties there are stories of late young birds having been found drowned in the heather.

Such misfortunes as these, however, are not sufficient to upset the general opinion that grouse have done well this year in the majority of districts. There has been a good supply of food all through the season except in a few exposed districts where the heather was late in starting into growth. Latterly the plant has greatly improved, thanks to the rain. Altogether things look very promising, and if there are disappointments in store, they should be few and far between.

Business in the letting of grouse moors has not been so brisk this year, so it is said, as is usually the case, though one hears that a good many moors have found tenants at the eleventh hour. It will be interesting to see what the effect may be of leaving some moors unshot, for that seems likely to be the fate of at least a few. It may do no harm in some cases, but where good stocks were left last year, there will probably be more birds than the ground can safely carry into another season.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. F. N. Robathan, M.A., Minor Canon; 3.15: Rev. Preb. A. Chilton, D.D.; 7: Rt. Rev. Bishop of Yukon.

Westminster Abbey.—10.45: Rt. Rev. J. de W. Perry, Lord Bishop of Rhode Island; 3: Rev. W. H. Carnegie; 6.30: Rt. Rev. Neville Talbot, Lord Bishop of Pretoria.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. Canon Howe Browne; 6.30: Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, S.W.1.—11: Rev. B. J. Scott.

Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11: Parade Service, Rev. H. W. Trotter.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Rev. H. H. Coryton, Missions to Seamen; 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

All Saints', Margaret Street.—11: Rev. Frank Biggart; 6: Rev. Kenneth O'Ferrall.

St. Thomas's Church, Regent Street.—11 and 6.30: Father Wheatley.

St. Michael's Church, Chester Square, S.W.1.—11 and 6.30: Archdeacon J. H. Dodshon, of New York.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington, S.W.7.—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.: Rev. H. S. Sard.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. F. W. Rowlands; 6.30: Rev. N. Viney.

St. George, Hanover Square.—11 and 6.30: Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Rev. A. Linzee Giles; 6.15: Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway, W.C.2.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. W. Stuart MacGowan.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30: Rev. R. E. White.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Morning Service; 6.15: Evening Service; Dr. Warren Lincoln Rogers (Bishop of Ohio); 8.0: Service to be Broadcast; Rev. C. H. Ritchie.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: Rector; 6.30: Rev. W. Kingston.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—11: Parade Service; Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard Street, E.C.3.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Hon. I. G. Adderley.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—11: Rev. L. S. B. Beckley; 6.30: Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Niagara.

St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—11: Solemn Eucharist and Sermon by Rev. W. T. Dredge; 6.35: Evening Prayer; 7: Mission Service.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—Matins, 10.30; Litany, Sung Eucharist and Sermon, 11 (Merbecke); Preacher, Rev. C. Hart.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, W. Smithfield.—11 and 6.30: Addresses by Dr. F. Gilbert Scott.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11 and 7: Rev. H. C. Williams.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street, W.1.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Eric Barnes.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—"Chinese Missionary Victims," at 7 p.m. The Rector.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: High Mass; 12: Rev. J. Geraerts, D.C.L.; 3.15: Vespers and Benediction; 7: Rev. H. J. Carter.

Scottish National Church, Russell St., W.C.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. D. W. Mackay.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11: Rev. Ian R. Gillan. 6.30: Rev. Archibald McHardy, M.C.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11 and 7: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse, M.A., B.D.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen Street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. Purves Boyes, M.A.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George Street.—11 and 7: Rev. William E. Dudley, of Brooklyn.

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. T. E. Ruth, of Sydney.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—11 and 7: Rev. Harris E. Kirk, Baltimore, U.S.A.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.—11 and 7: Rev. T. Wilkinson Riddle. Brotherhood Meeting, 3.15 p.m., Mr. W. B. Field.

Kensington Chapel, Allen Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. H. Cain, of Melbourne.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton Road.—11 and 6.45: Rev. Arthur Hallack, M.A.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone Road.—11 and 7: G. Hay Morgan, K.C.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington Butts, S.E.—11 and 6.30: Dr. Russell Bradley Jones.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Wesley Hart.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. F. L. Wiseman, B.A. 3.30: Kingsway Fellowship: Special Addresses on "The Saints of the Centuries," by Dr. E. J. B. Kirtlan: (1) St. Theresa.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead.—11: Rev. Wm. S. Kelynack, M.A. 6.30: Rev. A. W. Smith.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. John Watchorn, D.D. (Philadelphia, U.S.A.).

Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.—12: L.M. Rev. G. H. Joyce, S.J.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Capt. Frost; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Glover Botham. 6.30: Mrs. de Crespigny; Clairvoyant, Lily Thomas.

Court and Society

The plans of the King and Queen are not quite definitely fixed as I write this, but it is probable that Their Majesties will return to Buckingham Palace to-morrow, where they will remain a few days, and then they will travel to Scotland. The length of their residence at Balmoral Castle will depend to some extent on the weather, but if the elements are kind the King hopes to stay up there till the end of September.

Cowes was hardly herself this year in spite of the presence of both the King and Queen, for the very unsettled, thundery, blowy, and showery weather made things anything but pleasant. Mackintoshes and serviceable blue serge clothes with close-fitting hats or berets were the general wear, and no one can deny that oilskins do not help the smart appearance of either man or woman. However, during the periods when the sun shone, Lady Irene Cubitt and her sister, Lady Fiona Pratt, managed to be the best turned out, and looked exceedingly well at the ball organised by Lady Baring, which took place on Wednesday, when both were wearing black tulle dresses, one with the addition of large pearl beads round her throat, and the other with a string of large green beads. Lady Elizabeth Yorke always looked very nice, too, but she did not go to the ball on account of her grandmother's recent death. The death of Mr. Green also cast quite a shadow, and Colonel John Gretton was not able to be on board his yacht Cariad when she won the King's Cup on Tuesday, as he had to attend the funeral, which, coming so soon after the funeral of Mrs. Loeffler, at Stapleford, was very depressing for the Gretton family. Lady Mary Hope raced in the King's yacht on Wednesday, when Britannia gained a very popular victory. Lord and Lady Glentanar raced their Elk for the King's Cup also, but were very unlucky, as after getting a bad start she got into a squall and shipped so much water that she had to give up. Lady Glentanar was one of those who appeared wearing either navy blue or white serge, though on one day she was very smart in a well-cut turquoise blue suit which was most becoming to her ultra-fair colouring. She and her husband were among those who had the honour of an invitation to dine in the Victoria and Albert with the King and Queen. Among the comparatively few young girls to be seen on the sloping lawn of the Royal Yacht Squadron have been Lady Janet Montgomerie and Miss Joan Pearson, who have been staying at Hamlet Lodge with the Dowager Lady Glentanar. Both are very pretty, and the latter is also an heiress, as her grandfather, the late Viscount Cowdray, left her something like a large fortune.

It is seldom that a duke's daughter has so quiet a wedding as that which took place on Wednesday morning between Lady Katherine Hamilton and Colonel Reginald Seymour. Guests were almost solely confined to relatives, and therefore Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster Abbey offered adequate accommodation and, in fact, made a charming setting for the simple ceremony. The Duke of Abercorn gave away his daughter, who looked very picturesque in her dress of heavy weight cream satin, with puffed paniers to the skirt, and the veil of magnificent old lace worn capwise under a wreath of orange blossoms proved most becoming to its wearer. After the ceremony the Duchess of Abercorn, who wore a dress of reseda green, with a small brown hat and sable furs, gave a luncheon at 68, Mount Street, where some two dozen guests sat down to table. The duke gave the toast of the health of the bride and bridegroom, and the wedding cake was cut in the usual way. This wedding was something of a contrast to that of Lady Katherine's elder sister, when, as Lady Cynthia Hamilton, she married the then Viscount Althorpe (now Earl Spencer) at St. Margaret's, Westminster, for then Lady Katherine led a bevy of bridesmaids, the duke wore khaki, and some sensation was caused by the sudden collapse of one of the Life-guardsmen who lined the aisle as a guard of honour. As the "Handsome Hamiltons" have often been closely attached to the Royal circle, now, as then, the wedding guests included members of their Majesties' Household, and Royal gifts were noticeable among the presents. The bridegroom, who is one of the King's equerries, received a gold hunter watch inscribed "Reggie, from G.R.I. and M.," and to the bride their Majesties sent one of the fashionable long brooches in diamonds and sapphires. In addition the Queen also gave her favourite Lady-in-Waiting various trinkets in enamel and gold, and such useful things as an early morning tea-set on a tray, and enamel and gilt tea knives and spoons. Princess Mary and the Earl of Harewood's present is an important-looking screen of tooled leather, with coloured flowers set in its design. Earl and Countess Spencer sent a blue leather dressing-case with silver fittings, and a pink ostrich feather fan came from the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, while cheques were sent by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Hon. Sir Cecil and Lady Bingham, Lord and Lady Carson, and a few others. It was interesting to note that the wedding ring was the gift of Colonel Robert Woodhouse, who made it himself, for he is an expert craftsman, and can turn his hand to many things. Owing to the tragic death of his son-in-law, the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, he was unable to be present.

According to all accounts Dublin has been looking really clean and smart for the Horse Show, which has been tremendously successful. There have been balls every night and a general air of festivity. Sir John and Lady Lavery have been among the guests at the Viceregal Lodge, but they left on Friday to go to Czechoslovakia, where Sir John is to take a cure at Marienbad. The weather in Dublin has not been too bad, and people have dared the rain by wearing pretty frocks, though there have been showers one or twice a day. The party at the Lodge was a small one, including Lord Thomson, Lady Leslie, and the High Commissioner for South Africa, as well as Sir Horace Plunkett. Mrs. MacNeill had on a nice flowered chiffon dress on Wednesday with an immense blue hat; Lady Lavery wore the white *ensemble* which was admired at Ascot; Countess MacCormack was dressed in brown with white flowers and white furs; Mrs. Stirling, the American Minister's wife—who had invited Marchioness Curzon to stay at the Legation—was in a yellow frock and hat to match; Mrs. McEnery wore a scarlet dress; the Countess of Granard, in brown, was in the Viceregal box, and so were the Ladies Margaret and Helen Stewart, and Viscountess Powerscourt, in green.

The many friends of Colonel the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stuart-Wortley have been as much startled as amused to read in a daily paper that Mr. Gordon Selfridge had "recently sold Highcliffe Castle, his place in Hampshire." In point of fact, however, it is, and has been for years, the property of Colonel Stuart-Wortley, and he and Mrs. Stuart-Wortley are in residence there now. Mr. Selfridge did once or twice rent the place for the summer, and it happens that Mrs. Selfridge is buried at Highcliffe, as she died during one of these tenancies, but there Mr. Selfridge's connection with it begins and ends. At the moment Mrs. Stuart-Wortley is engaged in issuing a circular to friends and neighbours in the New Forest in an endeavour to draw public attention to the practice of throwing paper about and spoiling the beauty of rural places. The number of fires caused by carelessness is considerable, involving great expense to the forest authorities, and horses also suffer severely from cut feet as the result of broken bottles. Lady Montagu of Beaulieu and other local ladies are supporting Mrs. Stuart-Wortley in suggesting that all who can should, on September 7, patrol the forest in cars, armed with prongs and baskets for the collection of rubbish, and assemble at Lyndhurst at 4 o'clock. There—in sight of the public—the refuse will be burnt in an incinerator provided by the Ranger of the forest. They also suggest that those who volunteer for this effort should bring their tea with them so that the proper conduct of a picnic can be demonstrated by the clearing up of any litter occasioned by such a meal.

MAYFAIR.

Suits for the Moors

SUITS for Scotland cannot be too workmanlike and severely tailor-made, and, of course, must be of tweed, preferably of the British variety. Many of the newest coats and skirts are fitted in to the waist and at the hips.

The sketch to the left shows an excellently tailored suit of brown and yellow tweed with a "knot" of black on its surface, worn with a "tuck-in" blouse. The coat has large patch pockets and a centre fastening, and the well-cut skirt has flared panels and is cut with an inset piece at each seam.

The other sketch shows a closely-woven buff tweed coat and skirt with pocket and collar (which can be worn turned up or down) decorated with close rows of dark brown stitching.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 293.

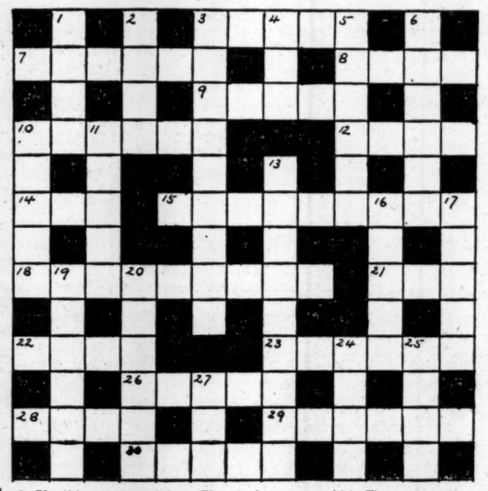
Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 293," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.

ACROSS.

3. To enter a hut in this one must do as it suggests.
7. Kind.
8. The source of the energy of the future?
9. Nymph-like appeal to a reader.
10. Cut outside a length for a ripe outcome.
12. Bird.
14. A timid cast.
15. The victim of the Indian Mutiny.
18. An undergraduate, no doubt.
21. A form of consent.
22. The spirit that subordinates self.
23. A useful chemical for the medicine chest.
26. Tragic figure in the Inferno.
28. Destined for a soldierly head.
29. A result, maybe, of bad government.
30. This is getting longer, so the ladies say.

DOWN.

1. Yield.
2. An account from the bird.
3. The forgetful man find it hard to amass this.
4. One who is quite handy with his feet.
5. A cargo vessel carries a 2 dn. of this.
6. If this station is yours in life, it is to be hoped you are host and not guest.
10. A charming art.
11. Staunch.
13. Threatening.
16. W. Indian Island.
17. Escape.
19. Dish that may be sweet or savoury.
20. Clear.
24. The sort of complexion that goes with 3 ac.
25. and this, of course, is broad in it.
27. 9 ac. undated.



CROSS-WORD No. 292 PRIZEWINNERS.

B. E. STIRTON, 52, Coinage Hall Street, Helston, Cornwall; Rev. A. KERR, 192, Birkby Hall Road, Huddersfield; Mrs. ELEANOR EVANS, "Trafford Mount," Prestatyn, Flintshire; T. HENLEY, 20, St. Ronan's Avenue, Southsea, Hants; Mrs. MUIRHEAD, 6, Edith Mansions, Edith Grove, Chelsea, S.W.10.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Mismanagement; 7, Sandown; 8, Anak; 10, Gala; 12, Byres; 15, Order; 16, Teeth; 17, Extra; 18, Pence; 19, Tiger; 20, Dirge; 23, Opal; 25, Frau; 26, Austere; 27, Supernumerary.

DOWN: 1, Metamorphosis; 2, Mask; 3, Nanny; 4, Globe; 5, Ming; 6, Treacherously; 9, Addenda; 11, Avenger; 12, Breed; 13, Rotor; 14, State; 21, Ibsen; 22, Gleam; 24, Lane; 25, Fear.

A Woman's Corner

On Hoarding.

Old Superstitions.

By PANDORA.

The people who have put off their holidays until the end of August and beginning of September are trying to discover the silver lining to the frequent dark clouds. They have now decided that a cold, wet July and early August means they will have the cream of the summer weather for their holidays. I have the best of reasons for hoping that this will be the case, but between the melancholy Mr. Buchan (who has more to do with thirty-nine days of rain than with Thirty Nine Steps), the doleful prophecies which concern the moon, and the memory of St. Swithin, it is hard to be an optimist.

For a long time one has greeted the morning rain with false cheeriness and the old saying: "Rain before seven, clear before eleven," but my faith is tottering. The rain appears to have no regard for the rules of the game, or else has got confused over hours owing to Summer Time.

About the Moon.

As to the moon, did we see the last old moon in the arms of the new? If so, then we should have fine weather. If not, we can be prepared for anything. And were the horns of the new moon well turned up? If so they will hold the water which would otherwise pour down upon us with great ferocity. Incidentally, how many people still curtsey to the new moon and turn their money? Owing to an absence of pockets it is more difficult for a woman to pay this polite attention than for a man, but it is the correct thing to do, just as one should not see the new moon through glass, and should always look over one's right—or, dreadful thought, is it the left?—shoulder to wish on the new moon.

Are You Superstitious?

Is there anyone who is quite free from superstition of some sort? I doubt it. Most of us say bravely: "I am not in the least superstitious," yet we find ourselves touching wood, evading ladders, with the joking explanation that there may be a paint-pot above us, refusing to sit down thirteen to table, shuddering at the sight of peacock feathers for decoration, on account of the evil eye; regarding green with suspicion and distaste—lovely colour though it be—or feeling a little reluctant to begin a new venture on a Friday.

Are these superstitions based on any sensible foundation or are they the relics of an ignorant period when women were burned as witches for being a little more keen-witted and farsighted than the majority?

The origin of the thirteen superstition is well known, and touching wood had its genesis in the faith of those who reverently touched a bit of Holy Rood; green was slandered by the verse saying that "Green's forsaken," and green is the colour of jealousy; Friday's bad reputation was associated with Good Friday, but I have never heard a reasonable explanation of the ladder.

Why do we throw salt over our left shoulders when it is spilled? Why is it lucky to put your stockings on inside out and unlucky—though much neater—to turn them back to their proper position? Even the visit to the manicurist should be paid according to rule, if you are superstitious, though I believe the idea of cutting the nails on Saturday and seeing your true love on the morrow was based on the rustic swains making themselves very neat and clean overnight to be ready to meet their sweethearts on their free Sunday.

Extravagant Sentiment.

From time to time one reads awful warnings to the hoarder. Not only in wartime, when to hoard food was regarded as unpatriotic, but at all times, unless the hoarding is simply saving money against evil days. The hoarder who is usually criticised is the person who clings to every possession, whether valuable or useless, from a reluctance to part with what has associations or what may be useful at some distant date.

There are persons who hoard out-of-date clothes and hats when the various charitable societies are clamouring for such contributions, and a great army—of which I regret to say I am one—hoards letters. To us there is something sacred about the written word as such. At least it would seem as if this were the case when one looks at a desk and at the drawers of a writing-table crammed with correspondence which one keeps from pure sentiment. Reason does not appear to reach us. We know that it is silly, that it uses space wanted for other and more useful things, we know that if we died suddenly someone would have the painful business of clearing up the accumulations. Yet the hoarder still persists in her wicked ways. But I firmly intend to turn over a new leaf.

An Awful Example.

Sometimes the hoarding becomes an expensive matter. I have personal experience of a case where the furnishings, and all that implies of a flat, in a distant American city had to be packed and warehoused by alien hands when the owners were back in England.

Year after year the subject of asking a faithful friend to visit the warehouse, sort the cases stored, ruthlessly throw away all that was not wanted, and send the remainder to the owners was discussed. Year by year the chief owner, unable to attend to the matter herself, resisted the idea of any of her possessions being thrown away, so year after year cheques were despatched to satisfy the hungry appetite of the warehouse people. At last, after hundreds of pounds had been spent, the time came when it was necessary to have the cases examined, with the result that it was found the money had been paid for rubbish. Hardly anything valuable was to be found in the crates, many of which were filled with broken crockery and old papers and letters. Everything worth stealing had disappeared, and the warehouse people washed their hands of responsibility.

The difficulty of tracing the thief or thieves after so many years is obvious, but if only the reluctance to part with any possession because of its connection with days that were past had not been so strong a large sum would have been saved, as the swindle would have been found out years before.

As the head of a warehousing concern once said to me *apropos* the pathetic boxes which lie neglected and almost forgotten (except when the bills for their care come in), "If it were not for sentiment we would have to go out of business."

A Flower Mission.

The joy that flowers give to everyone, from the highest in the land to the poor children who run after you in the street with "Gimme a flower, lydy, please do," makes me wonder again, as I have often wondered, why we do not inaugurate among our many splendid schemes for making people happier and healthier a Flower Mission.

Flower missions, which flourish in some other countries, are intended primarily for the sick in hospitals and homes, but the idea might be carried further, and flowers collected for the schools in poor parts of London. It is probable that a great many people regularly send generous gifts of flowers to hospitals, but the kind action would be made simpler for the givers if hampers were placed in the various stations into which people coming in from the suburbs and from the country every morning could deposit bunches of flowers. These to be collected about mid-day by members of the Flower Mission, whose cars were at the disposal of the work. Is this too big a thing to suggest?

CHURCH DILEMMA

VICARAGE TOO EXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN.

SALE SUGGESTED AS SOLUTION.

The suggestion that the vicarage of St. John the Divine Church, Bedford Hill, Balham, should be sold to solve the problem of finding a successor to the vicar, the Rev. H. Mattinson, has been made by the Warden of Keble College, Oxford, who is chairman of the church's patrons.

Within the past eight years the foundations of the vicarage have collapsed on two occasions involving the church in an expenditure of nearly £1,500. The warden, in a letter to the vicar, states that the financial problem created by the vicarage and grounds has caused great difficulty in filling the benefice, and he considers the selling of the vicarage to be the best solution.

The Rev. H. Mattinson informed the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday that the vicarage was purchased some twenty years ago. It is a large house and garden, and can certainly not be maintained by any vicar on the stipend allowed by the church. That was the difficulty which faced the church officials.

"You see," said Mr. Mattinson, "I am resigning early next month, and it is very difficult to find a vicar disposed to use probably twice the amount of his stipend for the upkeep of his dwelling-house. The difficulty is general throughout the country where there are large vicarages. Indeed, most vicarages are larger than the tenant can really afford."

The Rev. H. Mattinson has been connected with St. John the Divine as curate and vicar for sixteen years.

AUCTIONS & ESTATES.

SCOTTISH PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET.

Several important sporting estates in Scotland are to be offered by Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Among the more interesting are the Rannoch estates, of about 65,650 acres, including forest, moors, lochs, and rivers, that provide every kind of sport; the historic estate of Durris, of some 16,000 acres, in the valley of the Dee, with a seventeenth century residence, 52 farms, and 6½ miles of salmon fishing; the estate of Kildonan, Ayrshire of 15,000 acres, including seventeen farms; the deer forest of North Morar, which overlooks Loch Morar, and comprises 10,000 acres, one of the best of the smaller forests in Scotland; and the Castle Menzies estate, with Farleyer grouse moor and lodge in the beautiful Highland district of Strathtay. The Castle Menzies estate extends to 11,000 acres, with salmon fishing in the Tay and Lyon. At the historic castle Mary Queen of Scots and Prince Charlie were entertained.

The firm has also been asked to find purchasers for the Island of Eriska, on the west coast of Argyll; the Baldarroch estate, Perthshire, with salmon fishing in the Tay, and the estate of Muckairn, of 1,710 acres, with its residence near the shore of Loch Etive.

The auction of Sherbrook Lodge, Buxton, will be held by Knight, Frank and Rutley, at Buxton, on September 17. The property, which is to be offered at the upset price of £2,600, is situated 1,000 feet above sea level. The grounds cover five acres.

Instructions have been received by Knight, Frank and Rutley, from the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club to offer by auction The Lawn, Burnham-on-Crouch, a freehold property. The property, which extends to about two acres, comprises an old-fashioned residence with pleasure grounds, and, while suitable for residential purposes, is ripe for immediate development as a high-class building estate.

Bayhorne Farm, Horley, has been sold to the Surrey County Council by Knight, Frank and Rutley. The property includes a farm, residence, two cottages, buildings, and about 66½ acres.

James Styles and Whitlock announce the sale of the Court House, Chardstock, on the Dorset and Somerset borders. The residence dates from the thirteenth century, and occupies a situation 600 feet above sea level. Certain restoration work has already been carried out, and the purchaser intends to complete the work.

Twelve freehold houses at Nos. 4-26, James Street, Camden Town, together with extensive factory premises in rear, have been sold by private treaty by Waite and Waite. The property produces a gross income of £1,160 per annum, and the price realised for the freehold was £8,000. Waite and Waite have also sold the freehold of No. 166, Weedington Road, Camden Town, for £2,340.

Nicholas announce, among their recent sales of country properties, the following:—Hill Farm House, Waltham St. Lawrence; The Elms, South Stoke; Greys End, near Harpsden Golf Course; Edlins, Aston Tirrold (an old-world house on the Berkshire Downs); New Barn Farm, Woodcote, on the Chiltern Hills; the Old Malt House with grounds, near Silchester Ruins, and Ridge Cottage with two cottages, near the famous Finchampstead Ridges; also (with Thake and Paginton), Bussock Hill, Snelsmore Common, Newbury, with 50 or 60 acres, and (with Harrods) Sulhampstead Rectory, near Mortimer, with its grounds of over 12 acres.

SUN-BATHING VOGUE.

ADVICE AND WARNING TO HOLIDAY-MAKERS.

To the holiday-maker the sun may be "an excellent servant but a very bad master." A timely warning on the subject is given by the Medical Officer of Health for Hastings, where sun-bathing is practised extensively.

"Rightly used, sun-bathing tones up the body, sharpens the appetite, and imparts an air of vigour and alertness," the medical officer adds. "Care, however, must be taken that the head is not exposed overmuch to the sun, nor in fact any part of the body. Over-exposure in the early days of the holiday too often leads to rawness of the skin, blisters, headache, irritability, loss of appetite and general lassitude."

To avoid such consequences to visitors, the Health Department for Hastings has had notices, giving advice and warning, posted at all bathing stations where sun-bathing is practised.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 407.] LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 8, 1830. [Price 7d.

Some voters of a certain seaport, after receiving ten guineas a man to vote one way, were paid fifteen guineas each by the opposite party not to vote at all.

It is reported that Johnson, the once notorious smuggler, lately left the Thames, in command of a vessel destined against some part of Mexico—having on board a number of Spanish refugees, a large sum of money, and 66,000 stand of arms.

A jury of the Pix was assembled in the Receipt of Exchequer-office, Westminster-hall, for the purpose of arranging a new coinage. The Lord Chancellor stated that the quantity of gold to be issued, on the present occasion, in the new coinage was £6,000,000 sterling, and of silver coinage £120,000.

PARIS, AUGUST 4.—Yesterday accomplished the work which was begun on the 28th and 29th July. The transport of patriotism which led to Rambouillet nearly 60,000 men of the National Guard of Paris has been fruitful and powerful as was to be expected. At the news of this movement the King quitted Rambouillet with his family, abandoning everything, even his last hope.

His Majesty, when Duke of Clarence, sent a letter in his own hand to the management of Sadler's Wells, requesting that he might be considered perpetual patron of that favourite theatre; since his accession to the throne, he has graciously commanded that his name and patronage should be continued, together with that of the Queen.

COASTLINE ON SHOW.

LOOKING SHOREWARDS AT BRITAIN.

A NATIONAL ASSET

SCENES OF INFINITE VARIETY.

By ERNEST MUNTON.

Showing the flag or showing the fleet is not new, but what of showing the coast? I tried to be quite casual about it a fortnight ago, but now I feel like shouting from the housetops. At Waterloo, when moving towards the Southampton train, I almost collided with a City acquaintance. He pointed to my holiday gear. "Oh, Shetlands and the Faroes," I remarked, trying to get away with it easily. "What?" he shouted, "*For a holiday?*" The fellow was quite derisive. "Why not?" I snapped, and pushed my way past him.

If on that rainy and cloudy day I felt apologetic in starting for the Faroes in quest of holiday, I might have been excused. All I knew about these northern isles was that the wireless announcer often said that depressions hovered over them, and that on the

END OF LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

DECISIONS TO BE MADE KNOWN THIS WEEK.

BISHOPS' GIFT TO DR. LANG.

The Lambeth Conference yesterday held its final session, and concluded its consideration of the Encyclical Letter from the assembled Bishops.

The following official communiqué was issued:—

"During the session the Archbishop of York took the chair, and in the name of the Bishops present he expressed the gratitude of the Conference to the Archbishop of Canterbury for his services in presiding throughout the five weeks of deliberations. The thanks of the Conference to the Archbishop of Canterbury were also expressed by the Bishop of Calcutta, the Archbishop of Cape Town, and the Archbishop of Brisbane, and it was stated that the 300 Bishops at the Conference desired to give to Dr Lang, as a token of their gratitude, a pastoral staff for his use in the Diocese of Canterbury.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his thanks to the Conference for all that had been said, and his sense of gratitude for the work and spirit of the Conference throughout. He then pronounced the Benediction. In doing so he held in his left hand the Cross presented to Archbishop Lord Davidson at the close of the Lambeth Conference of 1920. This Cross now belongs to the Archbishops of Canterbury."

It is expected that the main decisions of the Conference, which are being eagerly awaited by members of the Anglican communion throughout the world, will be announced on Thursday. To-day the 300 Bishops who have been attending the Conference will attend a farewell service at Westminster Abbey. The Bishop of Rhode Island will preach.

POLISH THREAT TO DANZIG.

APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The city of Danzig has long been alarmed by the rapid growth of Gdynia, a port constructed on the Baltic by the Polish Government, so that it may have absolutely independent import and export facilities. The situation is becoming so serious that the Government of the Free City has appealed to the League of Nations to remind Poland that it is her duty to use the facilities of the port of Danzig to the utmost possible.

The Danzig Chamber of Commerce has now passed a unanimous resolution in which it emphasises that this appeal is an unavoidable necessity and of vital importance. It maintains that Danzig harbour possesses all the plant and facilities to handle even more than Poland's whole sea-borne trade, and that there are sufficient stretches of unused quays to satisfy all future developments.

Banks have done their utmost to serve Poland's economic interests, and have thus not only fulfilled their international duty, but have shown that Danzig could give Poland most effectual guarantees of a free outlet to the sea.

The resolution of the Chamber of Commerce concludes with the ominous statement that the Danzig merchants cannot possibly exist unless Danzig harbour is used to its fullest capacity by the Polish hinterland.

GIANT AEROPLANE.

NEW TRIALS OF GERMAN MACHINE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The inner equipment of the Dornier Aircraft DO. X. is practically complete, and trial trips to test the working of the new motors will shortly be made over Europe.

The compartment for passengers, which is now 80 ft. long, is separated from the working part of the aircraft, and is fitted with modern comfort for about seventy persons. Passengers are accommodated in cabins arranged for eight, ten, or fifteen persons.

At the end of the passenger deck is a collision room, in which is a winch, round which is wound 300 ft. of steel cable, attached to a patent anchor. Behind this room is a small bar, with the requisite cupboards and cooling equipment, which communicates with a smoke-room provided with leather armchairs.

Cooking is done by electricity, and special attention has been devoted to arrangements for washing.

MORE SIGHT READING.

INSPECTOR'S ADVICE TO MUSIC SCHOOL.

The need for more sight singing was urged by Mr. Cyril Winn, H.M. inspector, Board of Education, when speaking yesterday at the summer course in music teaching at Oxford.

"We do not train our children's eyes in reading music nearly enough," he said. "Teaching songs by ear is very good ear training, and much better than some of the silly tunes used for this purpose. Let much of the singing be unaccompanied. The beauty of unaccompanied singing is not half realised and seldom done in schools. If we really want a revival of music in this country we must have more vocal sight reading."

To prove his statements Mr. Winn gave one staff sol-fa exercise in which sight, ear, eye, and memory training were all combined. This completely floored the teachers and students, and ended in uproarious laughter.

"I object to your bad language," shouted Mr. Winn after the singing of a song. "Your tone is splendid, but this bad language or pronunciation is really serious. If we can get our words right in our singing, then there is hope of saving our language."

MISS GLEITZE MARRIED

ZITENFELD TWINS AS BRIDESMAIDS.

Miss Mercedes Gleitze, who swam the Channel in October, 1927, was married yesterday at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Dover, to Mr. Patrick Carey, a young Dublin engineer.

The bridesmaids were the Zitenfeld twins, Bernice and Phyllis, who are training for the Channel swim. They were dressed in sea-green voile frocks, and wore no stockings.

The best man was Captain Tennyson Scott, of Dublin, a friend of Mr. Carey, who also gave the bride away and signed the register, with Mr. C. R. Roderick, a Dover journalist.

After the ceremony the couple caught the steamer for Calais. From Calais they are going to Constantinople, as Mrs. Carey is to try to swim the Hellespont. On her return to Dover next month, she hopes to swim from Dover to France and win the Dover Town Gold Cup.

NORTH POLE BY SUBMARINE.

SIR HUBERT WILKINS'S PLANS.

WIFE'S VAIN PLEA TO JOIN CREW.

NOT TO ACCOMPANY HER HUSBAND.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Sir George Hubert Wilkins, Arctic and Antarctic aerial explorer, has returned from a two months' honeymoon in Europe with plans matured for his proposed submarine voyage to the North Pole. He has decided not to grant his wife's wish to accompany him on his adventure.

Sir Hubert hopes to get away on his underwater expedition in May or June, starting from Spitzbergen, just at the edge of the Arctic. He intends to drive his submarine under the Arctic ice pack, across the North Pole, and down the other side of the world to Unalaska on the Bering Sea.

The old submarine O-12, re-named the Nautilus, after Jules Verne's imaginary ship that sailed the world, is being fitted out at the Philadelphia Navy yard under the direction of Commander Sloane Danehower, who will be skipper on her Arctic voyage. She will carry a crew of eighteen.

Lady Wilkins, formerly Suzanna Bennett, the actress, on returning with Sir Hubert from Europe, was still arguing vainly, she said, for a place as a member of the crew of the Nautilus. She has met only with flat refusals so far, but she hopes to change her husband's mind before next spring.

While abroad, Sir Hubert enlisted the services of two of the three scientists whom he hopes to take with him on his big trip, and bought much equipment, including deep-sea sounding apparatus and gravitation instruments. The two scientists are Dr. H. U. Sverdrup, the Norwegian meteorologist and explorer, who is an expert on Arctic currents and conditions, and Dr. Vening Mienesz, the Dutch scientist, who has circumnavigated the earth at the Equator, testing and experimenting with his gravity machine.

The Nautilus is being equipped with ice-boring apparatus, which will make it possible for the occupants to secure fresh air no matter how thick the ice above them.—*Reuter.*

SERVANT GIRL FOR TRIAL.

STRUGGLE IN COURT.

Dorothy Muriel Trembath, a seventeen-years-old domestic servant, was at Croydon Police Court yesterday committed for trial charged with the attempted murder at a house in Edridge Road, Croydon on August 1, of Mrs. Lucy Durant (62), "by stabbing her in the throat and causing other injuries."

The girl's address was given as Alexandra Terrace, Penzauce.

Mr. Vincent Evans prosecuted, and Mr. S. G. Edridge defended. After outlining the case Mr. Evans said that the medical officer at Holloway Prison was not yet in a position to report on the girl's mental condition.

Miss Ethel May Durant, daughter of Mrs. Durant, said that the girl came into their service on July 28. Four days later, on returning from shopping, witness found her mother badly injured. Mrs. Durant said: "Dorothy has cut my throat with a lino knife," to which Trembath replied: "I did not do it." Witness took Trembath out of the house while she telephoned to the police.

Eliza Perry, of Thanet Place, Croydon, said that on August 1 she was cleaning the steps of a house in Edridge Road when Trembath came up and said, "Will you come and help me, as the old lady has cut her throat." Trembath added that she had done her best to take the knife away and in trying to do that the knife had cut her (Trembath) on the throat. She pointed to two slight scratches.

Mr. Edridge said that his client had nothing to say, and reserved her defence on the formal charge of attempted murder.

The girl was then committed to the September sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

As Trembath was being removed from the dock, she suddenly shouted, "This is all the thanks I get. God will punish her. I want to go to my mother." At the door of the Court she began struggling violently, and was half-carried out. Her mother did her best to pacify her.

TRAMP MILLIONAIRE.

"HOBO COLLEGE" AS A MEMORIAL.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Arrangements for memorial services to the late James Eads How, the American "hobo-millionaire," are being made by thousands of hoboes (tramps) now engaged in the harvest fields in the North-West. They will be held in the autumn as soon as the hobo harvesters are free to return to their haunts in the various cities.

According to Dan O'Brien, a friend of the dead leader of the American tramp fraternity, who is 63 years of age and has been a hobo himself for forty-six years, the memorial services will bring together thousands of hobo friends of How in New York and in many of the other large cities. In the hobo circles there are also discussions of a proposal to place a monument in some centrally located city in the U.S. or to institute a "Hobo College," whose curriculum would be largely made up of courses in sociology, philosophy, and theology.

It is proposed to hold a service in Union Square, New York, and O'Brien, who claims to be speaking on behalf of several hundred hoboes, who had expressed themselves as favourable to such a movement, states that it will be one of the biggest gatherings of its kind ever held.—*Central News.*

MAYOR'S MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.

A "100 PER CENT. SUCCESS."

A Tooting man, who was married as a result of the "Matrimonial Bureau" which the Mayor of Southend, Councillor H. W. Richardson, opened some months ago following a request from a Halifax man to be put in touch with a woman with a view to matrimony has written to the Mayor saying: 'Your scheme has been 100 per cent. successful in my case."

The writer, whose initials are "W. J.," was an applicant to the Bureau in March. "My letter to you," he says, "was the starting-point for me of a most successful romance, and I am now most happily married to a relation of one of your lady applicants."

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S SON FINED.

Mr. Peter Markham Scott, an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of the Antarctic explorer, was fined 30s. by the Cambridge magistrates yesterday for obstruction with his motor-car and for having no lights.

A solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Scott, apologised for his absence. Previous motoring offences were mentioned.

FUNERAL FOR LIVE WOMAN.

THREATENING LETTERS IN CHURCH QUARREL.

AUDITOR SENT TO PRISON.

A sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed at Glasgow yesterday on a young office bearer in St. James, Church of Scotland, George Spiers, Jr., auditor of the Church books. He was found guilty of having sent four anonymous letters containing threats of bodily injury to the recipients if they participated in Protestant League meetings, which were being held in the church.

He was also convicted of having uttered a forged letter to an undertaker asking him to arrange for the funeral of a woman member of the church who was still alive. Two charges of having attempted to set fire to the church, and one of sending an anonymous letter containing threats to the police, were found not proven.

During the evidence, which lasted over three days, it was stated that there was much discord in St. James's Church, due to the letting of the pulpit to the Scottish Protestant League for Sunday evening lectures.

Among the letters sent was one to the minister of the church, which stated, "If you let the Protestant League hold their meetings in the church again you are a dead man. Dead men tell no tales."

When Sheriff Mercer pronounced sentence, the prisoner's mother sprang up in court and called to him, "George, you are innocent. We know it."

FOOD POISONING MYSTERY.

FAMILY OF TEN ILL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SOUTH SHIELDS, Saturday.

After an annual re-union last night, ten members of a South Shields family were taken ill, and were removed to hospital where it was found that they were suffering from ptomaine poisoning.

They are Margaret Walker (54), of Marsden Street, her daughters, Margaret (27), Edith (30), and Lidia (21), her son, William (35), and his wife, Florence (34), with their four children, John (10), Frederick (8), Beatrice (5), and Norah (12 months).

William Walker, his wife and four children, of Kendal, West Hartlepool, had been spending a holiday with his mother, and Margaret Walker was on holiday from London.

"All were taken ill suddenly," said a member of the family. "We telephoned for Dr. Shearer, who immediately ordered them to be removed to hospital.

"For lunch we had some pressed beef, and mother, who had some split peas, made some peas-pudding. None of them felt very hungry at tea time, and it was about 6 o'clock when most of them complained of illness and suddenly collapsed."

Inquiries at Harton Institution this morning revealed that the whole family were "fairly comfortable."

Mrs. Florence Walker was allowed to return home with her children in the afternoon. She said that the children suffered only slightly.

"We all had peas-pudding at lunch, except Ruth, my husband's sister. About 6 o'clock in the evening all of us, except Ruth, complained of violent pains. We became worse, and the doctor was sent for."

VETERINARY CONGRESS

CATTLE DISEASES AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The eleventh International Veterinary Congress was concluded yesterday at Central Hall, Westminster. The hall was crowded with delegates from over sixty countries for the official closing ceremony.

A number of resolutions submitted by the Permanent Commission, which had met in private, were submitted and adopted. One emphasised the necessity of State regulations for the general control of the health of domestic animals and urged that only persons holding a diploma granted or recognised by the State shouldbe allowed to practise. With regard to cattle diseases it was resolved: "That sufficient knowledge of practical methods is now available to eradicate cattle plague within a reasonable time in any country which will provide reasonable facilities for carrying them out," and that "both the diseased animal and the building it has occupied are dangerous in the case of foot-and-mouth disease, and should be thoroughly disinfected."

The resolutions were all adopted on the motion of the President (Sir John McFadyean).

The president announced that the Permanent Committee had decided to award the Budapest Prize (Gold Medal) to Professors Hutryra and Marek, of Hungary, for work in the scientific field.

It was decided that the next Congress be held in the United States in 1934.

Professor James Macqueen, F.R.C.V.S., was yesterday elected President of the National Veterinary Medical Association. It was decided to hold the next annual congress of the Association in Norwich.

SCHNEIDER VICTOR TO FLY IN U.S.A.

REPRESENTING BRITAIN IN BIG AIR RACES.

Flight-Lieutenant R. L. Atcherley, the British Schneider Trophy pilot, will represent Britain in the American National Air Races at Chicago on August 22. He has been invited to visit America by Lieutenant A. J. Williams, the American Schneider Trophy pilot, who has been in Europe during the last two weeks conveying an invitation from the City of Chicago to representative pilots from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany.

Flight-Lieutenant Atcherley, with the German pilot, Captain Fritz Loshe, will leave Southampton in the Leviathan to-day. He will take with him his own machine, a Blackburn Lincock. He has been granted special leave by the Air Minister. After an official reception in New York the pilots will fly in international formation to Chicago, Flight-Lieutenant Atcherley leading. The National Air Races will occupy about seven days.

M. Marcel Doret and Flying-Officer C. Colombo will represent France and Italy.

U.S. VIOLINIST'S VISIT.

Mr. Albert Spalding, the American violinist, is returning to Europe in October for a tour of the principal cities of England and the Continent. Mr. Spalding has been engaged by the Board of Education of Kansas City, Missouri, to give a series of six consecutive violin recitals in February before the High School students. These concerts are planned as an incentive and inspiration to the students in their musical studies.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 19.

"ALL CHANGE!"

WHY THE COPPERS ARE SHORT.

THE UNPOPULAR "THREEPENNY."

SHILLINGS FEW AND FAR BETWEEN.

From A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

An indignant gentleman has written to the Press from the country to complain that his bank cannot get him shillings; he is overwhelmed instead with threepenny bits. He charged the Mint with "an intolerable disregard" of gas-meters and other legitimate calls upon the shilling.

The Mint, upon its side, is equally indignant. "Do we keep the public short of shillings?" said a responsible official yesterday. "No, certainly not, we are manufacturers, not distributors, and if anyone wants more shillings, we are ready to mint six or seven million coins more in a week. It is the public which controls the output of new coins, and though we are constantly taking old coins out of circulation, we mint fresh ones as orders come in. When the cost of living is high, or over holiday-time, we are asked for a good many thousand new coins. When it is low, and there is unemployment, we are asked for considerably fewer. And, of course, we always keep a good stock in reserve."

The Bank of England was then asked if it was the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street who kept her customers loaded up with the wrong change. "The Bank of England," I was told, "does not control the situation. We merely meet the demands of the Big Five, and we have given them the same mixture of silver for a long time, with special doses of threepenny-bits and shillings when we are asked for them. There is, however, a little truth in the complaint that there are too few shillings about. We often try in a quiet way to persuade the banks to take more of them in their silver. But they like the bigger denominations; it is easier to count."

WHAT THE BANKS SAY.

So the inquiry was transferred to the head office of one of the big five banks. "Do we control the denominations of the silver in circulation? No, of course we don't. We merely meet the demands of our branches, who tell us what their customers want.

"People in certain areas are always wanting threepenny-bits, and some of our branches are always putting in special demands for them—Scotland, Wales, Lincolnshire, and many other areas. Then when there seems a surplus of certain coins in any area, or a lack in another, we transfer them. And we usually send out threepenny-bits in separate parcels."

Perhaps, then, it is the branches that control the situation. A large London branch was asked for an opinion. "The form in which change reaches us," said the manager, "is dictated by our head office, but if we want, say, a complete £100 in shillings or half-crowns or threepenny bits we have only to ask for it, as indeed we do at Christmas-time or for any customer with a special need. In small places I dare say, all the banks and shops in the town might find themselves short for a few days of the right kind of change. It couldn't happen in London or any place big enough for money to circulate freely."

"SILVER RUNNING LARGE."

A big Oxford Street store holds rather different views upon the matter. "We have found," said their chief cashier, "that the Bank of England is quite right in their suggestion. Silver is, as we say, 'running large' in general, with rather too many florins and half-crowns. There are very few shillings about, though our own branch of a big bank will let us have them when we ask for them. As for the threepennies, we often ask purposely for £200 worth in a week, and more in holiday time, to economise our coppers. It is coppers that are difficult to get hold of, and we have to save all the year to give out Christmas change. People don't like threepenny bits, but they take them."

STUDENTS' CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIX COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

Delegates representing over 800,000 students from the Universities of the world are meeting in Brussels on August 12 for a fortnight, when the Council and Commissions of the International Confederation of Students will hold their twelfth annual congress.

These delegates will be drawn from the Student Unions of 36 different countries, including Great Britain, the United States, and the Dominions. While the main purpose of the Congress is the discussion of the Confederation's business, its duration will afford the delegates an opportunity of mixing with their fellow students and learning at first hand some of the problems, social and political, which face each country thus represented.

They will be entertained by the Belgian Government, and a number will be received by the King of the Belgians. Visits to different parts of Belgium, including Liège, Spa, the Exhibition of Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent and Louvain, will be a part of the programme.

FALL FROM WINDOW.

YOUNG WIFE'S SUICIDE AFTER A QUARREL.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned at the inquest, resumed at St. Pancras yesterday, on Mrs. Sarah Hughes, 20, of Howland Street, Tottenham Court Road, who died after a fall from a window.

Constable Eastbrook said that, in a statement, Hughes said, "I found a man in the bedroom with my wife last night, and we had a quarrel."

The husband, recalled, said he questioned his wife about the man being there, and was quite satisfied with her answers. That night he hid her shoes because he did not want her to go out. On the following morning he went out and forgot to put the shoes out for her. In the evening she struck him in the face. He got hold of her and tried to kiss her. She tore the sleeve of his shirt, and then sat down on the bed. He began to change his shirt, and then saw his wife disappearing through the window.

Det.-Inspector Frew said that Mrs. Hughes's mother had told him that her daughter suffered from fits of hysteria. He knew that Hughes had behaved kindly towards his wife. A fortnight after she was married she tried to take her life by poison.

WATER FIREMEN.

THAMES-SIDE BLAZE FOUGHT FROM RIVER.

Firemen from a float on the river yesterday helped to fight a fire which had broken out in the riverside barge building area of Rotherhithe. Three land fire engines also took part, and the blaze was prevented from spreading to neighbouring yards and wharves.

The fire occurred on the premises of Mr. H. Pocock, barge builder, the upper storeys of which are used as living rooms and club rooms in connection with a University mission. They were unoccupied at the time.

Paraffin and tar in an adjoining yard were moved out of danger, and the fire was confined to the two upper floors of the building.

FASHION PIRATES IN PARIS.

SECRET CODE FOUND BY POLICE.

INFORMATION FOR AMERICA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

For some time there have been bitter complaints of Americans spying on Paris dressmakers, and the police, acting on information given by the proprietors of the principal trade establishments, have made a raid on the rooms of two American women living in Paris.

In one of these raids a young woman who had been supplying designs of dresses to one of the Americans was found. She told the police how the dresses were copied, alleging that she accomplished this by attending the *salons* of the dressmakers and sketching the principal features of the dresses on a visiting card concealed in her handbag or in her gloves. The models were afterwards constituted.

Sketches of these dresses were found. Meanwhile a police commissary questioned the American women, who professed to be astonished when several designs of dresses, as well as the names of the dressmakers in whose establishments the copies had been made, were discovered.

During the search another young woman arrived with more sketches.

A policeman who entered the luxurious furnished apartment occupied by another American discovered a large quantity of sketches of robes. The American objected to the sketches being examined and they were put under seal. A number of letters addressed to American dressmakers, a code for secret correspondence, and list of the dresses concerning ten sketches were also found.

Examination of the documents has convinced the police that the American women had for several years been receiving £400 a month for supplying dress designs to America. They will be prosecuted.

"HOBSON'S CHOICE" OF DOCTORS.

WHY A WOMAN WAS APPOINTED.

Male doctors are apparently no longer available for hospital service in sufficient numbers.

At a meeting of the Leamington Hospital committee, it was reported that no applications had been received from men for the post of house physician. A woman doctor was accordingly appointed. The house surgeon was already a woman.

Dr. Bury, Mayor of Leamington, said it was "Hobson's choice." Women had to be appointed in the absence of men.

COTTON TRADE PLAN.

RATIONALISATION BY COMPULSION.

Another scheme for the control or rationalisation of the American yarns spinning section of the Lancashire cotton industry is being considered by the trade.

The plan was submitted by the Association of Cotton Mill Directors to the Government Committee which recently reported on the reorganisation of the industry, and it has since been discussed by representatives of the association with the vice-presidents of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association.

Mr. T. Driver, a leading man in the trade, stated yesterday that any system of control must embrace the whole of the American spinning trade.

"The aims of the defunct Cotton Yarn Association," he added, "were defeated by the outside minority, who were able to handle the small amount of business available. This new scheme will compel the minority to fall into line with the majority.

"Details are now being elaborated, but the general idea is to devise a plan for the rationalisation of the whole of the American spinning section, and we shall, of course, need a short Bill to be sanctioned by the Government giving the necessary legal authority for our powers of control."

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Yachting.

EVENTFUL END TO COWES REGATTA.

DAY OF MISHAPS—BRITANNIA WINS AGAIN.

WHITE HEATHER'S BAD LUCK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

COWES, Saturday.

Cowes week was brought to a conclusion to-day with the annual regatta of the Royal Southern Yacht Club, which had been granted the use of the R.Y.S. facilities for starting and finishing the dozen races that made up the day's programme. This was the biggest number of events of any day of the week. The prize money was on a generous scale, and the entries in every race well up to the average.

Rain fell before the time fixed for the start of the first race, but it had ceased when the first gun was given. The outlook, however, was dull and threatening, and rain fell at intervals all day, the racing finishing in a Scotch mist.

It was a day of mishaps, happily none so serious as on Wednesday, when all life was lost. The first accident to-day was on White Heather. When hoisting her mainsail just before starting in the chief race of the day, one man sustained a broken leg, while another was knocked overboard but picked up at once. Later, when holding a good lead in her race, White Heather had to give up, her jib halliards carrying away.

The next exciting incident occurred early in the match for the 12-metre class. Rounding the weather mark, Rhona had a man overboard, but he was soon picked up by Mouette, all the boats in the race standing by to render assistance, the event being abandoned.

This was not the last of the day's incidents. In the 8-metre race one of the competitors was dismasted. Finally, an Isle of Wight steamer, backing out from the pontoon, smashed up Mr. Tom Thornycroft's International 14 ft. dinghy, Hispania, one of the competitors in the big handicap class giving up to stand by to render assistance. But Mr. Uffa Fox and a son of the owner, who were thrown into the water, were picked up by Redwing.

Britannia, the King's cutter, scored her second win of the week, starting on her task of increasing her great record of 200 wins.

A Poor Start.

Mr. A. A. Paton's Lulworth, which was involved in Wednesday's fatal accident, and has not taken part in any of the racing since, was an absentee in the match for the over 21-metre class, which was for prizes of £80, £40 and £20, the largest of the week. The starters at 11 a.m. were the King's cutter Britannia, Lord Camrose's Cambria, Sir Howard Franks's Astra, Mr H. A. Andrew's Candida, Mr. T. B. F Davis's Westward, and Lord Waring's White Heather, which has been chartered to Sir Walter Preston as her owner, owing to business calls, will be unable to spare time to race her any more this season. Cambria had a couple of reefs in, and the other Bermudian-rigged boats one each. Westward and the gaff-cutters set jibheaders over whole mainsails. The start was not a good one, all the boats being shy of the line, and nearly a quarter of a minute elapsed after the gunfire before White Heather led across the line, followed a few seconds later by the schooner West vard. Cambria, which was third away, was 1 min. 36 sec., Astra 1 min. 47 sec., Candida 2 min. 15 sec., and Britannia 2 min. 17 sec. late in crossing.

They had to beat down to the Solent Bank Buoy, the weather mark over a foul tide, and ran back with spinnakers to starboard, beating in from the eastward mark to finish of the first round, the times for which were:—

	H.	M.	S.
White Heather	12	10	53
Britannia	12	12	55
Cambria	12	14	12
Westward	12	16	12
Candida	12	17	46
Astra	12	19	12

White Heather carried away her jib halliards in the beat down to the Solent Bank Buoy the second time round, and had to give up. The only change in the order of the others was Westward working into second place. The official times for the finish were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Britannia	2	13	50
Westward	2	15	11
Cambria	2	19	56
Candida	2	22	55
Astra	2	25	30

Westward, which was scratch boat, had to allow Britannia 1 min. 18 sec., Candida 5 min. 32 sec., Astra 5 min. 51 sec., and Cambria 9 min. 11 sec. The Royal cutter, on these allowances, was the winner by 1 min. 13 sec. from Cambria. The official corrected times were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Britannia (1)	2	12	32
Cambria (2)	2	13	45
Westward (3)	2	15	11
Candida	2	17	23
Astra	2	19	39

The start of the big class handicap for yachts between 40 tons and 100 tons was a better one. Four boats were entered, viz., Mr. Percy B. Abraham's Nanette III., Mr Patrick Egan's Hispania, Mr. Hugh F. Paul's Sumurun, and Col. Vivian Gabriel's The Lady Anne. The last named was under way at the time of the start, but returned to her mooring. The competitors were then reduced to three, Sumurun, which was scratch boat, allowing Nanette III 11 min. 44 sec., and Hispania 12 min. 48 sec. over a course of 32 sea miles to be run twice round the West Lepe Calshot Float and Southeast Middle, crossed the line 37 sec. ahead of Nanette III., which was 5 sec. astern, with Hispania last a minute after their gun, which was given at 11.15 a.m. Nanette III. was reefed, and Hispania did not set anything over her mainsail. At the end of the first round Sumurun was about seven minutes ahead of Nanette, and Hispania had given up to render assistance to the 14 ft. dinghy, as stated above. Only Sumurun was timed home at the finish, as follows: Sumurun 1). 2 hr. 4 min. 35 sec.

A Race Abandoned.

All the half dozen boats entered for the match for the 12-metre class started. These were Mr. A. C. Wilson's Iris, the Earl of Essex's Rhona, Sir Wm. P. Burton's Iyruna, Mr. Tom Sopwith's Mouette, Mr. C. R. Fairey's Flica, and M Leon Breguet's Doris. They were given their starting gun at 10.30 a.m. Doris led across the line 3 sec. after gunfire, followed by Iris, Iyruna, Flica, Mouette, and Rhona, the last named being nearly 1½ min. later. All had a reef in, with the exception of Iris, the hard weather boat of the fleet. At the West Lepe Rhona had a man overboard, and all the boats gave up to stand by to render assistance.

The results in the other races were as follows:—

International 8-metre Class.

	H.	M.	S.
Cutty (Capt. W. H. Dowman)	1	53	28
Suzette (Col. E. T. Peel)	1	54	13
Nona (Lord Forster)	1	55	10
Finola (Mr. H. Johnson)	1	55	20
June (Sir Howard Frank)	1	57	38
Sposa II. (Miss M. and Sir E. Roney)	1	58	33

International 6-metre Class.

	H.	M.	S.
Prudence (Mr. K. H. Preston	1	14	34
Felma (Mr. F. A. Richards)...	1	15	20
Bathsheba (Mr. H. G. May) ...	1	16	30
Thermopylae (Mr. T. W Ratsey)	1	17	23
Timmy (Mrs. A. L. Schnapper)	1	19	18
Sunshine (Col. G. P. Pollit) ...	1	19	48

Seaview Mermaids' Class.

	H.	M.	S.
Rosemary (Mr. A. Balmer) (1)	12	56	2
Scuttle II. (Mr. Coles) (2) ...	12	57	48
Cynthia (Miss C. Methven) (3)	12	58	20
Halluf III. (Brig.-Gen. H. F. Brooke)	1	0	4
Sheen (Sir J. Hindley)	1	0	34
Acushla (Major G. Simpson) ...	1	0	55
The Jade (Mr. W. L. O. Somers)	1	1	18
Bluebell (Lt.-Col. Sir L. Haworth)	1	2	35
Zara (Mr. R. Soper)	1	3	50
Sirena (Major G. Gray)	1	4	29

Solent Sunbeams Class.

	H.	M.	S.
Bryony (Col. M. Bell)	2	9	28
Judy (Mr. H. Reynolds)	2	9	48
Argosy (Col. Vaughan Williams)	2	10	37

West Solent Class.

	H.	M.	S.
Melody (Messrs. R. E. and C. E. Gardner)	1	30	44
Black Adder (Messrs. Garnham and Hawkes)	1	32	40
Sapphire (Hon. Mrs. Cecil Brownlow)	1	32	42
Squirrel (Miss O. Chetwynd) ...	1	37	10
Dinah (Mr. G. S. Burge)	1	37	43
Emerald (Col. K. M. Mason) ...	1	41	42
Hyacinth (Messrs. Jessell and Gatti)	1	43	45
Dilkusha (Col. the Hon. H. Guest)	1	44	1
Red Rover (Capt. G. Lowry)...	1	44	3
Niola (Mr. O. B. Trinder)	1	44	20

Handicap by Rating Class.

	H.	M.	S.
Josephine (Mr. J. Dudley Head)	1	38	0
Bird of Freedom (Mr. H. G. May)	1	43	5
Heroine (Capt. M. H. Nelson)	1	43	11
Whimbrel (Col. F. H. Clewer)	1	44	2
Cresta (Col. J. Curling)	1	53	8

Redwings Class.

	H.	M.	S.
Mercedes (Col. H. D. Phillips) (1)	12	45	40
Swyvver (Miss Eileen Wade) (2)	12	46	17
Paroquet (Mr. D. Moore Brabazon) (3)	12	47	25
Curlew (Capt. Derrick Gunston)	12	49	14
Red Gauntlet (Mr. A. Colgate)	12	53	28
Robin (Mr. M. Moore Brabazon)	12	56	46
Scarlet Runner (Mr. A. W. Haig)	12	59	28

One-Design Class.

	H.	M.	S.
Palassie (Mr. H. S. Montgomery) (1)	1	13	18
Ann Ex. (Mr. L. Wilson) (2)...	1	14	34
Ariel (Capt. H. C. R. Brocklebank) (3)	1	15	7
Aeglo (Lt. M. H. Nott)	1	15	12
Satu (Mr H. Brickwood)	1	15	40
Byrn (Maj. F. H. Swann) ...	1	16	0
Gladys (Mr. S. Steele)	1	16	14
Gone Away (Mr. J. A. C. Gaussen)	1	17	55
Coquette (Maj. C. E. Jenkins)	1	18	40

ROYAL CORINTHIAN Y.C.

Royal Corinthian Yacht Club offered races for the East Coast One Design Class and "C" Class Handicap boats at Burnham-on-Crouch. The One Designers were sent off over two rounds of the Holliwell, Roach and Branklet Spit course, a distance of about 15½ sea miles. The finish was quite a good one, as will be seen by the following official times:—Joyce (Mr. E. Morse), 6 hr. 44 min. 52 sec.; Witch (Mr. S. S. Herbert), 6 hours 46 min. 36 sec; Widgeon (Mr. A. E. Lees), 6 hours 50 min. 23 sec.; Redshank (Mr. H. W. Ogilvie), 7 hours 0 min. 16 sec.

There were seven starters in the "C" Class handicap sailed over the Holliwell Roach, West Buxey Buoy course, starting at 11 a.m. There was a fresh to moderate sou'westerly breeze blowing which held throughout the day. The official times for the race, in which Paddy gave up, were:—Maisie Janet (Mr. A. Brooks), 1 hour 30 min. 57 sec.; Sea Lavender (Mr. K. Elphinstone), 1 hr. 34 min. 47 sec.; Mimosa II. (Mr. F. T. Austin), 1 hour 37 min. 16 sec: Bubbles II. (Mr. E. Jacob), 1 hour 38 min. 12 sec.

CROUCH YACHT CLUB.

The Crouch Yacht Club's One-Design Class boats were again offered a "spoon" race at Burnham-on-Crouch yesterday, when a fleet of seven starters were sent off at 3.45 p.m. to sail the Cliff-Canewdon-Cliff course, starting and finishing off the club house. The finish was a great one. Times:—

May (Messrs. C. F. and W. J. Mason), 5 hr. 11 min. 47 sec.; Peter Pan (Mr. H. Percy Hood), 5 hr. 11 min. 52 sec.; Toots (Mr. T. Miller Jones, jun.), 5 hr. 12 min. 6 sec.; June (Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald), 5 hr. 14 min. 19 sec.; March (Mr. C. C. Boothe), 5 hr. 17 min. 25 sec.; Elf (Mr. K. E. Attenborough), 5 hr. 20 min. 15 sec.

HENLEY SAILING CLUB.

The weekly combined scratch and handicap race for the Henley Sailing Club's International 14-footers, sailed off at Shiplake yesterda over five rounds of the club course, attracted only three starters at 3.30 p.m. The match resulted in Tim winning both events. The official times for the scratch race (Macpherson Cup) were:—

Tim (Mr. P. Richardson), 4 hrs. 31 min. 8 sec., 1; Yo-Ho-Ho (Mr. G. M. Burge), 4 hrs. 33 min 48 sec., 2; Edna (Mr. H. Merton), 4 hrs. 35 min. 18 sec., 3.

The corrected times for the handicap (Russell Skinner Cup) were: Tim, 4 hrs. 33 min. 40 sec.; Yo-Ho-Ho, 4 hrs. 33 min. 48 secs.; Edna, 4 hrs. 35 min. 13 secs.

COLNE YACHT CLUB.

The ex-12-metre class boats of the Colne again raced on handicap terms at Brightlingsea under the auspices of the Colne Yacht Club. They were set to sail a course of 18 sea miles in a moderate breeze. Sposa, the limit boat, scored a win from Mikado, as will be seen by the following corrected times:—

Sposa (Mr. A. Bisgood), 4 hr. 25 min. 1 sec.; Mikado (Mr. H. Thornhill), hr. 25 min. 57 sec.; Andrum (Dr. T. C Brentnall), 4 hr. 30 min. 7 sec.; Esmerander (Capt. Fenwick), 4 hr. 34 min. 26 sec.

THAMES UNITED S.C.

A club match of the Thames United Sailing Club was sailed off at Laleham yesterday, when five boats responded to the starting signal at 3.55 p.m. The fleet sailed four rounds of the usual club course in a westerly breeze. Official times:—Chip (Mr. N. C. Wetherill), 5 hr. 0 min. 2 sec.; Pixy (Mr. H. E. C. Rayner), 5 hr. 4 min. 55 sec.; Firefly (Mr. J. Wetherill), 5 hr. 8 min. 56 sec.; Wendy (Mr. R. H. Heenan), 5 hr. 8 min. 59 sec.

LONDON CORINTHIAN S.C.

Yesterday's club race attracted four starters at 3.15 p.m. They were sent over two rounds of the short course in a fair sailing breeze. Mr. F. Mitchell's Dorothy finished first, but was disqualified, and the prize went to Renette II., the corrected times being:—Renette II. (Mr. F. Royde), 4 hr 3 min. 35 sec., 1; Why Not? (Mr. S. D. Byles), 4 h 4 min. 34 sec., 2; Aquilla (Mr. J. Gingle), 4 hr. 13 min. 41 sec., 3; Dorothy (Mr. F. Mitchell) 4 hr. 1 min. 53 sec., disqualified.

HAMBLE RIVER SAILING CLUB.

The usual weekly racing took place off Hamble yesterday, the results being:—W Class: Stepaside, 1; Susu, 2; Jonquil, 3. U Class: Sirius, 1; Astrea, 2; Betty, 3.

CROQUET.

HURLINGHAM CUP TOURNAMENT.

The Croquet Tournament at Hurlingham was continued yesterday with the following results:—

LEVEL SINGLES (Hurlingham Cup, Fourth Round, concluded).—Edgar Whitaker beat Major R. G. O'Callaghan, −8+4+26, Ben C. Apps beat Colonel C. " Wilson, −17+24+5. Semi-Final Round: Apps beat Whitaker +2+11.

LEVEL SINGLES (Hurlingham Ladies' Cup, Third Round): Miss J. Retallack beat Miss G. Skene +10+12.

LEVEL SINGLES.—Class B.—Fourth Round: Major J. Car, beat Mrr H. S. Barlow by 2.

LEVEL MIXED DOUBLES.—Second Round: M. B. Reckitt and Miss D. E. Oliver beat G. B. Grundy and Mrs. R. G O'Callaghan by 7.

LADIES' HANDICAP DOUBLES ("Ladies Field" Candlesticks).—Third Round: Mrs. H. Franc and Mrs. A. Snow (2½) beat Mrs. H. J. Philpot and Miss D. G. Drabble (14½) by 5. Miss J. Retallack and Miss M. S. Carlyon (4) beat Miss M. K. Haslam and Mrs. C. Waydelin (4) by 14. Mrs. L. E. G. Nickison and Miss E. M. Quill (1) beat Mrs. W. K. Rollo and Mrs. C. R. Turner (10) by 4, Mrs. F. S. Toulmin and Mrs. H. L. Beardmore (13½) beat Mrs. Ernest Turner and Mrs. A. T. Johnson (7) by 21.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.5/16 Third Round: F. H. White and S. Horsley (6) beat N. O. Hicks and L. F. C. Darby (10½) by 2.

NEW HUNDRED METRES RECORD.

TORONTO, Saturday.

Percy Williams broke the world's record for the 100 metres sprint here to-day. His time was 10 3-10 seconds.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

ATHLETICS.

BIRCHFIELD BEATEN BY S.L.H.

HERTZOG'S FOUR WINS.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

The South London Harriers easily defeated Birchfield Harriers in their fourth annual match of twelve events at Battersea Park yesterday, scoring 67 points to their opponents' 29. The competition consisted of five track and five field level individual events, a two miles team race, and a one mile medley relay. In the track events South London scored 26 points to Birchfield's 19; Birchfield won the team race and South London the relay; while in the field events the Midland club could only total 7 points, one second place gained through J. Dalrymple, ora-time native record-holder at the javelin; and four third places all really by default, since each side only had two competitors in each event and three places counted.

The field events were, indeed, something of a farce from the competitive point of view. Three South London men—W. Hertzog, M. Robertson, and S. E. P. Edenborough—doing most of the attacking for the victorious club, and, in fact, totalling no fewer than 33 points of the total of 33.

A. W. Green (who has won so many Midland Championships, and has always seemed to be on the verge of becoming a really class runner without just somehow making it) won both short sprints. In the 100 yards he was badly away, and P. A. G. Gummer led him by perhaps three-quarters of a yard at fifty. Green finished well, however, and won by a good four feet in even time with a strong following wind. Hambidge just beat Gummer for second place. Green completed the double by winning the 220 by five yards; while Gummer in this race had his revenge on Hambidge, overhauling the latter in the last thirty yards after being well behind at half distance. In the 440 yards the two South London men, E. A. Chilcott and G. L. Clarke, were in a class above the Birchfield runners, and won in slow time—after crawling the first 150 yards.

The absence of C. Ellis (who recently strained his back) robbed the half and the mile of much of their interest. In the former A. C. Stansbury led almost from start to finish, and covering the first quarter in 58½ sec., won from W. J. Page in just outside two minutes. Page returned 2 min. 1 2-5 sec. In the mile A. W. V. Tebbutt showed excellent form. Again the winner made his own running from pistol to post, and just got inside 4 min. 30 sec. without unduly hurrying at all. L. F. Humphris finished in 4 min. 33 2-5 sec. and L. Fletcher (who recently won the Worcestershire mile) did 4 min. 40 1-5 sec.

The Usual Birchfield Win.

The four Birchfield runners, J. E. Webster, F. Quinn, J. W. Beman, and F. Light (all Internationals), proved far too good for their opponents in the two mile team race, and occupied four premier positions at the finish. The first mile was covered in 4 min. 47 sec., and thereafter Webster and Quinn left the others several yards in the rear and ran in together in comparatively slow time. All the Birchfield men beat 9 min. 50 sec., while the first South London runner to finish was outside 10 minutes.

The field events were dull except for the all-round form of W. Hertzog (the South African Guy's Hospital athlete). He went from one event to another, and in all amassed four first places. What a finely-built fellow this athlete is. Six feet four inches high and over fourteen stone; if his medical studies would only permit of his training regularly and seriously he would prove one of the best all-rounders the Empire has ever produced.

The weather was fortunately fine, and though from the spectacular point of view the meeting was dull, all those who competed thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and the crowd seemed to be quite happy too. I marvel really at anyone watching sports for two and a-half hours when you consider how little time is actually occupied with actual competition. In the first hour the actual time given up to racing was 2 mi 33 1-10 sec.!

Two special words of praise. The starter (Mr. Grindall) was excellent, and he ought to have charge of more important competitions—we could do with him. And the two megaphonists behaved nobly. They must have covered several hundred yards in their sojournings round the three lap track, and they gallantly provided the crowd with as much information as even the most exacting could desire.

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total Pts.
South London	9	7	3	67
Birchfield	3	3	7	29

DETAILS.

100 YARDS.—A. W. Green (Birchfield), 1; J. H. Hambidge (Birchfield), 2; P. A. G. Gummer (S.L.H.), 3. Time, 10 sec.

220 YARDS.—A. W. Green (Birchfield), 1; P. A. G. Gummer (S.L.H.), 2; J. H. Hambidge (Birchfield), 3. Time 22½ sec.

440 YARDS.—E. A. Chilcott (S.L.H.), 1; G. L. Clarke (S.L.H.), 2; A. Warner (Birchfield), 3. Time, 53 4-5 sec.

880 YARDS.—A. C. Stansbury (S.L.H.), 1; W. J. Page (Birchfield), 2; J. C. M. Draper (S.L.H.), 3. Time, 2 min. 0 3-5 sec.

ONE MILE.—A. W. V. Tebbutt (S.L.H.), 1; L. F. Humphris (S.L.H.), 2; L. Fletcher (Birchfield), 3. Time, 4 min. 29 3-5 sec.

TWO MILES.—Birchfield Harriers (J. E. Webster, 1; F. Quinn, 2; J. W. Beman, 3; F. Light, 4) beat South London Harriers. Winners time, 9 min. 40 3-5 sec.

ONE MILE RELAY.—South London Harriers (A. W. Tebbutt, 880, P. A. G. Gummer 220, J. R. Lemon 220 and A. E. Chilcott 440) beat Birchfield (W. J. Page, J. H. Hambidge, J. J. Bartleet and A. W. Green). Time, 3 min. 40 3-5 sec.

LONG JUMP.—W. Hertzog (S.L.H.), 22 ft. 9 in., 1; S. E. P. Edenborough (S.L.H.), 22 ft. 4 in., 2; F. Burgess (Birchfield), 18 ft. 7 in., 3.

HIGH JUMP.—S. R. Williamson (S.L.H.), 5 ft. 4 in., 1; S. E. P. Edenborough (S.L.H.), 5 ft. 2 in., 2; A. J. E. Swan (Birchfield), 5 ft., 3.

WEIGHT.—W. Hertzog (S.L.H.), 38 ft. 8 in., 1; M. Robertson (S.L.H.) 33 ft. 3 in., 2; A. J. E. Swan, 32 ft. 4½ in., 3.

DISCUS.—W. Hertzog (S.L.H.), 113 ft. 6 in., 1; M Robertson (S.L.H.), 97 ft. 5½ in., 2; A. J. E. Swan (Birchfield) 92 ft. 6½ in., 3.

JAVELIN.—W. Hertzog (S.L.H.), 174 ft. 1 in., 1; J. Dalrymple (Birchfield), 154 ft. 1 in., 2; M. Robertson (S.L.H.), 127 ft. 4 in., 3.

CITY POLICE SPORTS.

Relay racing was a prominent feature of the City of London Police A.C. sports at Stamford Bridge, and the programme also included two National wrestling championships, in which 8,000 spectators showed considerable interest.

The relay races included the one mile Middlesex county championship, which was won by Enfield Athletic Club, thanks to the fine running of F. O. Tilbury, who took the half-mile stage. F. Wilton Dawe had given Polytechnic Harriers a lead of six yards over the quarter mile, and this advantage was increased by the Polytechnic sprinters, but Tilbury overtook E. O'Connor before the bell and beat the Poly. boy by ten yards, the Enfield team's time being 3 min. 41 4-5 sec. Although Bradford City Police did not defend the half-mile British Police relay championship, Birmingham City Police sent a team, but the first Midland representative dropped his baton on the bend, and his quartet took no further part in the race, which was won by the Metropolitan Police "A" team. "B" Division won the City Police Inter-Divisional relay championship for "The Commissioner's" Cup.

100 YARDS MEMBERS' HANDICAP.—P.-C. Veale (4 yds.), 1, P.-C. Wigginton (5 yds.), 2; P.-C. Merrit (5½ yds.) 3. Yard; same. Time 10½ sec.

100 YARDS OPEN HANDICAP.—G. E. Winpenny (Queen's Park H.) (7½ yds.), 1; W. G. Little (Victoria Park H.) (6½ yds.), 2; D. P. Crump (Blackheath H.) (7½ yds.) 3. Yard; foot. Time 9 9-10 sec.

Continued on next column.

POLO.

RUGBY TOURNAMENT FINALS.

MISTERTON'S CLEVER BACK.

The finals of the Rugby Polo Club August tournament were played at Spring Hill, Rugby, before a large crowd. The Junior Cup finalists were the 17/21st Lancers and Misterton. Misterton received a start of 3½ goals, on handicap, and were beaten after a keen struggle by 8 goals to 6½. The Lancers' combination was very good, but Misterton, well served at back by Capt. Greenshields, held their own in the early part of the game. It was not until the end of the fifth period that the Lancers went ahead. Mr. Hugh Walford played brilliant polo for the Lancers. He was sound in defence, and he hit several remarkably good goals. He was well backed up by Mr. Desmond Miller. Teams:—

17/21ST LANCERS.—N. Dugdale, Hon. R. G. Hamilton Russell D. J. C. Miller, and H. C. Walford (back).

MISTERTON.—Cdmdr. J. Alexander, Lord Cromwell, Group Capt. J. Baldwin, and Capt. R. L. Greenshields (back).

The Handicap Tournament finalists were mixed Grill and the Optimists. Mixed Grill received a ½ goal start, and won a fairly good game by 5½ goals to 3. Teams:—

MIXED GRILL.—W. M. Paterson, Capt. H. Rineh, C. T. Aldridge and Capt. C. M. Barton (back).

OPTIMISTS.—Major J. Cavanagh, P. Paget, J. Drage, and E. B. Forward (back).

EXETER MARDON CUP.

The Exeter Polo Club's annual tournament for the Mardon Challenge Cup was concluded yesterday, when the Taunton Vale Polo Club's team repeated their last year's victory, beating in the final tie the Plymouth Polo Club's "A" team, after a very well contested game, by six goals to five. Mrs. Mardon gave away the cups. The teams were:—

TAUNTON.—Mr. H. L. P. Walsh, Mr. E. P. Dove, Major L. A. Jones-Mortimer, and Mr. H. M. Crosby (back).

PLYMOUTH "A."—Capt. A. G. Sparrow, Commander Hon. E. S. B. Bingham, Capt. C. S. Fisher, and Mr. P. F. Pfeil (back).

TIDWORTH TOURNAMENT.

There were ten entries for the Cholderton Cup tournament at the Tidworth Polo Club. The competing teams included three from the Queen's Bays, two from the King's Dragoon Guards, one from the Royal Scots Greys, and one from the Royal Artillery. The two teams that qualified for yesterday's final were the Royal Scots Greys and the Crocks, the latter, a Queen's Bays side, having to concede under the handicap a goal and a-half start. The Greys won a good game by 7½ goals to three, and the Challenge Cup was presented to them by Mrs. Blakiston-Houston, whose husband, Brigadier J. Blakiston-Houston, is the president of the Tidworth Polo Club. Teams:—

ROYAL SCOTS GREYS.—Messrs. G. R. Trotter, W. F. Connal, R. L. Findlay, and A. G. Martyn (back).

CROCKS.—Mr. R. P. Scott, Capt. A. M. Barclay, Mr. G. T. Howard, and Mr. D. V. M. Asquith (back).

HEYTHROP HUNT BEATEN.

The Bicester and Warden Hill Hunt beat the Heythrop Hunt by 10 goals to 4 at the Pony Gymkhana organised by the Kirtlington (Oxfordshire) Club. Teams:—

BICESTER AND WARDEN HUNT.—Col. Blacker, Sir Algernon Peyton, O. Holmes, and W. Jackman.

HEYTHROP HUNT.—F. Barnet, W. F. Butler, A. Taylor, and R. Taylor.

Continued from preceding column.

880 YARDS BRITISH POLICE RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP (four at 220 yds.).—Metropolitan Police "A" (G. Evans, F. Lovell, H. Darbyshire, and C.T. Pollard), 1; City of London Police, 2; Metropolitan Police "B," 3. 10 yds.; 8 yds. Time, 1 min. 36 1-5 sec. Bradford City Police (the holders) did not start.

880 YARDS' OPEN HANDICAP.—C. R. Banks (Woodford Green A.C.), 66 yards, 1; J. A. Wyatt (Sparkhill H.), 72 yards, 2; E. A. Pates (St. Mary's Hornsey H.), 72 yds., 3. 6 yds., 3 yds. Time, 1 min. 53 1-5 sec.

METROPOLITAN INTER-DIVISIONAL RELAY RACE (City Police).—"B" Division, 1; "C" Division, 2. 4 yds. Time, 1 min. 41 2-5 sec.

ONE MILE MIDDLESEX COUNTY RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP (440 yards, 220 yards, 220 yards, 880 yards).—Enfield A.C. (C. H. Grint, S. R. B. Bailey, D. G. Luxton, and F. O. Tilbury), 1; Polytechnic Harriers (—. Dawe, J. L. Rice, F. L. Stagnell, and E. O'Connor), 2; Queen's Park Harriers, 3. 10 yds., 12 yds. Time, 3 min. 41 4-5 sec.

100 YARDS VETERANS' OPEN HANDICAP.—W. J. Wibby (Highgate Harriers), 6 yds., 1; S. T. Morley (Cambridge H.), 2 yds., 2; Sergt.-Maj. H. W. Adams (Southend and County H.), scr., 3. Inches; three-quarters of a yard. Time, 11 sec.

100 YARDS SPECIAL INVITATION HANDICAP (limit of 5 yds. start).—S. R. B. Bailey (Enfield A.C.), 4½ yds., 1; F. A. Wigzell (Surrey A.C.), 3½ yds., 2; M. E. Odell (Belgrave H.), 3 yds., 3. 1½ yds., inches. Time, 10 sec.

220 YARDS OPEN HANDICAP.—J. Forrest (Ilford A.C.), 15 yds., 1; J. S. Taylor (Magnet H.), 17 yds., 2; G. Millichap (Polytechnic H.), 12½ yds., 3. Yard, half-a-yard. Time, 22 1-5 sec.

ONE MILE OPEN HANDICAP.—J. A. Wyatt (Sparkhill H.), 134 yds., 1; J. Hyde (Sparkhill H.), 120 yds., 2; A. J. Sullivan (Herne Hill H.), 143 yds., 3. 8 yds., 12 yds. Time, 4 min. 17 sec.

TWO MILES WALKING OPEN HANDICAP.—C. W. Redgrave (Belgrave H.), 365 yds., 1; A. A. Cooper (Woodford Green A.C.) scr., 2; R. C. Holdaway (Polytechnic H.), 350 yds., 3. 2½ yards, 12 yards. Time, 13 min. 53 4-5 sec.

TWO MILES RELAY OPEN HANDICAP (1 mile, 880 yards, 440 yards, 220 yards, 220 yards).—Camberwell A.C. "A" (L. Cohen, F. W. Hutchings, R. W. Beswick, F. A. Bazza and J. L. Harris) 90 yards, 1; Herne Hill Harriers (H. W. Jones, H. G. J. Morant, H. Bowthorpe, J. Hill and D. Flynn) 90 yards, 2; Southgate and Wood Green A.A., 120 yards, 3. Ten yards. Time, 8 min. 3 4-5 sec.

120 YARDS STONE TUG-OF-WAR (OPEN).—Final: Luton Borough Police (hulders) beat "R" Division Metropolitan Police by 2 pulls to 0.

MIDDLEWEIGHT CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.—L. Atkinson (Coldstream Guards) 2 falls, 1; S. Iredale ("B" Division Metropolitan Police) 1 fall, 2; G. Sewell (C.W.S.A.S.C.) no fall, 3.

LIGHT-WEIGHT CATCH-AS CATCH-CAN WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.—Semi-Final round: R. Edwards (Ashdown A.C.) beat George Mackenzie (Ashdown A.C.), who retired injured; H. Stone (Ashdown A.C.) beat G. Ronga (Ashdown A.C.). Final: Edwards beat Stone in two bouts, each decided on points.

INTER-UNIVERSITY GAMES.

BRITISH VICTORY IN THE 1,500 METRES RACE.

DARMSTADT, Saturday.

The first British victory was scored in the International University games here to-day, when J. G. Helps (Birmingham) won the 1,500 metres in 4 min. 17 sec. Le Duc (France) was second, and Gahlstroem (Sweden) third. In a field of six Helps took the lead at 200 metres, and was then passed by the Italian, Carati, and two Germans, but the Englishman spurted fifty yards from home and just won.

In the 400 Metres Hurdles Brown won his heat, as did Simpson.

Nakajima (Japan) was first in his heat in the 220 Metres Hurdles.

The 400 Metres Relay Race was won by the German team in 41 min. 9 sec., Japan being second and Hungary third. No British team competed.

The High Jump was won by Reinnika (Finland) with 1.90 metres, Kimura (Japan) being second with 1.87 metres

Throwing the Discus went to Vaalam (Finland) with 45.07 metres, Feldman (Esthonia), 43.97 metres being second and Daranji (Hungary) third with 42.49 metres.

The Long Jump for Women was won by Fraulein Braumuller (Germany) with 5.44 metres, and she also won the High Jump.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

ROWING.

HAMPTON COURT REGATTA.

LOCAL CLUBS' SUCCESSES.

By OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT.

The venue of Hampton Court and Dittons Regatta yesterday was at Long Ditton instead of higher up the river, as has been the case for many years. It was a great day for the Ditton Skiff and Punting Club, whose representatives won all three punting events and also shared the spoils in the other racing with the Skiff Club. H. R. Higginson, who a fortnight ago won the Punting Championship, played a prominent part in the punting events. Details:—

WOMEN'S DINGHY RACE.—Miss E. Hibberd (Dittons S. and P.C.) (scratch), 1; Miss Cecil Shaw (Dittons S. and P.C.) (4 sec.), 2. Won easily.

SINGLE PUNTING HANDICAP (Dewar Shield).—H. R. Higginson (Dittons S. and P.C.) (scratch) 1; C. H. Harvey (Dittons S. and P.C.) (10 sec.) 2. Won by ¾ length.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—E. A. Day, T. M. Headley (str.), and Mrs. B. Smith (cox) (Skiff Club), 1; F. H. Dallard, A. Liversidge, and Miss F. Hewitt (cox), 2. Won by 2 lengths. Time, 3 min. 42 sec.

SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS (Castle Cup).—C. H. Milnes (Dittons S. and P.C.), 1; M. Beckett (Skiff Club), 2. Won by 1¼ length. Time, 4 min. 2 sec.

WOMEN'S SINGLE PUNTING HANDICAP.—Miss T. Hayes Jones (Dittons S. and P.C.) (4 sec.), 1; Mrs. E. Pedder (Dittons S. and P.C.) (4 sec.), 2. Won by 1½ lengths.

MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS.—Miss C. Pears, Miss A. Barber (str.) and Miss F. Hewett (cox) (Dittons S. and P.C.) (scratch), 1; Miss G. D. Bint, Miss G. Worsworthy (str.) and Miss G. Ward (cox) (Thames Valley S.C.) (2 sec.), 2. Won easily. Time, 3 min. 35 sec.

JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—T. M. Headley (Skiff C.), 1; R. M. Hughes (Dittons S. and P.C.), 2. Won by 1½ lengths.

MIXED DOUBLE PUNTING.—Mrs. E. Pedder and H. R. Higginson (Dittons S. and P.C.) (scr.), 1; Miss E. Hubberd and K. Quick (6 sec.), 2. Won by ¾ length.

SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS (Dittons Cup).—C. H. Milnes, S. H. M. Hewett (str.), and Miss F. Hewett (Dittons S. and P.C.), 1; R. Hole, L. F. Stone (str.), and Miss G. Ward (cox), Thames Valley S.C., 2. Won by ¾ length. Time, 3 min. 36 sec.

JUNIOR SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS: H.

County Cricket.

BRIGHT BATTING BETWEEN THE SHOWERS.

KENT DEFIED—NORTHANTS' STAND AGAINST AUSTRALIANS.

HOBBS BEATS GRACE'S RECORD AGGREGATE.

Jack Hobbs, the great England and Surrey batsman, set up another record yesterday when he got the necessary runs to beat the aggregate total of W. G. Grace—viz., 54,896. Hobbs required 16, and he got 40. The best batting in the match, which was a friendly with Middlesex, was shown by Sandham and Shepherd, who mastered the attack.

Bowley (135) and Parks (J.) gave Sussex a splendid start against Kent, sending up the second hundred before being separated.

Larwood gave further proof that he is back to his best form when he took five wickets for 56 and helped to dismiss Leicester for 143. He opened devastatingly, and with Barratt had four wickets down for 9 runs. Armstrong thereafter stood almost alone.

The young Northants batsman, Bakewell, played a fine innings against the Australians, getting a bright 84, while Timms gave him excellent support.

Gloucester, intent on their eleventh victory in the county championship, speedily accounted for Warwick on a difficult pitch. Croom carried his bat through the innings for a splendid 58, but no one else could cope with Goddard and Parker, and the total was no more than 120.

Lord Tennyson won the toss at Old Trafford and put Lancashire in when play was started after lunch, but two young players, Hopwood and Iddon, thwarted him after the move had resulted in the cheap dismissal of Watson and Tyldesley (E.).

Leyland came to the rescue of Yorkshire when the other batsmen had failed to live up to the fine start given by Sutcliffe, and with Wood pulled the game with Derbyshire round again.

Somerset started promisingly against Glamorgan and then collapsed.

AGGREGATE RECORD.

HOBBS SURPASSES W. G. GRACE.

To beat a huge aggregate of 54,896 runs in first-class cricket put together by W. G. Grace between the years 1865 and 1908 Jack Hobbs yesterday required 16 runs, and these he soon registered at Kennington Oval in the match between Surrey and Middlesex.

Hobbs first appeared for Surrey in 1905, so, excluding the four years of war, he has accomplished the feat in the course of twenty-two English seasons, supplemented by five tours in Australia and various other trips abroad.

Hobbs has, in the course of his career, achieved some wonderful performances, among which are the following:—

Total aggregate, including yesterday's innings, 54,921.

Highest individual score:—(a) Tests v. Australia: 187 at Adelaide in 1911-1912. (b) County: 316 not out v. Middlesex at Lord's, 1926 (a record for Lord's ground).

Has made two separate hundreds in one match on five occasions thus equalling the record held by C. B. Fry:—

160 and 100, v. Warwickshire at Edgbaston, 1909; 104 and 143 not, v. Cambridge University at the Oval 1925; 101 and 101 not, v. Somerset at Taunton, 1925; 112 and 104, v. Hampshire at the Oval, 1927; 137 and 111 v. Glamorgan at the Oval, 1930.

Made sixteen three-figure scores in 1925, thus establishing a record. In the same season he passed W. G. Grace's aggregate of hundreds to that date in first-class cricket. Also in this season established record individual score for either side in series of Gentlemen v. Players matches, making 266 not out.

Has twice made four hundreds in succession:—

1920: v. Somerset 110, v. Leicestershire, 134, v. Warwickshire, 101, v. Yorkshire, 112.

1925: v. Cambridge University, 101 and 143 not out, v. Somerset 111 v. Warwickshire 215.

In all he has compiled fifteen centuries in Test Matches. He holds the record for the highest number of hundreds against Australia, having made twelve against that country, and also two against South Africa and one versus the West Indies.

Has taken part in 148 first-wicket partnerships of 100 or more. (Ninety-nine of these for his county—a record.)

In Test Matches v. Australia Hobbs holds the record with Sutcliffe, having made eleven three-figure stands for the first wicket.

Also jointly holds highest record for first-wicket stand against both Australia and South Africa. Against Australia at Melbourne in 1911-12 he and W. Rhodes put on 323, and against South Africa at Lord's in 1924 put on 268 with Sutcliffe. His total number of centuries to date is 174.

Hobbs has not accomplished the feat of making 1,000 runs in the month of May. Does not hold the highest individual record in one match, and has not yet approached the highest aggregate for one season in this country.

CENTURY BY SANDHAM.

BRIGHT CRICKET AT THE OVAL.

Owing to the present system of arranging fixtures, the games between Surrey and Middlesex will not count in the championship table this season, but yesterday's play at the Oval was as interesting as though points depended on it. To begin with, Hobbs, freed from the neuritis that worried him at Hastings, added more laurels to his collection by beating W. G. Grace's record aggregate of 54,896 runs. And the Surrey batting generally, was so good to watch, that the fact that it could reap no tangible reward in championship points was lost sight of altogether. It was a case of the play being the thing.

Winning the toss Surrey began well on an easy-paced wicket. Hobbs and Sandham hit the Middlesex bowling with such zest that thirty-five minutes' play was sufficient to see the half-century signalled. It was a good break-back from Haig that beat Hobbs after he had put together a very brightly compiled 40. The 80 runs then on the scoreboard had been scored in little more than an hour.

Ducat batted very well, and the 100 mark was reached in eighty minutes. Ten minutes later Sandham, who had been the quieter of the three batsmen, attained his 50 runs.

Between quarter-past two and when tea was taken at quarter-past four, the batting was very good. Ducat hit over a yorker at 155, having helped in a stand that produced 55 runs in as many minutes, and a capital display by Shepherd followed. He scored 53 out of the next 90 in an hour. He was bowled first ball when, at 225, Allen went on with a new ball at the Vauxhall end. The feature of Shepherd's batting was the delightful way in which he drove past cover-point, his timing being perfect. Once, however, he put the ball up dangerously.

Sandham appeared to give a chance in the slips at 63, and was not altogether at home with Peebles, but otherwise his cricket was in every way first-class. With the score at 236, he turned a ball from Allen on to the inside of his right knee, and suffered such pain that he had to retire. Jardine, making some clever leg strokes, and Block carried the score to 261.

When Block and Jardine were sent back—the latter being out to a good catch on the leg side by the wicket-keeper standing back—five wickets were down for 287, and at that point Sandham continued his innings. He took another twenty minutes to complete an excellent 100 out of 311. Fender, meanwhile, had been batting in rather uncertain style, good drives being interspersed with poor defensive strokes. Once Allen definitely beat and bowled him with a no-ball, and in the next over, at 334, Fender lashed out and had his wicket scattered.

Peach, as usual, hit hard, if not always sending the ball in the intended direction, and made halt the 52 runs added for the seventh wicket. Brooks was out before the end, but Sandham remained unbeaten, and as the outcome of four hours and forty minutes' admirable batting, during which he hit twelve 4's, he made 158 runs of Surrey's 419 for eight wickets, obtained in five hours and a-half.

SURREY.—First Innings.

Hobbs, b Haig	40
Sandham, not out	158
Ducat, b Allen	31
Shepherd, b Allen	53
D. R. Jardine, c Price, b Allen	32
S. A. Block, b Allen	18
P. G. H. Fender, b Allen	35
Peach, c Allen, b Haig	26
Brooks, lbw, b Stevens	5
M. J. C. Allom, not out	7
Extras	14
Total (8 wkts)	419

Gover to bat.

MIDDLESEX.—N. Haig, F. T. Mann, G. T. S. Stevens, G. O. Allen, H. E. Carris, I. A. R. Peebles, Lee, Hearne, Hendren, Hulme, and Price.

FIVE FOR LARWOOD.

A LEICESTER COLLAPSE AND REVIVAL.

After dropping valuable points to Kent at Canterbury, Notts returned home and yesterday encountered Leicestershire at Trent Bridge. On a soft wicket, which appeared to play easily and looked good enough for plenty of runs, the visitors made a sorry show before lunch, losing six wickets for only 104 runs.

There was a sensational start, the Notts fast bowlers, Larwood and Barratt, taking four wickets in the first forty minutes for only nine runs. Leicestershire, under the captaincy of E. W. Dawson in the absence of J. A. de Lisle, started disastrously, as Dawson, who was disposed of without scoring in the previous match against Yorkshire, again met with that unfortunate experience, a good ball from Larwood completely beating him with a single on the board. Only one run had been added when Badcliffe was bowled by Barratt, the delivery breaking back considerably and hitting the off-stump.

With the score advanced to 9, both Shipman and Berry—who seemed likely to make a stand—were caught at the wicket, the visitors, after forty minutes' play being in a distinctly anxious position.

Armstrong and Riley improved matters somewhat, but after having helped to add 25 in as many minutes, the latter was bowled by an off-break from Voce, who had just been introduced to the attack. Thus half the side were out for 34 in rather more than an hour.

Geary, Armstrong's fourth partner, stayed but a short while, having the misfortune, after scoring a single, to tread on his wicket in playing back to Larwood. With a good stroke to the square leg boundary off Larwood, Armstrong completed an admirable 50, but, without addition to his score, a faster ball from Larwood bowled him.

Larwood, who bowled very fast throughout, had all the batsmen in difficulties, and returned the excellent analysis of five wickets for 56 runs. The England fast bowler has been in capital form recently, his last four matches—apart from that under notice—bringing him, in spite of the dead state of the pitches caused by the present unseasonable weather, twenty-two wickets at a cost of 211 runs.

Gunn and Whysall opened well for the Champions, scoring 40 without being parted before tea. Both batsmen obtained runs at a steady rate, Gunn executing some delightful late cuts, and his partner bringing off some fine drives through the covers.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

E. W. Dawson, b Larwood	0
Shipman, c Lilley, b Barratt	4
Bradshaw, b Barratt	0
Berry, c Lilley, b Larwood	5
Armstrong, b Larwood	50
Riley, b Voce	13
Astill, c sub, b Staples (S.)	22
Coleman, b Larwood	22
Geary, hit wkt, b Larwood	1
Sidwell, c Gunn (G.), b Voce	17
Snary, not out	2
Extras	7
Total	143

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings.

Gunn (G.), b Geary	23
Whysall, b Astill	23
Walker, not out	31
A. W. Carr, not out	35
Extras	8
Total (2 wkts.)	120

Lilley, Payton, Staples (S. J.), Staples (A.), Larwood, Barratt, and Voce to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings: Larwood 5 for 56, Barratt 2 for 20, Voce 2 for 40, Staples (S.) 1 for 20.

HOPWOOD'S STAND.

IDDON BATS IN RESOLUTE FASHION.

So deplorable was the condition of the pitch at Old Trafford that it was not possible to start play in the match with Hampshire until after lunch. Lancashire made no change from the side which met Middlesex, and the visitors had the same eleven that ran Northamptonshire to two wickets.

Tennyson beat Eckersley in the toss for choice of innings, and after some hesitation he decided to send his opponents in to bat. Watson and Hopwood, the opening pair, were opposed to the attack of Boyes and Kennedy. Watson made runs steadily, and had placed 19 to his credit when he fell to a catch off Boyes. Tyldesley (E.) failed to make a stay, and two wickets were down for only 40 runs.

Iddon set to work in vigorous fashion, and in making his first effective stroke caught Tennyson a nasty blow on the leg. Scoring at the rate of practically a run a minute, Iddon brought 50 on the board when the innings had been in progress rather more than an hour and a-half.

Altogether, Hopwood and Iddon put on 100 runs in as many minutes for the third wicket, Iddon's vigorous innings of 57 including nine 4's Taylor and Hopwood soon left, and half the side were out for 145.

Fifth man to leave, Hopwood, batted nearly three hours for 59, and only once sent the ball to the boundary. After his dismissal, Paynter alone offered much opposition to the bowling of Boyes and Newman, and the innings closed for 203, the last seven wickets falling for 63. Boyes took five wickets for 74 and Newman four for 40.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings.

Watson, c Arnold, b Boyes	19
Hopwood, c Brown, b Newman	59
Tyldesley (E.), c Tennyson, b Kennedy	5
Iddon, lbw, b Newman	57
Taylor, b Boyes	2
Paynter, not out	31
P. T. Eckersley, c Newman, b Boyes	6
Sibbles, lbw, b Newman	0
Duckworth, b Boyes	3
Tyldesley (R.), c Boyes, b Newman	15
Macdonald, b Boyes	1
Extras	5
Total	203

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings.

Brown, not out	8
Arnold, not out	9
Total (0 wkts.)	17

Lord Tennyson, Mead, A. K. Judd, Kennedy, Newman, Boyes, A. E. G. Baring, Pothecary, and C. G. Fynn to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings: Kennedy 1 for 42, Boyes 5 for 74, Pothecary 0 for 37, Fynn 0 for 5, Newman 4 for 40.

WOMEN'S EMPIRE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CAPETOWN, Saturday.

The second hockey test match between South Africa and Scotland in the Women's Empire Hockey tournament, was played at Pretoria to-day, and resulted in a draw. The score was:—South Africa 1 (Miss Kirkpatrick). Scotland 1 (Miss Rankine).—*Reuter's Special Service.*

HASTINGS FESTIVAL

KENT BOWLERS PUNISHED.

BOWLEY AND PARKS (J.) IN GREAT FORM.

The meeting of Sussex and Kent at Hastings yesterday proved a great attraction, and the enthusiastic company had the satisfaction of witnessing some bright cricket prior to the luncheon interval.

A slight shower delayed the start, but it was not sufficient to affect the pitch, and Bowley and Parks (J.) batted so well that the score was taken to 110 before lunch without a wicket falling.

In the absence of G. B. Legge, A. P. F. Chapman captained Kent and, though England's leader called upon five bowlers, the batsmen made runs easily. Parks began by hooking cleverly, while Bowley brought off some neat cuts. Even Freeman failed to worry the batsmen, and 50 appeared after as many minutes' play. Chapman then put on Hardinge and Woolley, but the combination of two slow, left-handers found Bowley making powerful strokes, especially to the on. That player had the satisfaction of completing 50 in 95 minutes in the same over that the total reached 100. At the interval Bowley had make 61 and Parks 44.

The batsmen continued their mastery, Parks making 50 out of 121 in two hours. The bowling changes had little effect on Bowley, who, besides driving powerfully each side of the wicket, also made some beautiful late cuts.

Bowley obtained his hundred with the total 172, when the innings had lasted two hours and forty minutes. A crowd of five thousand people frequently cheered the two Sussex players, who completely dominated the cricket. The stand realised two hundred in three hours, and Bowley had advanced his figures to 135 before a separation was effected, the batsman then being caught off the bowling of Wright. He had batted three hours and ten minutes, and his chief hits were eleven 4's.

The splendid stand for the first wicket came to an end at 222, Bowley, when Wright went on with the new ball, bringing his faultless innings to a close with a catch at third slip.

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

BATTING.

Leyland (Yorkshire) v. Derbyshire	186
Sandham (Surrey) v. Middlesex	*158
Bowley (Sussex) v. Kent	135
Parks (J.) (Sussex) v. Kent	119
Bakewell (Northampton) v. Australians	84
Timms (J. E.) (Northampton) v. Australians	78
Cook (Sussex) v. Kent	*61

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

Parker (Gloucester) v. Warwick	5 for 53
Larwood (Notts) v. Leicester	5 for 56
Boyes (Hampshire) v. Lancashire	5 for 74
Goddard (Gloucester) v. Warwick	4 for 29
J. C. Clay (Glamorgan) v. Somerset	4 for 40
Newman (Hampshire) v. Lancashire	4 for 40
P. M. Hornibrook (Australians) v. Northampton	4 for 45
Ryan (Glamorgan) v. Somerset	3 for 41

Duleepsinhji then joined Parks, and the total had been advanced to 233 without further loss when rain came on and the tea interval was taken. At this stage Parks had made 89, and his partner 6.

Though the players soon returned, the conditions improved very little, drizzling rain handicapping the bowlers, who received considerable punishment. Only nine runs had been added when Duleepsinhji fell to a catch at slip. James Parks just afterwards realised his ambition by reaching a hundred out of 252 in three hours and fifty minutes. He stayed another twenty-five minutes, taking his score to 119, before giving a return catch to Freeman. Hitting ten 4's, Parks batted without blemish.

Cook helped to put on 47, and when James Parks left at 294, his brother, Harry Parks, assisted Cook to add another 72 in fifty minutes before bad light and rain caused stumps to be drawn at a quarter past six. Completing 50 in fifty-five minutes, Cook scored readily, and Sussex finished a splendid day's cricket with 365 on the board for three wickets. A collection for Tate's benefit fund realised £77.

SUSSEX.—First Innings.

Bowley, c Ashdown, b Wright	135
Parks (J.), c and b Freeman	119
K. S. Duleepsinhji c Chapman, b Ashdown	8
Cook, not out	61
Parks (H.), not out	29
Extras	14
Total (3 wkts.)	366

Langridge (Jas.), A. H. H. Gilligan, Tate, Wensley, Cornford, and Rev. F. B. R. Browne to bat.

KENT.—A. P. F. Chapman, J. L. Bryan, A. M. Crawley, C. H. Knott, Hardinge, Woolley, Ames, Ashdown, Freeman, Wright, and Todd.

YORKSHIRE RECOVER.

LEYLAND'S SOUND INNINGS AGAINST DERBYSHIRE.

Yorkshire owed much to Leyland at Leeds yesterday. Although Holmes and Sutcliffe gave them a fairly good start, the Derbyshire bowling was good, and several of the subsequent batsmen could do very little with it. It was Leyland who stood while others came and went, and it was his effort that staved off what might easily have developed into a complete collapse.

Yorkshire's first wicket fell at 60, Holmes, the more cautious batsman of the opening pair, was the first to go. It took him fifty minutes to get his 22 runs. Sutcliffe had opened with some hard and sure batting, and it was mainly due to his free scoring that the 50 was set up in thirty-five minutes. He showed a great liking for Worthington, obtaining 13—including three 4's to leg—off one over from that bowler.

Sutcliffe slowed down a little after the departure of Holmes. Oldroyd did not last long, and Sutcliffe left with the score board showing 98 runs. He had batted ninety-five minutes for his 52, hitting seven 4's. With Mitchell getting A. T. Barber leg-before, Yorkshire had lost four good wickets for 106.

With Mitchell out without adding a run, Yorkshire had lost half their wickets for 106—a poor score considering their promising beginning and the fact that the wicket appeared quite sound.

With Leyland and Robinson together came the much-needed improvement, but the left-hander should have been dismissed when 19. Slater picked up a hard drive at extra-cover in brilliant fashion, but returned wildly with both batsmen at the same end.

While Leyland hit well each side of the wicket, Robinson watched the bowling so carefully that he occupied fifty-five minutes in getting his first 10 runs, but afterwards brought off two splendid square cuts from successive balls which went to the boundary.

Mitchell beat Robinson with a top-spinner when the batsman tried to cover up, the sixth wicket falling at 159 after putting on 47 in an hour. Leyland, continuing to bat splendidly, scored 50 out of 78 in an hour and fifty minutes, and he found another useful partner in Wood.

Leyland completed his fourth 100 of the season in less than three hours. He then went on to score so freely that he made his next 50 in twenty-five minutes. Jumping out to Mitchell he missed a turning ball, and was stumped, having hit his last 98 runs out of 114 in seventy minutes. Altogether Leyland batted four hours for his brilliant 186, which included one 6 and twenty 4's. The Yorkshire innings closed for 352, after lasting five and a-half hours. Left with five minutes at the end of the day, Derbyshire scored seven without loss. Present score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Holmes, b Townsend	22
Sutcliffe, b Slater	52
Oldroyd, lbw, b Slater	16
Leyland, st Elliott, b Mitchell	186
A. T. Barber, lbw, b Mitchell	5
Mitchell, b Mitchell	0
Robinson, lbw, b Mitchell	20
Wood, lbw, b Mitchell	21
Verity, b Worthington	1
Macaulay, not out	11
Bowes, b Hill-Wood	1
Extras	14
Total	352

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings.

Storer, not out	7
Elliott, not out	0
Total (0 wkts)	7

Smith, Townsend, Lee, Worthington, Slater, C. K. Hill-Wood, G. R. Jackson, Hutchinson, and Mitchell (T. B.) to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings: Slater 2 for 70, Hill-Wood 1 for 57, Worthington 1 for 59, Townsend 1 for 47, Mitchell 5 for 92, Lee 0 for 13.

Midget Wolgast, who is recognised by some States of the Union as the world's fly-weight champion, won an easy decision on points at Hollywood in a ten-rounds contest with Canto Robleto. The fight did not involve the title.

BAKEWELL STANDS FIRM.

NORTHANTS RALLY AGAINST AUSTRALIANS.

KEEN FIELDING.

Following their dreary experience at Birmingham, where play in their match against Warwickshire was restricted to a brief spell on the opening day, the Australians found some more rain at Northampton. It was possible to start the game at the appointed time, but when Northants had scored 31 for the loss of Claude Woolley's wicket, rain drove the players to the pavilion, and kept them there for twenty minutes.

The home county did not start at all well. Though Claude Woolley and Bakewell appeared to have the measure of the bowling, they experienced considerable difficulty in getting the ball through a well placed and very active set of fieldsmen. Setting the field is an art—and the Australians are well versed in it.

When 28 runs had been carefully and cautiously collected, Woodfull put a Beckett on—and the new bowler clean bowled Claude Woolley with his third delivery. A. P. R. Hawtin, who joined Bakewell, survived an appeal for lbw first ball.

The first fifteen minutes of the Bakewell-Hawtin combination was a very dull affair. The batsmen took caution to its extreme limit, and the drab quarter of an hour produced only 3 runs.

The resumption after the twenty minutes' stoppage through rain, which occurred at 31 for one, marked the end of Hawtin's careful effort. Hornibrook had him with the first ball he sent down. The batsman, in attempting to pull a long hop, hit the ball hard to short leg, where Wall brought off a splendid catch.

There was another cautious spell with Bakewell and Timms together. The cricket was certainly lacking in the stuff that stirs the pulse.

Much more pleasant conditions prevailed when Northamptonshire proceeded with their innings after lunch. The sun shone brightly, the outlook generally being distinctly promising. Against the bowling of Hornibrook and Wall runs still proved very hard to make, and while Bakewell brought off one or two good strokes, Timms at first found his powers fully taxed in keeping up his wicket.

The score reached 50 when the innings had lasted eighty-five minutes, and then the game underwent a most refreshing change. Bakewell began hitting out to such good purpose that, despite several bowling changes, he brought his score to 50, with the score at 92, having at that point been at the wickets for an hour and fifty minutes. Five minutes later the 100 appeared, the pace of the run-getting having increased in such striking fashion that the second 50 runs had been obtained in half an hour.

Altogether, the stand for the third wicket extended over two hours and produced 115 runs, score standing at 146 when Bakewell gave a simple catch to Jackson at mid-on. Batting for three hours in all, Bakewell had played admirable cricket except for a chance of stumping when 75. He hit eight 4's.

Then came a drastic change. The Northamptonshire innings, which had promised so well, was finished off for 249, seven wickets falling for the addition of 97 runs. The disasters started with the dismissal of Jupp by a catch at the wicket, and after Hurwood had sent back Liddell, Timms—who had batted admirably for two hours and three-quarters, and had hit eleven 4's—was taken at cover-point. Wall also got rid of Cox and—except that Matthews and Bellamy defended stubbornly—there was little else in the County batting. At the close of the innings stumps were drawn for the day, Jackson, in saving a boundary, slipped and damaged his ankle so badly that he soon had to limp off the field. Present score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings.

Woolley, b a'Beckett	12
Bakewell, c Jackson, b Hurwood	84
A. P. R. Hawtin, c Wall, b Hornibrook	2
Timms, c Richardson, b Wall	78
V. W. C. Jupp, c Walker, b Hurwood	15
Liddell, b Hornibrook	4
Cox, b Wall	10
Matthews, b Hornibrook	19
Bellamy, not out	10
Towell, b Hornibrook	2
Thomas, run out	0
Extras	13
Total	249

AUSTRALIANS.—W. M. Woodfull, A. Jackson, D. G. Bradman, A. F. Kippax, V. Y. Richardson, C. W. Walker, A. Fairfax, P. M. Hornibrook, A. Hurwood, E. L. A'Beckett, and T. Wall.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NORTHANTS.—First Innings: Wall 2 for 53, Fairfax 0 for 30, A'Beckett 1 for 29, Hornibrook 4 for 45, Bradman 0 for 31, Hurwood 2 for 48.

PARKER AGAIN.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE LEADING WARWICK.

Parker, Gloucestershire's slow bowler, had another great day at Cheltenham. He took five Warwickshire wickets for 53 runs, and as Goddard had 4 for 29, the visiting batsmen had an uncomfortable time, and were all out for 120. Had it not been for Croom, who batted all through the innings for 53 and remained undefeated at the end, Warwick's fate would have been even worse. And Croom was given a "life" at 44.

It was a bowler's wicket, soft at the start, and the sunshine made it no better from the batsman's point of view.

Warwick's first disaster happened before a run was scored. Smith started for a run, thought better of it, but could not get back to his crease before Neale had thrown down his wicket. Croom and Bates, combining sound defence with some judicious batting, put on 37 for the second wicket. Bates fell to a well judged catch by Barnett, fielding on the boundary.

Although obtaining three 4's off Parker, R. E. S. Wyatt experienced great difficulty in playing the slow bowler, and at 61, made in rather more than an hour, he gave mid-on an easy catch. Kilner began very slowly, taking twenty-five minutes to score three, and then was leg before to Goddard, who, disposing of Kemp-Welch in the next over, secured two wickets with three balls. Nine runs later, Parker held a smart return with the left hand outstretched to dismiss Santall, while Croom, when 44, might have been caught by Goddard at mid-off.

With Parker and Goddard keeping up a splendid length and the fielding reaching a high standard, batsmen were forced to adopt restrained methods. The hundred went up after two hours and a-quarter, and Croom completed his 50 out of 108 in another ten minutes. The seventh wicket had realised 32 in forty minutes when Calthorpe, who brought off several risky strokes, fell to a smart catch at deep mid-off.

The last three wickets went down in fifteen minutes for the addition of seven runs, the innings closing for 120. In all, Warwickshire batted two hours and three-quarters. Croom, apart from the chance early in his innings, gave an admirable display, and the visiting county owed much to his steadiness. Parker took three wickets for 4 runs in his last three overs—two of which were maidens.

Gloucestershire began indifferently, Dipper was dismissed by the fifth ball of the first over with only one run scored, but Hammond and Sinfield, by steady cricket, improved the position. The Warwickshire captain varied his attack skilfully, and the batsmen found runs so hard to get that an hour's play produced no more than 47 runs.

The second wicket realised 70 valuable runs in eighty minutes before Hammond, having hit five 4's, was leg-before to Wyatt, while Sinfield, after a stay of an hour and forty-five minutes, was third to leave at 90.

The cricket was very attractive with Moore in. The amateur hit up 25 out of 32 at the rate of one a minute, and Gloucestershire took the lead with seven wickets still to fall. Then, for a time, bowlers got on top, three more wickets falling cheaply, and when stumps were drawn the home county, with six men out for 144, stood 24 ahead with four wickets in hand.

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings.

Smith, run out	0
Croom, not out	58
Bates, c Barnett, b Goddard	17
R. E. S. Wyatt, c Dipper, b Parker	14
Kilner, lbw b Goddard	3
G. D. Kemp-Welch, lbw b Goddard	0
Santall, c and b Parker	0
Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, c Moore, b Parker	18
Sanders, b Goddard	1
Mayer, b Parker	1
Paine, b Parker	0
Extras	8
Total	120

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

Dipper, b Mayer	0
Sinfield, c and b Wyatt	35
Hammond, lbw, b Wyatt	39
D. N. Moore, lbw, b Paine	25
Smith, not out	25
Dacre, b Paine	6
F. J. Seabrook, b Sanders	0
Neale, not out	4
Extras	10
Total (6 wkts.)	144

Barnett, Parker, and Goddard to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings: Hammond, 0 for 18; Sinfield, 0 for 12; Parker, 5 for 53; Goddard, 4 for 29.

YOUNG AMATEUR SUPREME.

PROFESSIONALS BEATEN BY AN INNINGS.

GREAT BOWLING FEAT.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Young Amateurs beat the Young Professionals at Lord's by an innings and 117 runs.

The first day's play left the Amateurs in a strong position. They had scored 313 and had dismissed the first three batsmen of Young Professionals for 28 runs. The outstanding feature of the Amateurs' innings was a great display by J. J. G. Mason (Bradfield College), who scored 143. He batted with exhilarating freedom towards the close.

On resuming yesterday, Muncer (12) and Sweetland (2) continued the Professionals' innings to the bowling of Grimshaw and Cameron on a slow-paced wicket. The batting failed badly, and the innings closed after an hour's play for 76. Only Soper (19 not out) displayed any confidence. J. W. T. Grimshaw had the fine analysis of six for 23, and Cameron took three for 27.

Following on, the Professionals opened with Watkins and Howard against Nelson and Radcliffe. Runs were scored freely, but after half-an-hour's play, with the score at 48, Howard was well caught at deep extra cover by Mason for 34. Watkins (who was batting well), with Edwards for his partner, took the score to 72, when Edwards, for the second time, was out l.b.w., the bowler on this occasion being Freeland. Muncer came in, but with 1 run added to the score he was finely bowled by Cameron. Rain stopped play a few minutes before lunch, with the score 86 for three (Watkins not out 34).

In the afternoon the attack was shared by Radcliffe and Nelson, and the latter in his first over bowled both Sweetland and Davies. Watkins soon followed, being caught by Bean off Radcliffe for a well-played 45. The later batsmen offered no resistance, and the innings, which was ended with a very fine catch by Radcliffe at square leg, closed for 120. R. P. Nelson took four for 25.

The play of the Young Professionals was far below the standard of previous years. J. F. Mendl had at his command a variety of fine bowlers, and the fielding of his side was of a high quality.

YOUNG AMATEURS.—First Innings.

J. F. Mendl, c White, b Watkins	28		
A. W. G. Hadingham, lbw, b Davies	4		
C. R. Maxwell, b Watkins	5		
W. D. Draffan, b Watkins	4		
J. J. G. Mason, st Sweetland, b Watkins	143		
R. P. Nelson, b Soper	37		
H. J. Radcliffe, b Soper	0		
I. H. Freeland, st Sweetland, b Watkins	32		
J. R. Bean, c Putner, b White	25		
J. W. T. Grimshaw, b Davies	23		
J. H. Cameron, not out	3		
Extras	9		
Total	313		

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Watkins, c Maxwell, b Freeland	3	c Bean, b Radcliffe	45
Howard (C.), b Grimshaw	11	c Mason, b Bean	34
Edwards, lbw, b Grimshaw	0	lbw, b Freeland	6
Muncer (L. B.), c and b Grimshaw	13	b Cameron	0
Sweetland, b Grimshaw	6	b Nelson	9
Davies, c Hadingham, b Cameron	3	b Nelson	0
Swannell, b Grimshaw	0	c Maxwell, b Radcliffe	2
Putner, lbw, b Grimshaw	7	b Nelson	3
Dennis, st Maxwell, b Cameron	6	not out	7
Soper, not out	19	c Mendl, b Nelson	5
White, st Maxwell, b Cameron	4	c Radcliffe, b Cameron	2
Extras	4	Extras	7
Total	76	Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

YOUNG AMATEURS.—First Innings: Davies 2 for 88, Watkins 5 for 112, Dennis 0 for 16, Swannell 0 for 20, Soper 2 for 17, Edwards 0 for 44, White 1 for 14, Putner 0 for 14.

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS.—First Innings: Freeland 1 for 22, Grimshaw 6 for 23, Cameron 3 for 27.

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS.—Second Innings: Radcliffe 2 for 27, Nelson 4 for 25, Bean 1 for 16, Grimshaw 0 for 21, Cameron 2 for 15, Freeland 1 for 9.

RICHMOND SCHOOLS BEATEN.

The Exiles beat the Richmond Public Schools at Orleans Park yesterday by 37 runs. The boys did well to dismiss the home side for 126. The best stand of the innings was for the ninth wickets, C. S. Symonds and G. Carr adding 32 runs. D. H. Gooch, a left-hander, bowled seventeen overs for 35 runs and four wickets. Walker, Mendl, Philpot-Brookes, and Taylor all brought off good catches. Ford impressed favourably behind the wicket.

The Schools' batting was disappointing, only Walker and Mason reaching double figures. Bowen, who kept a good length, took five wickets for 22, and Kelly, a left-hander, who delivers off the wrong foot, four for 33. The fielding was keen.

EXILES.—J. A. Woodard, b Gooch, 0; S. F. Cross, c Taylor, b Gooch, 15; T. Male, c and b Gooch, 17; H. W. Grant, c Walker, b Ward, 16; F. M. Kelly, c Philpot-Brookes, b Ward, 6; W. L. Langford, c Mendl, b Whitteridge, 8; S. G. Knight, b Jerrome, 7; P. A. Taylor, b Whitteridge, 2; C. S. Symonds, b Gooch, 18; G. Carr, c Whitteridge, b Mendl, 23; F. G. Watts, c and b Mendl, 5; F. A. Bowen, not out 0; extras, 9; total, 126.

RICHMOND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A. W. Marsden-Levy, b Bowen, 1; R. H. Jerrome, b Kelly, 9; S. A. Whitteridge, lbw, b Kelly, 8; D. F. Walker, lbw, b Bowen, 19; E. H. Taylor, b Kelly, 0; D. H. Gooch, b Bowen, 8; K. J. Mendl, b Kelly, 8; R. F. H. Philpot-Brookes, b Cross, 8; A. F. Ward, b Bowen, 4; R. C. Mason, c Cross, b Symonds, 10; J. A. Seward, c Grant, b Bowen, 0; W. A. Ford, not out, 3; extras, 11; total, 89.

FINAL TEST MATCH ARRANGEMENTS.

PLAYING TIMES UNALTERED.

A statement issued by the Surrey County Cricket Club Committee with regard to the final Test Match announces that play begins at 11.30 on Saturday, and at 11 o'clock on other days. Stumps will be drawn at 6.30 p.m. each day. The luncheon interval will be from 1.30 to 2.15 p.m. each day. The tea interval, if any, will depend on the state of the game.

Members of the Surrey Club are reminded that the privilege of introducing a guest or guests into the pavilion is withdrawn for the Test Match. Motor-cars will not be allowed inside, but may be left outside the ground on the east side, or elsewhere by direction of the police. Cars will be left at owner's risk, and a responsible man should be in charge of each.

Gates will be opened at 9 a.m. each day, weather permitting. Everyone entering the ground must accept the risk with regard to the weather. Play is not guaranteed, and no money will be returned.

Members of the Surrey Club and holders of tickets which include admission to the ground will be admitted at the Members' entrance, at the main gate, or the Ladies' gate. Holders of tickets which do not include admission to the stands will be admitted at any gate.

East stand ticket holders should enter the ground by the main or the bowling green street gate. Vauxhall stand ticket holders should enter the ground by the Vauxhall gate.

Temporary stand ticket-holders should enter the ground by the Ladies' gate or the Vauxhall gate. In the event of rain, holders of tickets which do not include admission to the stands will be admitted at the Ladies' gate on payment of gate money (3s. each person, which will not under any circumstances be returned).

MINOR COUNTIES' COMPETITION.

At Camborne. Cornwall defeated Monmouthshire by an innings and 47 runs. Scores: Monmouthshire, 57 (L. W. P. Roff 27 Whiting 6 for 21) and 143 (L. W. P. Roff 83, Rogers 4 for 45); Cornwall, 247 (Cory 110, Harris 6 for 76).

At Cambridge. Oxfordshire defeated Cambridgeshire by 10 wickets. Scores: Cambridgeshire

MOTOR MATTERS

HOLIDAY WEATHER.

SMALL CAR CHARM.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

Few motorists will forget the weather which was supplied over the Bank Holiday week-end. It could scarcely have been worse, and yet, according to statistics, there were more motorists on the road than on any previous holiday occasion.

Personally, I can never remember worse weather, even in the depths of winter. I may have been unfortunate, but according to the meteorological reports issued afterwards I seem to have motored innocently into those parts of the country where the weather was at its worst.

I started on that side of the country where the figures show that the rainfall is the least. All I can say is that the whole of the year's rainfall fell last Sunday morning. Never have I driven along roads for such a considerable distance where half the road on either side was submerged with rainwater which could not get away in time and where every dip was a miniature flood. I finished up in a well-known East Coast town where a cyclist pilot had to show me the shallowest passage through a flooded street.

Added to this the luncheon hotel had huge fires burning at either end of the room, and very necessary they were. Wonderful summer weather!

In the afternoon there was such a strange contrast. The clouds rolled away (I believe that is the correct expression) and the sun came out in such heat that I really achieved a satisfactory amount of sunburn in the space of about an hour. Then another deluge supervened.

I expect that my experiences were very similar to those of other drivers, and I therefore need not stress them, but those wise people who stayed at home and let the weather do its worst may be interested in what the motorist experienced.

An interesting sidelight on the effect of the bad weather is shown by the figures collated by the A.A. Nearly 25,000 members more than last year were assisted by the patrols. This does not mean that there were that number of extra motorists on the road, but that the road conditions were such that more assistance was needed.

The all-night service was very busy, chiefly owing to the fact that those members who had planned long tours wanted information as to shorter ones! The patrols were also unusually overworked in giving information as to floods, blocked roads, etc. And this is August!

HOLIDAY DRIVING.

In the course of about 600 miles' driving over the week-end in different parts of the country I had an opportunity of judging the present standard of private car driving, as well as that of other types of road vehicles. Without wishing to be a Pharisee and without throwing bouquets at my alleged skill, I quite frankly say that most of it was atrocious. Every single canon of the road which we hope to see in the new Highway Code was flagrantly disregarded at some time or other. Of course, we always know that it is the other fellow who is to blame for bad driving, but might we not remember on occasion that we are all the "other fellow"?

Take such populous and wide thoroughfares as the Great West Road and the Kingston by-pass. Here one would think that conditions would conduce to safety. Not a bit of it: they are more dangerous than the narrowest and most tortuous Devon by-lane. And the reason for this is not far to seek. For some reason or other, which has always been a mystery to me, 90 per cent. of drivers have no inclination at all to drive as close to the near-side curb as possible, no matter what their speed. We have always the spectacle of the driver who will hug the crown of the road at a modest 20 m.p.h., while faster cars are "champing at their bits" behind and endeavouring to pass. They either have to swing over to the off-side of the road, interfering with oncoming traffic, or they have to adopt the reprehensible practice of passing on the near side.

The modern car is so easily controllable that there is not the slightest reason why it should not be driven as close to the near side as possible. The buses do it, the motor-coaches do it, so why not the lighter private car?

Speaking of motor-coaches, I find that the standard of driving in this class has improved tremendously. We are all liable to heave rocks at the estimable drivers of these huge vehicles, but observation has shown that most of them can give points to some private-car drivers.

As regards cyclists, the less I say the better. To ride three abreast in pouring rain, with no consideration of other road users' feelings, scarcely seems to fit in with the courtesy of the road. This is only one instance.

MIDGETING.

The above heading is a word of which I claim to be the proud inventor. It refers to the perfectly unique experience of motoring in a M. G. Midget. There are small cars and small cars, but the M. G. is something different. We big-car motorists are rather prone to look down on the poorer brethren who have to be content with small cars, but a long run on a M. G. will teach even the most conservative of us that there are joys of motoring which can only be obtained on a small car such as this.

The charm of the M. G. lies chiefly in the fact that it is designed with as much care as the most expensive car. Its price, while reasonable, is not low for the size of the engine, but extreme value is to be found in the car. Imagine an 8-h.p. engine which will attain 4,000 r.p.m. with ease, and which will maintain this speed without internal damage. Imagine a car with a petrol consumption in the neighbourhood of 40 m.p.g which will maintain an astonishing average over long distances, and which is faster through traffic than anything except a motor-cycle. And then add to this a car of attractive appearance and great riding comfort, and you have a slight impression of the M. G. Midget.

The car I tried was a coupé, all complete with sliding roof. It cost £240, and was well worth it. The value of this type of body may be gauged from the fact that in the recent (summer) weather, I covered many hundreds of miles without wearing an overcoat, and without getting wet in the slightest. When the sun shone, the roof was slid open; when it rained, the roof was closed without slackening speed in any way. When the rain came in at one side, the windows there were slid shut, and those on the other side opened, and vice versa.

Add to all these attractions the fact that the car will do a genuine 60 m.p.h. and glues itself to the road at that speed, and it will be realised that it is a really fine car.

Speed is not its only attraction, as the tiny engine is really flexible, making traffic driving an easy matter. An early change down, however, provides terrific acceleration and remarkably fast hill-climbing. I will say no more.

BROOKLANDS LAST MONDAY.

Some of the finest racing I have ever seen took place at Brooklands last Monday. The day was full of sensations, starting with the disqualification of sundry well-known drivers owing to the fact that the stewards had taken the view that the track-rules were there to be kept and not to be broken, and finishing with the uproarious "Old Crocks" races, organised by the *Daily Sketch*. I have never seen anything so funny on the track before, and it was difficult to believe that the weird specimens we saw were the best in motor engineering twenty years ago.

Light Lamps (London): 9.33 p.m.

MALTA AND BACK IN 2 DAYS!—Capt. Barnard followed the recommendation of the De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd. and used Wakefield CASTROL XXL—the product of an ALL-BRITISH Firm.—C. C Wakefield and Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

RACING NOTES.

BRIGHT WEEK'S SPORT PROMISED.

RIVALRY IN BIG SPRINT.

EBOR HANDICAP FOREWORD

By "FAIRWAY."

With so many bright features staged in the immediate future, what was seen last week at Brighton and Lewes, which rounded off the Sussex Fortnight, was only of passing interest. In fact, with the exception of Mr. J. B. Joel and his trainer, C. Peck, who enjoyed a run of luck at the former gathering, and Carslake's fine efforts on Thursday, when he won three races and proved that he is as much at home over the tricky course as elsewhere, interest in the sport to most who were there began and ended on the same afternoon.

The programmes staged this week strike a much brighter note. At Nottingham on Tuesday there is a sprint event framed with the idea of getting together such sprinters as were concerned with Goodwood's popular six-furlong race, the Stewards' Cup, and since it offers a sort of consolation prize to those who were unluckily beaten, it usually comes in for good support. Of the original entry, a fair number have been withdrawn, but the two characters that interest most have been allowed to stand their ground, so that, apart from other opposition, a renewed duel between this pair assures the race being the success its value warrants. The race I refer to is the Stewards' Handicap, and the two chief performers are Mr. S. B. Joel's Fleeting Memory, who was only beaten by Le Phare at Goodwood by a matter of inches, and the favourite for that race, Lord Glanely's Grandmaster, both of which began a short time ago, is not yet at an end. This five-year-old is engaged in the Flying Handicap on Friday, a race he should win according to what he showed last time out after being left.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE.

The International Plate at Kempton Park on Wednesday is the most interesting of the two-year-old events staged during the week, and it is possible Frank Hartigan will bring out his smart gelding Unlikely again. This youngster's usefulness was advertised on Friday when Clove Hitch won, for although the latter beat him at Hurst Park he was lucky to do so. Clove Hitch gave a matter of 1 st. 5 lb. to a well-tried filly of Lord Howard de Walden's, named Froissée, and beat her cleverly.

The appearance of Elixir, as well as Lampeto and Unco Guid, two others that have shown good form, will do much towards making the event a particularly interesting mid-week feature. The difficulty with Lampeto is that she barely lasts five furlongs, her one qualification being her extraordinary burst of speed from the gate. Elixir is the one that may easily prove too good for Unlikely, for, although he did not stay on over six furlongs as well as Jacopo, thought by many to be the best juvenile so far introduced this year, he fully extended Captain Boyd-Rochfort's colt most of the way.

The Ebor Handicap, which is the first of one or two popular staying events that will interest us in the near future, includes Richborough, a more than useful gelding over a distance of ground, as well as two others that Frank Butters will no doubt successfully exploit this autumn. They are West Wicklow and Norland. Richborough has been a difficult horse to train, but there are signs that he is coming to hand. Norland is another that is making progress, and with reasonable luck they may each pick up a nice stake for Lord Derby.

SELECTIONS.

FOLKESTONE.—Monday.
Kent Handicap.—CATLAP.
Hythe Plate.—WATERCRESS.

NOTTINGHAM.—Monday.
Breeders' Foal Plate.—COOT.
Nottinghamshire Handicap.—GOOD FISH.
Bentinck Plate.—HARD ROCK.

NOTTINGHAM.—Tuesday.
Stewards' Handicap.—GRANDMASTER.
Great Midland Plate.—QUININE.

KEMPTON PARK.—Wednesday.
Feltham Selling Plate.—SEA HUSSAR.
Greenwood Stakes.—KEMMEL.
International Plate.—ELIXIR.
August Plate.—STREPHON II.
Bedfont Plate.—THE FACTOR.

KEMPTON PARK.—Thursday.
Mortlake Selling Plate.—CHIVALRESQUE.
Round Course Plate.—MEDARLIN.
Maiden Plate.—BULAND BIBI.

REDCAR.—Friday.
North Sea Plate.—EDELWEISS.
Foal Plate.—NESTOI.
Coatham Handicap.—GRAZZIA.

REDCAR.—Saturday.
Redcar Handicap.—SPIONELLA.
Great National Breeders' Foal Plate.—ROYAL POINTER.
Wilton Maiden Stakes.—THE VEIL COLT.

WINDSOR.—Friday.
Clewer Plate.—WENCESLAS.
Flying Handicap.—LIVID.
Castle Handicap.—GANGA SINGH.

WINDSOR.—Saturday.
Summer Handicap.—HOT BUN.
Club Maiden Plate.—FROISSEE.

CAULFIELD STEEPLECHASE RESULT.

VICTORIA, Saturday.

The Caulfield Steeplechase was run at Caulfield racecourse to-day, and resulted as follows:—Good Whiskey, 1; Orange Park, 2; Bang Bang, 3. Ten ran. Won by four lengths, five. Betting: 12 to 1 33 to 1, 7 to 1.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

Yesterday's Racing.

GOOD SPORT.

SIR C. HYDE WINS CHIEF PRIZES.

GREASE PAINT'S SURPRISE.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

LEWES, Saturday.

The Sussex Fortnight was brought to an end with a programme which included the Lewes Handicap. The race resulted in a surprise win for Sir Charles Hyde's Grease Paint. The winner fully deserved his success as he made every yard of the running to win by one and a-half lengths in front of Good Mint, who finished four lengths in front of Jugo. Coster Boy gave a disappointing show and at no time during the race appeared likely to win.

1.45.—CLYNDE (8.) H'CAP. PLATE (3-Y.O.) (£200) (1m.).

Gazonit (Mr. G. T. Crooke), b g by Apron—Tredina, 7 st. 2 lb. ....(B. Marshall) 1
Follow Thru (Mr. Glorney), gr g by Milesius—Grisnez, 8 st. 1 lb. ....(G. Barber) 2
Broken Ice (Mr. G. Bates), br g by The Winter King—Fatality, 8 st. ....(S. Wragg) 3

Also ran: Peeper, Sky Hawk, Good Citizen, Summer Term. (Winner trained by Persse.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* Evens GAZONIT, 15 to 8 agst Broken Ice, 6 to 1 Follow Thru, 8 to 1 Peeper, 100 to 8 Sky Hawk, 100 to 6 others. 1 l., 3 l.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 4s.; places, 2s. 9d., 5s. 9d.; win pool, 6,454; place pool, 4,026.

2.30.—CHAILEY CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE (2-Y.-O.) (£200) (5f.).

Ca-Too-Sa (Mr. M. Malcolm), b f by Allenby—Mountain Queen, 8 st. 11 lb. ....(H. Leach) 1
Winnie Brae Filly (Mr. E. Gwilt), by Tremola, 8 st. 11 lb. ....(Lane) 2
Fullolite (Mr. F. B. Barling), b f by Golden Sun—Makeshift, 8 st. 11 lb. ....(Rook) 3

Also ran: Wavy, Mary Lochiel filly, Don't, Prior's Hill, Alfresco. (Winner trained by Leach, jun.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 4 agst Whinnie Brae filly, 9 to 4 Alfresco, 9 to 2 CA-TOO-SA, 7 to 1 Fullolite, 10 to 1 Don't, 20 to 1 others. 2 l., 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 12s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s., 4s.; win pool, 6,822; place pool, 7,252.

3.0.—SOUTHDOWN OPEN WELTER PLATE (£160) (1¼m.).

Sky-writer (Mr. F. P. Chapman), b g by Skyrocket—Alphabetical, 5 yrs., 12 st. 7 lb. (Mr. Whitfield) 1
South Hill (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), b g by Southannan—Georgette, 8 yrs., 12 st. 2 lb. (Mr. Thackeray) 2
Wolfe-Tone (Mr. H. W. Forester), b g by Kwang-Su—Irish Holiday, 4 yrs., 11 st. 11 lb. (Mr. P. Beary) 3

Also ran: Polange, Brown Paper, Clash Morgan, Bosscoin, Woodbourne. (Winner trained by J. Chapman.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 6 to 4 agst South Hill, 7 to 4 SKY-WRITER, 7 to 1 Wolfe-Tone, Woodbourne, 20 to 1 Brown Paper, Bosscoin, 50 to 1 others. Short head, 3 l.

Totalisator.—Win 6s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d.; win pool, 5,178; place pool, 5,210.

3.30.—LEWES HANDICAP (£700) (1½m.).

Grease Paint (Sir Charles Hyde), b or br c by Gainsborough—Mitylene, 4 yrs., 7 st. 12 lb. ....(F. Sharpe) 1
Good Mint (Mr. F. B. Barling), b f by Chivalrous—Wild Mint, 4 yrs., 6 st. 8 lb. (Alford) 2
Jugo (Mr. T. Richards), b h by Son-in-Law—Slovene, 6 yrs., 9 st. ....(R. Dick) 3

Also ran: Kings Oven, Coster Boy, Boldero, Mallock. (Winner trained by Scobie.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 6 to 4 agst Coster Boy, 3 to 1 Kings Oven, 9 to 2 Jugo, 6 to 1 Good Mint, 7 to 1 GREASE PAINT, 100 to 7 Boldero, 25 to 1 Mallock. 1½ l., 4 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 17s. 9d.; places, 6s. 9d., 6s.; win pool, 9,846; place pool, 4,594.

4.0.—HAMSEY WELTER H'CAP PLATE (£160) (5f.).

Thunder Squall (Mr. S. Wootton), b g by Noblesse Oblige—Bayamo, 4 yrs., 12 st. 9 lb. (Mr. G. Walsh) 1
Sun Sprite (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell), b m by King Sol—Gnome, 5 yrs., 11 st. 2 lb. (Mr. F. Cundell) 2
Herdsman (Mr. G. St. G. Stedall), ch g by Othello—Country Maiden, 5 yrs., 10 st. 7 lb. (Mr. Whitfield) 3

Also ran: Wearing a Crown, Solomon's Choice, Radio, Swan's Nest, Another Duchess, Olympia, Glendye, Rhydudd. (Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 2 agst Radio, Swan's Nest 5 to 1 Sun Sprite, 10 to 1 Wearing a Crown, Another Duchess, Olympia, 100 to 8 THUNDER SQUALL, 25 to 1 others. 2 l., 1 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 32s. 6d.; places, 9s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s. 3d.; win pool 7,764, place pool 6,594.

4.30.—RINGMER MAIDEN (2-Y-O) PLATE (£200) (5f.).

Pomme d'Argent (Lord Beatty), ch f by Pomme-de Terre—Silver Streak, 8 st. 11 lb. (Elliott) 1
Eyes Off (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), bl f by Santorb—Adopted, 9 st. 4 lb. ....(C. Ray) 2
Criquette colt (Lieut.-Col. R. B. Johnson), by Desman, 9 st. ....(J. Dobie) 3

Also ran: Aislabie, Shipbourne, Sophocles, Alexander the Great, Double Doubt, Polizzi, Eastern Queen, Sands End, Heredity, Bridal Veil. (Winner trained by Beatty.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 15 to 8 on Eyes Off, 5 to 1 agst POMME D'ARGENT, 10 to 1 Criquette colt, 100 to 8 Alexander the Great, 100 to 7 Sands End, 20 to 1 others. 1½ l., 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 12s. 9d.; places, 3s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.; win pool, 9,819, place pool, 6,555.

Total Investments.—Win £4,591 6s.; place, £3,422 18s.

CHEPSTOW.

SUMMER CUP WON BY GARNOCK.

From OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

CHEPSTOW, Saturday.

The meeting was successfully concluded here this afternoon before a large crowd in fine weather. A good field turned out for the Summer Cup, which was won by Sir Charles Hyde's Garnock from Barrack Law, with Exeter third. Barrack Law has been running very well lately, but the difference of 7 lb. in the weights told its tale.

Bay of Acre had no difficulty in winning the Great Western Maiden Stakes by four lengths. Lord Fairhaven's gelding was a hot favourite.

2.30.—GREAT WESTERN MAIDEN STAKES (£100) (3-Y.O.) (1½m.).

Bay of Acre (Lord Fairhaven), ch g by Milesius or Roi Herode—Fairy View, 8 st. 11 lb. ....(H. Wragg) 1
King Finch (Mr. E. J. Marshall), ch c by Yutoi—Toem Bird, 9 st. ....(Herbert) 2
Luperca (Mr. G. D. Smith), b f by Hurstwood—Canteloupe, 8 st. 11 lb. ....(G. Richards) 3

(Winner trained by O. Bell.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 7 to 2 on BAY OF ACRE, 6 to 1 agst Luperca, 8 to 1 King Finch. 4 l., same.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 2s. 6d.; win pool, 5,766.

3.0.—ST. ARVANS (8.) H'CAP. (£110) (5f.).

King's Colour (Mr. E. G. Fothergill), ch g by Monarch—Neil Girl, 5 yrs, 8 st. 10 lb. (C. Richards) 1
Trunch (Mr. A. M. Melville), ch g by King Sol—Penstock, 5 yrs 8 st. 13 lb. ....(Balch) 2
Queen Bee (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), gr f by Sir Berkeley—King's Picture, 4 yrs., 8 st. 2 lb. ....(Donoghue) 3

Also ran: Blue Hare, Stolen Game, Potter's Bar, Warmingham, Lone Flight, Flybynight. (Winner trained by Collins.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst Queen Bee, 4 to 1 Trunch, 5 to 1 Blue Hare, 6 to 1 KING'S COLOUR, Lone Flight, 100 to 8 others. 2 l., 3 l.

Totalisator.—Win 10s. 6d.; places 3s., 4s. 3d., 2s. 9d.; win pool, 6,603; place pool, 6,429.

3.30.—LIONS LODGE (8.) PLATE (£110) (2-Y.-O.) (5f.).

Margaret of Richings (Mr. Friend Sykes), b f by Braishfield—Dail, 7 st. 11 lb. (F. Herbert) 1
Happy Welfare (Sir David Llewellyn), br c by Hapsburg—Lady Welford, 8 st. (G. Richards) 2
Joyboy (Mr. E. O'Brien), br or bl c by Kirk-Alloway—Just-Tess, 8 st. ....(Tidey) 3

Also ran: Mrs. Shears, Ruckinge Queen gelding, Pomme de Tater, Filly by Athlone or Orb. (Winner trained by Morris.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 13 to 8 agst Happy Welfare, 7 to 2 MARGARET OF RICHINGS, 5 to 1 Filly by Athlone or Orb, Mrs. Shears, 100 to 8 others. Neck, 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 13s. 3d.; places, 4s. 9d., 3s. 6d.; win pool, 5,139 place pool, 4,574.

4.0.—CHEPSTOW SUMMER CUP (£400) (1m.).

Garnock (Sir Charles Hyde), b h by Stedfast—Garpal, 5 yrs., 8 st. 7 lb. (A. Partridge) 1
Barrack Law (Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen), br f by Son-in-Law—Sundrilla, 4 yrs., 9 st. (H. Wragg) 2
Exeter (Mrs. S. Whitburn), ch h by Gainsborough—Countess Burghley, 5 yrs., 8 st. 13 lb. ....(Donoghue) 3

Also ran: Engelberg, Ellenborough, Musical Prince, Fireball, Song of Essex, Yearly, Stemmed, Black Ensign, Tidenham. (Winner trained by Scobie.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 4 agst Barrack Law, 6 to 1 Exeter, GARNOCK, 7 to 1 Musical Prince, Yearly, 100 to 8 Engelberg, Ellenborough, Fireball, 25 to 1 others. Head, 1 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 8s. 6d.; places, 4s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d.; win pool, 10,540; place pool, 8,497.

4.30.—TINTERN PLATE (£200) (2-Y.O.) (5f.).

Edgar's Lady filly (Mrs F. A. Clark), by Jackdaw, 7 st. 13 lb. ....(Donoghue) 1
Melithea filly (Mrs. N. R. Davis), by Knockando, 7 st 13 lb. ....(T. Barber) 2
Lady Georgette filly (Mr. J. Rickards), by Allenby, 7 st. 13 lb. ....(G. Richards) 3

Also ran: Buckstick. (Winner trained by Cottrill.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 11 to 10 agst EDGAR'S LADY FILLY, 11 to 8 Lady Georgette filly, 5 to 1 Melithea filly, 50 to 1 Buckstick. Head, 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 8s. 9d.; pool, 6,084.

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5.0.—ITTON H'CAP. (£150) (6f.).

Bewinged (Col. B. Fitzgerald), b m by Farman—Tring, 6 yrs., 8 st. 7 lb. (A. Smirke) 1
Greenery (Mr. E. L. Whitwell), b f by Thunderer—Green Cloth, 4 yrs., 7 st. 4 lb. (T. Barber) 2
Saint Fortunat (Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen), br g by Saint Just—Unfortunate, 7 yrs., 8 st. 12 lb. ....(H. Wragg) 3

Also ran: Gamesone, Miss Colin. (Winner trained by H. Lowe.)

Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 4 on Saint Fortunat, 9 to 4 Gamesome, 7 to 1 Greenery, 20 to 1 BEWINGED and others. ½ l., 3 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 25s. 6d.; places, 11s. 3d., 9s. 6d.; win pool, 5,604; place pool, 2,754.

Total Investments.—Win £3,871; place, £2,225 8s.

THIRSK.

2.15.—SANDHUTTON H'CAP PLATE (£150) (6f.).—**Brer Fox** (5 to 2 agst., Weston), 1; Negligence (8 to 1, Caldwell), 2; Theolinpip (100 to 6, Nevett), 3. 15 ran. (Winner trained by H. Leader.) Short head, head.

Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 6s. 9d.; places, 3s. 6d., 9s 3d., 10s 3d.; win pool, 6,192; place pool, 8,509.

2.45.—BOLTBY (8.) PLATE (£200) (5f.).—**Queen of Love filly** (8 to 1 agst. Fawdon), 1; The Limpet (9 to 2 Thwaites), 2; Saxe filly (9 to 4 on, Weston), 3. 7 ran. (Winner trained by H. Leader.) 1½ l., 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 13s.; places, 4s. 9d., 5s.; win pool, 5,442; place pool, 6,592.

3.15. — RAVENSTHORPE H'CAP. PLATE (£200) (1m.).—**Sunnier** (9 to 4 agst. Perryman), 1; Smack (20 to 1, R. Charlton), 2; Sept (7 to 1, Simpson), 3. 10 ran. (Winner trained by C. Leader.) 2 l., 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 7s. 9d.; places, 4s., 13s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; win pool, 8,970; place pool, 10,435.

3.45.—KILVINGTON H'CAP PLATE (£250) (1m. 7f.).—**Cap-a-Pie** (evens, Weston), 1; By Word (100 to 7 agst. Dines), 2; Manvero (7 to 1, Nevett), 3. 12 ran. (Winner trained by F. Butters.) 3 l., 1½ l.

Totalisator.—Win, 4s.; places, 2s. 9d., 6s., 4s. 6d.; win pool, 7,987; place pool, 9,936.

4.15.—CARLTON (8.) H'CAP. PLATE (£200) (5f.).—**Privilege** (10 to 1 agst. Fawdon), 1; Africorn (5 to 2 Thwaites), 2; Golden Maize (5 to 2, Dines), 3. 16 ran. (Winner trained by H. Leader.) Neck, head.

Totalisator.—Win, 53s. 6d; places, 10s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 6d.; win pool, 8,289; place pool, 9,465.

4.45.—THREE TUNS PLATE (£150) (1½m.).—**White May** (4 to 1 agst D. Morris), 1; Rinmaher (6 to 4, Simpson), 2; Lynton (2 to 1, P. Beasley), 3. 8 ran. (Winner trained by R. W. Colling.) Short head, 2 l.

Totalisator.—Win, 15s. 6d.; places, 5s., 2s. 9d.; win pool, 7,096; place pool, 4,510.

Total Investments.—Win, £4,397 12s.; place, £4,944 14s.

RUGBY TOURISTS.

BRITAIN'S TIRED TEAM.

NEW ZEALAND WINS FINAL TEST.

WELLINGTON, Saturday.

New Zealand won the fourth Test match by two goals and four tries (22 points) to one placed goal and one penalty goal (8 points).

The final Test match attracted, probably, the greatest crowd that has ever watched a Rugby game in New Zealand.

A vastly improved New Zealand team soon emphasised its superiority over the British. The tourists appeared very tired, and all their former brilliance was missing. Long travelling and many matches during the tour had taken its toll, with the result that the All Blacks had nothing approaching the opposition of the former Test matches.

The British defence failed badly at critical moments, thus allowing New Zealand to score at every available opportunity, and the few promising movements of the British backs were easily held by the sound tackling of the New Zealand defence. A. L. Novis alone redeemed an uninspired three-quarter line with the finest try of the match. Reeve was not well served and, in consequence, had not much chance of showing his pace. Aarvold had an off-day. Murray was the best back on the British side and worked heroically throughout; his defence was magnificent and he kept his backs well supplied with the ball, and he spent a busy second half in attending to the many casualties caused by the hectic exchanges. Farrell and Welsh were the best of the British forwards in the loose. The New Zealand pack showed a decided superiority in hooking and thus enabled their backs to get more of the ball.

When the teams were presented to Lord Bledisloe, the Governor-General of New Zealand, there were fully 50,000 people present.

Run of the Game.

The sky was overcast and a slight wind was blowing across the ground when Aarvold won the toss and took advantage of the slight breeze. From a scrum soon after the kick-off, Spong tried the blind side but was stopped. Cotterel and Hore soon came back and passed to McWilliams, who burst through, gave the dummy to Basset, and passed the ball to Porter, who scored New Zealand's first try. Nepia failed to convert. Great Britain soon came back, and from an infringement by Porter in midfield Parker landed a magnificent penalty goal.

The fiery loose rushes of the New Zealand forwards kept the All-Blacks on the attack, but the backs lacked penetrative power to take the advantage so gained. Beamish and Black, leading a rush down the field, gained fifty yards when Porter was again offside. Parker, however, failed with the kick.

The British backs were far from impressive in defence against the sweeping loose rushes of the magnificent New Zealand forwards, who were monopolising all the play at this stage. From a breakaway from one of these rushes the ball came to Strang, who sold the dummy and went clean through the British defence to score a second try. He took the kick himself, but failed to convert.

The poor passing of the British backs lost considerable ground, but Spong and Murray defended heroically against all New Zealand attacks. Porter was admonished for questioning an adverse decision of the referee. Soon after this incident, Corner, the diminutive scrum half, lost the ball when actually across the British line. The New Zealand backs had many opportunities, as the British appeared strangely reluctant to tackle. New Zealand had dominated play throughout the first half, which ended with them holding a lead of 6 points to 3.

Straight from the kick-off Parker headed a fine dribble down the field, which Nepia stopped. Novis and Aarvold had changed places in the British three-quarter line, Aarvold going out to the right wing. Murray's work behind the fiercely fought out scrums was magnificent. Reeve and Hart had an unceasing duel for superiority, Reeve defending grandly.

From a fine tackle when Reeve brought down Hart, Cooke obtained the ball and dribbled over for a try, which Strang failed to convert. The British made a fine attempt to recover, and Murray fed his backs well from a loose scrum, the ball going to Novis, who eluded Cooke and Nepia, and, sprinting hard for fifty yards, he scored a beautiful try, which Black converted.

The New Zealand forwards rushed straight down the field from the kick-off. Lucas cross-kicked, but Bassett misfielded. Cooke obtained possession and dribbled across for another try, which Strang converted. The British forwards fought back, well led by Welsh. Spong was twice hurt, but resumed gamely. Farrell, Rew, and Jones did consistently good work in an effort to bring about a further score for the tourists.

Ineffective British Backs.

The New Zealand backs attacked strongly, but were stopped, and Welsh, leading a rush, the British returned to the half-way line. Judicious touch kicking by the New Zealanders gained them much ground. The British forwards were now putting up a far better fight, but the backs generally were ineffective. The ceaseless crescendo of the crowd provided a stirring accompaniment to an epic battle. Corner cleverly eluded the British pack, and passed to Porter, who scored for Strang to convert.

Soon after this from a penalty kick, Parker narrowly missed scoring. A great passing bout started by Jones, which Welsh, Spong, Novis, Bowcott, and Reeve all took part, seriously threatened the New Zealand defence. Welsh, who was playing a great game, joined Jones in another rush. The ball was passed out to Reeve, who just failed to reach the line. The terrific British attacks continued just to fall short of scoring, and well merited a reward.

The New Zealand backs relieved this fierce pressure by judicious kicking into touch. McWilliams, getting the ball from a line-out, threw to Lucas, who ran on before transferring to Batty, who scored a further try, which Strang failed to convert. The crowd were jubilant at New Zealand's decisive victory, and greeted the final whistle by waving thousands of newspapers in the air.

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New Dance and Recreation Room. Central Heating.
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Bedrooms with RUNNING WATER.
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Room, bath, and breakfast from 8s. 6d.

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FROM 12s. 6d. DOUBLE.
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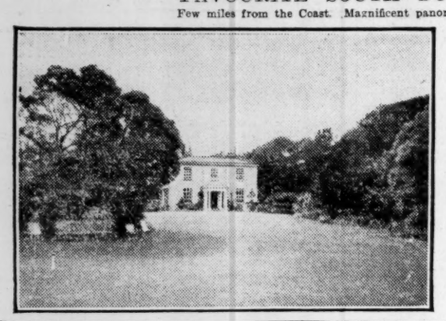

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Within 2 mins. of the West Heath. On High Ground.

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£3,000—A GIFT.

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